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History of Kennebec County, Maine

Ch. 1-23

HISTORY OF KENNEBEC COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL VIEW.

BY HIRAN K. MORRELL.

Geographical and Astronomical Position.—Rocks.—Fossils.—Clay-beds.—Drainage.—Streams.—Ponds.—Hills.—Climate.—Kames.—Shell Deposits.—Mineralogy.—Primitive and Present Forests.—Landscapes.—Game.—Fishes.

THAT portion of south-central Maine now embraced within the county of Kennebec—lying on either side of the Kennebec river and almost wholly drained by its tributaries—has an area of nearly a half million acres. Its southern boundary, thirty miles from the ocean, is in north latitude, 44° , whence it extends northward to $44^{\circ} 31'$. It is from twenty to thirty-five miles wide, lying between meridians $69^{\circ} 20'$ and $70^{\circ} 10'$, west. Its greatest diameter from northeast to southwest is 48.5 miles. With the ultimate purpose of tracing the course of human events within this territory, our more immediate purpose in this chapter is to consider the county as a physical structure, regardless of its occupancy by man.

The indications of a glacial period are probably as well shown in this county as anywhere in Maine. Underlying the modified drift are often found masses of earth and rocks mingled confusedly together, having neither stratification nor any appearance of having been deposited in water. These are the *glacial drift*, or *till*. This drift frequently covers the slopes, and even the summits, of the greater elevations. It contains bowlders of all diameters up to forty feet, which have nearly all been brought southward from their native ledges, and can be traced, in some instances, for a hundred miles, southward or southeastward. Wherever *till* occurs, the ledges have mostly been worn to a rounded form, and, if the rock be hard, it is covered with long scratches, or *striae*, in the direction of the course taken by the bowlders. Geology now refers these to a moving ice-sheet which spread over this continent from the north, and was of sufficient thickness to cover even Mount Washington, to within 300

feet of its top. This ice-sheet was so much thicker at the north than in this latitude that its great weight pressed the ice steadily onward and outward to the south-southeast. The termination of this ice-sheet in the Atlantic, southeast of New England, was probably like the present great ice-wall of the Antarctic continent.

Of Maine as a whole the rocks are both *metamorphic* (*i. e.*, changed from the original sandstones, shales, conglomerates and limestones by the action of heat, water and chemical forces into other kinds of rock than their first character) and *fossiliferous*. These metamorphic stratified rocks occur: gneiss, mica schist, talcose schist, steatite, and serpentine, the saccharoid limestone, clay slate, quartz, and conglomerates, jasper, siliceous slate, and hornstone. The unstratified rocks are mostly granite, sienite, protogine, porphyry, and trap or greenstone.

The fossiliferous rocks are Paleozoic, except some marine alluvial deposits, and represent the Lower Silurian, Upper Silurian, Devonian, and Drift and Alluvium groups. These formations have been studied but superficially, as yet, by scientific men; Prof. C. H. Hitchcock, however, gives this arrangement: Champlain clays, tertiary; Glacial drift, till; Lower Carboniferous or Upper Devonian; Lower Devonian, Oriskany group; Upper Silurian; Silurian and Cambrian clay slates; Cambrian and Huronian with Taconic; Montalban; Laurentian; Granite; Trap and altered slates. The topographical survey by the government is not yet published, and Prof. W. S. Bayley, of Colby University, says that not even a nucleus of a representative collection of the minerals of the state exists anywhere in it, although Maine possesses unique minerals unknown elsewhere.

The accepted theory of many geologists, among them Miller, Lyell and Darwin, is that there was a time during the Pleistocene period when most of this continent was under water; when the whole of Kennebec county was submerged; and that millions of immense icebergs were carried by the currents, bringing large bowlders frozen firmly to their bottoms. These, passing over the submerged ledge, ground to impalpable powder that which, precipitated in layers on the then ocean bottom, formed the clay layers of to-day. The subsequent gradual elevation of the eastern coast of this continent left above tide water many of the characteristics of the former ocean bottom, and now at various depths below the surface layers of marine shells may be found.

The surface in many sections is of slate of the lower Silurian formation, which, having been ground to a fine paste, makes the gray clay, frequently tinged with oxide of iron and containing fossil marine shells. Where these clay-beds are deepest the clay is very salt and sometimes contains water-worn pebbles, on some of which fossil barnacles have been found. Under the gray clays is the blue clay deposit, doubtless antedating them by many ages, and formed in part

from the ocean ooze. These original clay deposits are thirty, sixty, and in places, more than one hundred feet thick, through which the streams have cut deep channels, leaving the clay hills of irregular outline.

Of the county as a place of residence it hardly seems necessary to speak. Those who have always lived in it show, from that fact, their appreciation of it. Those who have gone from it have either come back, or intend to, if they can. Those who have been away from it and returned, think most of it, and the more they have traveled, the more they appreciate good "Old Kennebec" as a home.

I was born in it and always lived in it except about two years in Minnesota, and then I had a home here. I have been young and now I am old, yet never have I seen the Kennebecker forsaken, nor his seed begging bread—and never expect to—unless he is too lazy to work. I have traveled in twenty-six states, both of the Canadas, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and I honestly, after mature deliberation, believe that in no other land can one with honesty and thrift get more of the good things of life—of all that makes life enjoyable to the honest, intellectual man—than in Kennebec county.

The county is one of the highly favored places of the world as to its water and drainage systems. The splendid water power at Waterville, known as Ticonic (anciently spelled Teconnet) falls, is the head of navigation for large boats.

The total fall of the Kennebec from the foot of Ticonic falls to Augusta is 36.6 feet. The dam at Augusta, which is passed by a lock, makes still water for several miles. Just below Ticonic falls the Sebasticook river, having drained Winslow, Benton and Clinton, and many towns in Somerset county, joins the Kennebec near the old Fort Halifax of 1746. The Messalonskee stream, having drained the lake of the same name and five towns and several large ponds, at Oakland tumbles in a beautiful cascade of forty feet and soon enters the Kennebec, just below and opposite the mouth of the Sebasticook. Several large brooks or streams, which would be called rivers in the western part of the state, enter the Kennebec between Waterville and Gardiner, where the Cobbosseecontee—the prettiest, merriest and busiest of streams—having drained the towns of Wayne, Winthrop, Monmouth, Litchfield and West Gardiner, in Kennebec county, and several in Androscoggin and Sagadahoc, after a vexed and troubled journey of a mile over eight dams, with a fall of 128 feet, laughingly and gleefully enters placidly the Kennebec.

The Cobbossee is the outlet of Cobbossee Great pond, which receives also the waters of Annabessacook and Maranocook ponds. It also receives the discharge from Lake Tacoma, or "Shorey pond," Sand, Buker, Jimmy and Wood ponds, which are nearly on a level, and known on the map as Purgatory ponds. It is one of the best and most

available water powers in the state. Worromontogus stream, the outlet of the pond of the same name—usually abbreviated to “Togus”—forms the line between Randolph and Pittston, where it forms a valuable water power before its entrance into the Kennebec. The southern and eastern portions of Pittston are drained by the Eastern river, which joins the Kennebec at Dresden, opposite Swan island. Windsor is drained by the eastern branch of the Sheepscot. The towns in the extreme west of the county contain sixteen ponds which drain into the Androscoggin. As a whole, the water that falls on Kennebec county flows into the ocean through the Kennebec, for it receives all of the water of the Androscoggin at Merrymeeting bay.

Of course this imperfect sketch of these leading drainage systems gives but a faint idea of the water system of the county. On Halfpenny's atlas of Kennebec county, some seventy-five named ponds are laid down, which number of course does not include all. Some of these ponds, several miles in extent, would be called lakes in other places. Cobbossee Great pond forms the boundary, in whole or in part, of five towns; and there are several others nearly as large. I will not consider the water powers of these ponds and streams, but their natural beauties and attractions. I know them and love them, but it will take an abler pen than mine to picture even a small part of their loveliness. If I cared to tempt the hunter and fisherman—but I do not—I could tell wondrous tales, and wondrous because they are true, of the trout, black bass, white perch, pickerel, and many other kinds of fishes I have seen, which were taken from our beautiful brooks and ponds; and of the woodcocks, partridges, ducks and other game that others shot—others I say, for I never fired a gun in my life.

One can hardly go amiss, who seeks for pleasure with the gun or rod in almost any town in the county. It is the sportsman's paradise. But to me, and such as I, her ponds and cascades, her placid streams and murmuring brooks, her ever-verdant fields and forest-clad hills, have a deeper and nobler attraction than merely as a haunt for the slayer. If everybody saw the natural beauties of Kennebec county, as the true lover of nature sees them, and enjoyed them as he enjoys them, the county would not be large enough for those who would want to live in it. She has no mountains to awe or weary the traveler and take up the room of better scenery, but she has picturesque hills and bluffs, overlooking smiling valleys, dotted with lovely villages; hills from which Mounts Kearsage, Washington and the whole Presidential range may be seen, as well as Mt. Blue, Mt. Saddleback, Abraham, Bigelow and others. The views from Oak hill, in Litchfield, and from Monmouth Ridge and Pease's hill in Monmouth, Cross hill in Vassalboro, Deer hill in China and Bolton hill in Augusta, are as fine as one needs to see.

The climate is the best abused thing in Maine, the abuse coming

mostly from those who do not know what a good climate is. I used to think that Maine was hardly decent for any man to attempt to live in; but having spent three winters in Florida, and having sampled the winter climate of the much bepraised western highlands of Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina, and spent nearly two years in Minnesota and Iowa, I have come to the conclusion that Kennebec county is the best county for me to live in, summer or winter. There are some days in dog-days, and perhaps some weather in March and November, that might be improved, but take it as a whole, one season with another, Kennebec has as good a climate as any place in the world; and her sons and daughters, physically, mentally and morally, will compare favorably with the men and women of any land. We are too warm in winter, but the climate is not to blame for that. Maine people keep themselves warmer in the winter than in summer.

We are far enough from the ocean to escape its damp, salt, chilly air, yet near enough to temper our summer heat with the sea breezes. For forty years our average annual rainfall, including melted snow, has been 43.24 inches, which is about 35 per cent. in excess of six other states west of Maine, where records have been kept. The mean rainfall in Kennebec county, between May 31st and September 14th, is 11.11 inches; the winter precipitation is 10.13 inches, and that of fall and spring 10.50 inches. Our rainfall is so evenly distributed that the county rarely suffers from excessive storms, or from droughts. In fine, if one cannot live here to a good old age, he is likely to die young anywhere, and not necessarily because he is beloved of the gods either. Octogenarians are common, and centenarians are by no means rare. But one's life in Kennebec county, be it longer or shorter, is worth a good deal more than it would be anywhere else.

While the chief industrial wealth of Kennebec county is in her agriculture and her varied manufactures noticed in subsequent chapters, she also utilizes her disadvantages, and her frozen river and her rocky hills become a source of employment for thousands, of business and revenue to many, and of general welfare to the whole community. Her ice business alone probably brings a million dollars a year to the county, while her granite quarries furnish work for scores of skilled laborers, and the leading cities of almost every state are proud of their architectural specimens of the enduring productions of Kennebec.

In general the river banks along the Kennebec are high, the soil rocky or clayey, there being but few sections of alluvial soil along its banks, and these of small extent. The surface in Rome, Vienna, Mt. Vernon and Fayette is broken, the soils rocky and strong. In Winslow the soil bordering the Kennebec and Sebasticook rivers is a fine, deep loam; while the eastern part of the town is ledgy. In Litchfield and West Gardiner are quite extensive tracts of light, plains land.

Wayne abounds in large extents of blowing sands, soil largely composed of fine sand, not containing sufficient clay or aluminous matter to give them cohesion, and for years hundreds of acres of these shifting sands have been moved by the winds, covering up other hundreds of acres of valuable land. Her soils comprise specimens of almost everything. In the main they are strong rather than deep; in many sections ledgy, in some very rocky, in a few porous and light. In places, glacial deposits have formed kames,* horse backs, or ridges of sand. In others, fields buried in boulders show where were ancient moraines of the glacial period.

"In† all the regions which in some former age were overrun by glaciers, there are found certain curious ridges of sand, gravel or pebbles, often in places where no ordinary stream could have flowed. Because of their remarkable shapes and situations they have always attracted attention wherever they are found, and hence they have received many local names. They are known as kames in Scotland, eskars in Ireland, aasar in Sweden, and in Maine they are called horse-backs, whalebacks, hogbacks, ridges, turnpikes, windrows and saddles. A kame often spreads out into a very broad ridge or plain, also into a series of ridges connected by cross ridges called plains or kame-plains. They frequently contain conical or rounded depressions called sinks, hoppers, pounds, kettles, bowls, punch-bowls, potash kettles, and one at Bryant's pond is known as the 'Basin.' The gravel stones and pebbles in these formations are more or less washed and rounded, like those found on the sea beach or in the beds of rapid streams. The large pebbles are called cobble stones in the Middle states and pumple stones in the East. Often there are gaps in these ridges, but when mapped they are plainly seen to be arranged in lines or systems like the hills in a row of corn."

One of these kames forms both sand hills and plains in Wayne; marked bluffs or hills of sand in Monmouth; and in Litchfield it forms what is known as "The Plains." Professor Stone mentions one kame as "the eastern Kennebec system, that extends through Mayfield, Skowhegan, Augusta, South Gardiner and beyond." There is no trace of it in Gardiner but a singular sugar-loaf shaped hill at South Gardiner. This was noticed‡ by Reverend Mr. Bailey, of Pownalboro, over a hundred years ago, and also a similar one across the river, a short distance below. He thought they were the work of human hands. Professor Stone's theory is that these kames are the old beds of rivers which ran on the surface of the ice in the glacial period, and formed by their deposits these various phenomena. His theory, I think, is generally adopted as the only one which accounts for them.

In Wayne and Monmouth in some places these sands are shifted by the wind, and beds of simply barren sand occur. At Augusta and

* The Kame theory was developed by George H. Stone, while a professor at Kents Hill Seminary.

† Prof. George H. Stone, in *Maine Farmer*.

‡ Vide *Frontier Missionary*.

Gardiner, along the river banks; in Winthrop and in other towns marine fossil shells of living species are found, some of which species are not now found so far south.

A scallop—*Pecten Islandicus*, a shell common to Newfoundland—has been found at Gardiner. I once bored through 72 feet of clay in Gardiner and struck what was undoubtedly river gravel. The line of these fossil shells is as much as 150 feet above the present level of the sea. These clay hills in many places have deep valleys between, doubtless eroded in glacial times. In all these river towns there are also high granite hills and bluffs, with the exception of Waterville, where the lower Silurian slates outcrop. The oldest and newest formations lie side by side, with no intermediate ones.

Kennebec county has several kinds of minerals, of which a few may be mentioned. Litchfield, which is quite a place of pilgrimage for mineralogists, contains sodalite, cancrinite, elæolite, zircon, spodumene, muscovite, pyrrhotite, hydronephelite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, lepidomelane, muscovite, jasper. Hydronephelite is a new mineral recently determined by F. W. Clarke, curator of the mineralogical department of the National Museum, Washington. The deep blue sodalite and brilliant yellow cancrinite of Litchfield and hydronephelite have never been found anywhere else in equally as fine specimens. A gold mine was opened a few years ago on the east side of Oak hill, in Litchfield, but it did not enrich its owners, although it is laid down on the atlas before mentioned.

Monmouth produces actinolite, apatite, elæolite, zircon, staurolite, plumose mica, beryl, rutile. Pittston contains fine specimens of graphite and pyrrhotite. Several attempts at mining gold have been made there, and favorable assays published. In Waterville are found fine specimens of crystallized pyrite. Winthrop shows fine specimens of staurolite, pyrite, hornblende, garnet and copperas. Crystallized quartz, small garnets, tourmaline and traces of iron are common throughout the county.

Dana, in his *System of Mineralogy*, says "gold has been found at Albion." This is doubtless an error into which the elder Dana was led by Professor Cleaveland, of Brunswick, who was inveigled into investing by some crooks in a bogus gold mine in Albion.

The original forest was largely of pine, as the gigantic stumps attest. Our forests are composed of the various species of pine, hemlock, spruce, fir, hackmatack and cedar; birch, beech, oak, hornbeam, ash, elm, poplar, willow, cherry and basswood—in fact of about all the trees and shrubs of Maine. Her forests are her crowning glory, both when their leafage is coming out and in autumn, when their gorgeous coloring is the despair of the artist and the wonder of the world; for no other part of the earth claims to approach the beauty of the Maine

woods. The man who has never stood, some lovely October day, on Oak hill, Monmouth ridge, Pease's hill, or some other hilltop overlooking our beautiful ponds, the mountains towering on our northern horizon; with the clear blue sky above him, and around hundreds of forest-clad hills, with all the gorgeous colorings of the rainbow—yes, with hundreds of tints and shades of colors—has yet to learn what it is to live, and what a lovely world this is. As the sun sinks slowly in the west, and gradually, gently and reluctantly draws the mantle of night over the earth, as though he hated to leave so much beauty, then one knows what a sunset is. Talk of skies! As Bryant says:

The sunny Italy may boast
The beauteous tints that flush her skies,
And lovely round the Grecian coast
May thy blue pillars rise!
I only know how fair they stand
Above my own beloved land.

Our ponds and streams have economic as well as esthetic excellence. Our ponds teem with good fish, while each week in the spring-time a new migratory fish makes its appearance. The purity of water in the Kennebec makes its fish, like its ice, the best of their kind. In winter the lower Kennebec swarms with smelts that used to come in millions to Gardiner and Hallowell—and would now if legally protected; alewives come in early spring; then the shad, the mackerel, the striped bass; then cod, cusk, haddock, halibut and hake, all the year. Twenty years ago one could hardly look at the river in June without seeing the sturgeon jumping, but three years of fishing by a German company almost exterminated them. "Kennebec Salmon," always named on the bills in city restaurants, had been practically extinct for years, until recently some efforts have been made toward re-stocking the river.

In several of the inland ponds are smelts. In Belgrade pond is a variety so large that naturalists have given it a special name. Lamprey and eels are plenty in the Cobbossee—the latter taken by tons—but the natives seldom eat them.

Thus it would seem that nature has in every way made generous provision, in the valley of the Kennebec, for the welfare and happiness of man. Of course man here does not live forever, but it is a proportionately cheerful and pleasant place to die in. Skillful physicians and careful nurses smooth his pillow and ease his pains, till the grim messenger is almost tired of waiting; and when the inevitable is passed, genial and liberal clergymen will do the very best that can be done for him, and elegant undertakers will make his last ride the most expensive one he ever had; and when all is done a monument of Kennebec granite will rear its lordly head above his peaceful grave, and "after life's fitful fever he sleeps well."

CHAPTER II.

THE INDIANS OF THE KENNEBEC.

BY CAPT. CHARLES E. NASH.
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I. THEIR FIRST WHITE VISITORS.

DuMont and Champlain.—The Popham Colony.—Captain Gilbert's trip up the River.—Sebenoa the Sagamore.—Visit to the Indian Village.—Erection of the Cross of Discovery.—Visit of Biencourt and Father Biard.—Interviews with the Indians.—First Ceremony of the Mass on the Coast of Maine.—The French Mission at St. Sauveur (Mt. Desert) destroyed with Bloodshed.—The Contest for Acadia begun.—Captain John Smith.—Samoset and Captain Leverett.—First Sale of Land by Indians.

THE story of the aborigines of Maine blends inseparably with the history of the struggle that lasted for a century and a half between France and England for supremacy in the New World. In the first decade of the 17th century, Henry IV of France and James I of England, grasped simultaneously as jewels for their respective crowns, the greater part of North America. Spain, the patron and the beneficiary of Columbus, had enjoyed exclusively for three generations the wealth of the western hemisphere, whose productions of "barbaric pearl or gold" had spoiled the Spaniard to the point of surfeit and effeminacy, and made him look lightly on all territory that was destitute of the glittering ores. Northward from Florida the latitudes were open to any nation that could maintain itself against the jealousy of its rivals. The mosses of an hundred years had gathered on Columbus' tomb before the impulse of his mighty achievement aroused the statesmen of central Europe to schemes of empire on the continent to which he had shown the way across a chartless ocean. France took the initiative. Henry vaguely lined out as his own in 1603, by royal patent, the most of the territory of the present United States. James asserted a like claim to the same vast tract, with considerably enlarged boundaries. Frenchmen broke ground for colonization at Passamaquoddy in 1604. Englishmen followed at the mouth of the Kennebec in 1607. Neither colony was successful, but the two begin the history of New France and New England, and introduce to

us the Indians who inhabited the land in the shadow of the untrimmed forest. The claim of France to Acadia, whose western bound was defined by the Kennebec (where DuMont and Champlain raised the *fleur-de lis* in 1605), and the counter-claim of the English to the Penobscot (or actually to the St. George, where Weymouth erected his cross of discovery the same year), made the territory of future Maine from its earliest occupation by the whites the prolific source of international irritation and intrigue; and the theater of a series of sanguinary conflicts that ended only when New France was expunged from the map of America by the fall of Quebec in 1759. Ancient Acadia passed nine times between France and England in the period of 127 years. In this eventful contest—the issue of which left North America to the English people—the uncivilized red men in their native wilds were prominent participants—the dupes and victims of the one side and the other—until the tribes were decimated and one by one extinguished. It is our present task to study the history of the famous tribe that dwelt in the valley of the Kennebec.

On Wednesday, the 23d day of September, 1607, Captain Gilbert and nineteen men embarked in a shallop from the new fort of the Popham colony, at the mouth of the Kennebec. "to goe for the head of the river; they sayled all this daye, and the 24th the like untill six of the clock in the afternoone, when they landed on the river's side, where they found a champion land [camping ground], and very fertile, where they remayned all that night; in the morning they departed from thence and sayled up the river and came to a flatt low island where ys a great cataract or downfall of water, which runneth by both sides of this island very shold and swift. . . They haled their boat with a strong rope through this downfall perforce, and went neare a league further up, and here they lay all night; and in the first of the night there called certain savages on the further side of the river unto them in broken English; they answered them againe and parled [talked] long with them, when towards morning they departed. In the morning there came a canoa unto them, and in her a sagamo and four salvages, some of those which spoke to them the night before. The sagamo called his name Sebenoa, and told us how he was lord of the river Sachadehoc. They entertayned him friendly, and took him into their boat and presented him with some triffling things, which he accepted; howbeyt, he desired some one of our men to be put into his canoa as a pawne of his safety, whereupon Captain Gilbert sent in a man of his, when presently the canoa rowed away from them with all the speed they could make up the river. They followed with the shallop, having great care that the sagamo should not leape overbourde. The canoa quickly rowed from them and landed, and the men made to their howses, being neere a league on the

the land from the river's side, and carried our man with them. The shallop making good waye, at length came to another downfall, which was soe shallow and soe swift, that by no means could they pass any further, for which, Captain Gilbert, with nine others, landed and tooke their fare, the savage sagamo, with them, and went in search after those other salvages, whose howses, the sagamo told Captain Gilbert, were not farr off; and after a good tedious march, they came indeed at length unto those salvages' howses wheere [they] found neere fifty able men very strong and tall, such as their like before they had not seene; all newly painted and armed with their bowes and arrowes. Howbeyt, after that the sagamo had talked with them, they delivered back againe the man, and used all the rest very friendly, as did ours the like by them, who showed them their comodities of beads, knives, and some copper, of which they seemed very fond; and by waye of trade, made shew that they would come downe to the boat and there bring such things as they had to exchange them for ours. Soe Captain Gilbert departed from them, and within half an howre after he had gotten to his boat, there came three canoas down unto them, and in them sixteen salvages, and brought with them some tobacco and certayne small skynnes, which were of no value; which Captain Gilbert perceaving, and that they had nothing else wherewith to trade, he caused all his men to come abourd, and as he would have put from the shore; the salvages perceiving so much, subtilely devised how they might put out the fier in the shallop, by which means they sawe they should be free from the danger of our men's pieces [firelocks], and to perform the same, one of the salvages came into the shallop and taking the fier-brand which one of our company held in his hand thereby to light the matches, as if he would light a pipe of tobacco, as sone as he had gotten yt into his hand he presently threw it into the water and leapt out of the shallop. Captain Gilbert seeing that, suddenly commanded his men to betake them to their musketts and the targettiers too, from the head of the boat, and bade one of the men before, with his target [shield] on his arme, to stepp on the shore for more fier; the salvages resisted him and would not suffer him to take any, and some others holding fast the boat roap that the shallop could not put off. Captain Gilbert caused the musquettiers to present [aim] their peeces, the which, the salvages seeing, presently let go the boat rope and betook them to their bowes and arrowes, and ran into the bushes, nocking their arrowes, but did not shoot, neither did ours at them. So the shallop departed from them to the further side of the river, where one of the canoas came unto them, and would have excused the fault of the others. Captain Gilbert made show as if he were still friends, and entertayned them kindly and soe left them, returning to the place where he had lodged the night before, and there

came to an anchor for the night. . . . Here they sett up a crosse, and then returned homeward."*

This graphic and artless account of the earliest recorded visit by white men to the region above Merrymeeting bay, was apparently copied with but few changes from Captain Gilbert's log-book, made by the scribe of the Popham colony, who probably was one of the party. The facts and circumstances lead irresistibly to the conclusion that the Kennebec (and not the Androscoggin) was the river which the colonists explored. †The camping place at the close of the second day after leaving the fort may have been the plateau where now the village of Randolph stands, or that other one two miles above in Chelsea, nearly opposite Loudon hill, in Hallowell. The boatmen encountered the next day, a few miles above their camping place, "a flat low island in the midst of a great downfall of water." This felicitously described the Kennebec at the place where the Augusta dam now stands, before the peculiar features of the spot were obliterated by the building of that structure (1835-7). The rapid and island are unmistakable features of identification. The island has disappeared by the building of the dam and the rapid has become an artificial cascade for the uses of civilized industry, yet the transformation of the river at this place since that early day, has scarcely been greater than in many other places along its course.

The next camping place was about a league above the island, where first the natives accosted them, shyly, hallooing in shibboleth through the darkness. The place was probably the intervale that is now divided into portions of several farms, near Gilley's point, where there are still many vestiges of Indian encampments. The next morning, after exchanging hostages, the explorers continued their journey until their boat grounded on shallows. This may have been in the swift water since that day known as Bacon's rips, in the course of which the river has a natural fall of about thirteen feet. The farthest point reached by Gilbert in his wood-tramp was a wigwam village about a league from the river, within the limits of the present town of Vassalboro, or of Sidney. Night found the party reunited at the last camping place. There, the next morning (Sunday, September 27), they performed the ceremony of taking possession of the country

* *Historie of Travaile into Virginia*, by William Strachey, Gent. Maine Historical Society's Collections, Vol. III, pp. 304-307.

† The Androscoggin theory was first advanced by able students of Maine history, but it meets many obstacles in Strachey's account. The Kennebec theory meets with but few difficulties and harmonizes rationally with the record. See *Remarks on Weymouth's Voyage*, by John McKeen, Vol. V, Me. Hist. Soc. Coll. Rev. William S. Bartlett, same series, Vol. III, p. 304. Dr. William B. Lapham in *Daily Kennebec Journal*, December, 1889. For description of the "flat low island," see North's *History of Augusta*, pages 450-453.

for their king, by erecting in his name the cross of Christianity at the place where they had twice lodged. Then leaving the sacred emblem standing as the official vestige of their visit, they departed. It would be interesting to know precisely the spot where the cross was planted, and how long it remained as an object of awe to the savages. We never hear more of Sebenoa; he was the first in the long line of Kennebec chiefs whose names have been preserved in the white man's annals; his dust, with that of his bedizened warriors who posed so grandly before their visitors, has long mingled with the mold of the forest where he reigned, but his peaceful welcome to the white strangers who earliest set foot on the soil of the capital of Maine, invests his name with a charm that will preserve it while the language of the race that has supplanted his own is spoken or read.

Captain Popham died before the winter had passed; and in the spring, leaving the dismantled fort to be his sepulcher, the homesick colonists fled back to England. Father Pierre Biard, a Jesuit missionary, visited the Sagadahoc (Kennebec) three years later (October, 1611); he accompanied an expedition under Biencourt, then vice-admiral of New France, on a cruise from the eastward along the coast to the western boundary of Acadia, in quest of food for the French colony at Port Royal (now Annapolis). The Father says his own reasons for the journey were, first, "to act as spiritual adviser [chaplain] to Sieur de Biencourt and his crew, and, second, to become acquainted with and learn the disposition of the natives to receive the gospel." He gives a few interesting glimpses of scenes on the lower Kennebec 281 years ago. The vessel entered the river by way of Seguin, and the party eagerly landed to inspect the vacant fort, which they thought was poorly located, and which Father Biard intimates, with a half-secular chuckle, redoubtable Frenchmen could have easily taken. He says the departed Popham colonists treated the natives with cruelty, and were driven away in retaliation. This was the boastful statement of the Indians themselves to the willing ears of the French, who were fain to believe it; but the testimony is too biased and shadowy to be accepted as true.

After a delay of three days at Popham's fort, by reason of adverse winds, Biencourt abandoned his purpose of sailing further westward, and turned the prow of his vessel up the river; after going with the tide about nine miles, a party of Indians came into view; they belonged either to the later named Kennebec or Androskoggin tribe; Biard calls them Armouchiquoys; he says: "There were twenty-four people, all warriors, in six canoes; they went through a thousand antics before coming up to us; you would have rightly likened them to a flock of birds, which wishes to enter a hemp-field, but fears the scarecrow. This amused us very much, for our people needed time to arm

themselves and cover the ship. In short, they came and went, they reconnoitered, they looked sharply at our muskets, our cannon, our numbers, our everything; and the night coming on, they lodged on the other bank of the river, if not beyond the range, at least beyond the sighting of our cannon. All that night there was nothing but haranguing, singing, dancing; for such is the life of these people when they assemble together. But since we presumed that probably their songs and dance were invocations to the devil, and in order to thwart this accursed tyrant, I made our people sing a few church hymns, such as the *Salve Regina*, the *Ave Mari's Stella* and others; but being once in train, and getting to the end of their spiritual songs, they fell to singing such others as they knew, and when these gave out they took to mimicking the dancing and singing of the Armouchiquoys on the other side of the water; and as Frenchmen are naturally good mimics, they did it so well that the natives stopped to listen; at which our people stopped, too; and then the Indians began again. You would have laughed to see them, for they were like two choirs answering each other in concert, and you would hardly have known the real Armouchiquoys from the sham ones." *

Biencourt had impressed into his service at the river St. John two Maoulin (Etechemin) savages, as interpreters on his journey. He caused them to be taught a smattering of the French language, and then used them as a means of conversation between himself and their fellow-savages along his route. At that time the tribes of New England spoke a common tongue, which was varied and enlarged by local dialects. Biencourt's Etechemin captives from the St. John could talk readily with the natives of the Sagadahoc. On the morning after the singing and dancing, the Frenchmen resumed their journey up the river; the Indians, in a rabble, accompanied them, and were soon coaxed to terms of familiarity. They told the strangers that if they wanted some *piousquemin* (corn) they need not go further up the river, but by turning to the right, through an arm of the river that was pointed out, they could in a few hours reach the tent of the great sachem Metecourmite, whom they themselves would do the honor to visit at the same time; Biencourt cautiously followed their guideship; he passed his vessel through the strait that is now spanned by a highway bridge between Woolwich and Arrowsic, and entered what Biard calls a lake, but what is now named Pleasant cove (or Nequasset bay); here he found the water shallow, and he hesitated about venturing further; but Metecourmite, having been informed of the approach of the ship, was hastening to meet it; he urged the Frenchmen to proceed, which they did. Presently their vessel became subject to the sport of the dangerous currents of the Hellgates.

* *Pioneers of France in the New World*, by Francis Parkman, p. 292.

Biard says: "We thought we should hardly ever escape alive; in fact, in two places, some of our people cried out piteously that we were all lost; but praise to God, they cried out too soon."

Biencourt put on his military dress and visited Metecourmite, whom he found alone in his wigwam, which was surrounded by forty young braves, "each one having his shield, his bow and his arrows on the ground before him." The sachem having led the Frenchmen to visit him by promising to sell them corn, now confessed that his people did not have any to spare, but that they would barter some skins instead. Biencourt, with a mind for business, was ready to trade, and a truce for barter was agreed upon. When the time arrived, Biard says, "our ship's people, in order not to be surprised, had armed and barricaded themselves. The savages rushed very eagerly and in a swarm into our boat, from curiosity (I think), because they did not often see such a spectacle; our people, seeing that notwithstanding their remonstrances and threats the savages did not cease entering the procession, and that there were already more than thirty upon the deck, they imagined that it was all a clever trick, and that they were intending to surprise them, and were already lying upon the ground prepared to shoot. M. Biencourt has often said that it was many times upon his lips to cry, 'Kill! Kill!!' Now the savages themselves, perceiving the just apprehensions which their people had given our French, took it upon themselves to retire hastily and brought order out of confusion." Father Biard says the reason why Biencourt did not order his men to shoot was because he (Father Biard) was at that hour upon the land (an island), accompanied by a boy, celebrating the holy mass; if any savage had been hurt, the priest would have been massacred. Father Biard says "this consideration was a kindness to him, and saved the whole party, for if we had begun the attack it is incredible that one could have escaped the fierce anger and furious pursuit of the savages along a river that has so many turns and windings and is so often narrow and perilous." *

Father Biard appeared before the savages twice in the character of officiating priest. The rude altar improvised by him was the first one ever erected for the Catholic service on the Kennebec (or Sheepscot, near which he seems to have been). He says he "prayed to God in their [the Indians'] presence, and showed them the images and tokens of our belief, which they kissed willingly, making the sign of the cross upon their children, whom they brought to him that he might bless them, and listening with great attention to all that he announced to them. The difficulty was that they had an entirely different language, and it was necessary that a savage [one of the St. John captives] should act as interpreter, who, knowing very little of

* *Relation de la Nouvelle France*, Vol. I, Chap. XVII, p. 36.

the Christian religion, nevertheless acquitted himself with credit toward the other savages; and to see his face and hear his slow speech, he personated the Doctor [Biard] with dignity." The natives seem to have had great admiration for the Father, whose priestly attire and non-combative character made him conspicuous among his countrymen; speaking of one occasion, he says: "I received the larger share of the embraces; for as I was without weapons, the most distinguished [Indians] forsaking the soldiers, seized on me with a thousand protestations of friendship; they led me into the largest of all the huts, which held at least eighty people; the seats filled, I threw myself on my knees, and having made the sign of the cross, recited my *Pater, Ave, Credo*, and some prayers; then, at a pause, my hosts, as though they understood me well, applauded in their way, shouting, 'Ho, ho, ho!' I gave them some crosses and images, making them understand as much as I could."* It is not possible to identify precisely the place where these interviews and proceedings occurred; it was in the vicinity of the mouth of the Sheepscot and not distant from the lower Hellgate, which the French at that time called one of the mouths of the Quinibequi (Kennebec). After sojourning about a week, Biencourt, finding out that the natives had little surplus food for themselves and none to sell, hoisted sail for Port Royal.

Two years later (1613) we see Father Biard, with Ennemond Masse and two other Jesuits, in the retinue of M. de LaSaussaye, on the island of Mount Desert, planting a mission colony by the name of St. Sauveur. The settlement was hardly established when Captain Argal, from the English colony in Virginia, sailed up to the little village and destroyed it, killing one of the missionaries and two other Frenchmen. This was the beginning of bloodshed between the English and French on this continent. Brother Gilbert du Thet was the first Jesuit martyr. He was buried by his sorrowing black-robed brethren at the foot of the great cross that stood in the center of the ruined mission, where in the thin soil, by the surf-washed shore, his dust still reposes. Father Masse afterward labored in Canada, where he died and was buried in the mission church of Saint Michael at Sillery, in 1646. Father Biard, after many other adventures and perils, finally returned to France, where he died in 1622. He was the first to lift the cross before the aborigines of Maine.

The next well-identified visitor to the Kennebec was Captain John Smith, in 1614, eight years after his life was so gracefully saved, as he tells us, by Pocahontas. He cruised the coast for peltry, was agreeable to the Indians, and filled his ship with merchandise that brought riches in Europe. He found Nahanada (one of Weymouth's returned captives), "one of the greatest lords of the country." About this time

* Letter of Father Biard, 1611.

Samoset, afterward the benefactor of the Pilgrims, was taken from his tribe and carried to Europe. He appears to have been a Wawenock. The circumstances of his capture are unknown. His notable visit to the Plymouth colony was in March, 1621; two years later he seems to have been at home (as much as a wandering Indian can be) at Capemanwagan (Southport), whence Captain Christopher Leverett met him with his family; he showed his liking for Leverett by offering his new-born son as a perpetual brother in *mouchicke-legamatch* (friendship) to the son of the Englishman. Leverett describes him as "a sagamore that hath been found very faithful to the English, and hath saved the lives of many of our nation, some from starving, others from killing." * The last glimpse we have of this ideal savage, whose character ennobles in a degree his humble and benighted race, is when he joined his fellow-sagamore Unongoit in deeding to John Brown of New Harbor (afterward of the Kennebec), a tract of land at Pemaquid, July 25, 1625. † He had been the first to welcome the Englishmen to his country, and he was the first to supplement the greeting by sharing with them his hunting grounds. The deed was acknowledged before Abraham Shurte, the worthy magistrate of Pemaquid, who fifty-one years afterward ascended the Kennebec to Teconnet (Winslow) as peacemaker to the then angry chiefs.

II. EARLY GLIMPSES OF THE ABENAKIS OR KENNEBEC TRIBE.

The English Names of the Maine Tribes.—The French Names of the same Tribes.—Origin of the Name of the Kennebec River.—The Indians' mode of Life.—Vestiges of their Villages.—Their Language and the Names derived from it.—Present Indian Names of Places on the River.—The Plymouth Trading Post at Cushnoc (Koussinok).

WHEN the aboriginal people of Maine first came into historic view, we find them grouped by the English into five tribes and occupying several principal river valleys. The Tarratines dwelt on the Penobscot; the Wawenocks from Pemaquid to Sagadahoc (Kennebec); the Sohokas (Sacos) from the Saco to the Piscataqua; the Androscoggins lived on the river that has taken their name; and the Canibas (Kennebecs) from Merrymeeting bay to Moosehead lake. In the beginning of Indian history a personage called the Bashaba

* *Leverett's Voyage into New England*. Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., Vol. II, pp. 87, 92.

† *Ancient Pemaquid*, by J. Wingate Thornton. Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., Vol. V, pp. 188–193. *Journal of the Pilgrims*, by George B. Cheever, D.D., pp. 41–43. Bradford says Samoset "became a special instrument sent of God for their [the Pilgrims'] good beyond their expectation." See *Popham Memorial*, p. 297.

presided on the Penobscot; Champlain (1605) met him there with Cabahis, a chief of less dignity; Manthoumermer ruled on the Sheepscot; Marchim on the Androscoggin, and Sasanoa on the Sagadahoc. Champlain's guides, whom he took at the Penobscot, deserted his vessel at the St. George, "because the savages of the Quinibequey were their enemies." At Saco Champlain bartered a kidnapped Penobscot boy "for the products of the country." Three years afterward (1608) he was founding Quebec.* The English names and grouping of the tribes differed from those of the French. The early French visitors used the name Armouchiquois to designate the natives of Acadia westward of the St. Croix. They soon discarded it for the more comprehensive name of Abenakiois (Abenakis)—meaning people of the east, easterners—which included all the natives between Nova Scotia and the Connecticut river. This great tribe was divided by the French into seven sub-tribes, three of which were in the territory of Maine, namely—the Sokwakiahs or Sacos, the Pentagoets or Penobscots, and the Narhantsouaks or Norridgewocks (called also Canibas or Kennebecs). As the French influence declined in Acadia, the name Abenakiois lost its wide application, and finally became limited to the Indians who lived on the Kennebec. It was a common French soubriquet for a century and a half before its use became familiar to the English. As gradually the tribes broke up, those survivors who sought refuge on the Kennebec, and mixed with the Abenakis, came under the ancient name.

The name borne by the Kennebec river is another enduring trace of the Frenchman as well as of the Indians. Champlain was the first (1605) to receive from the Indians the word Quinibequei (or Kinibeki), which, it seems, they associated with the narrow and sinuous, though now much traveled, passage between Bath and Sheepscot bay. Then, as to-day, the water there boiled and eddied as the tides ebbed and flowed through the ledgy gates. It was a place of danger to the native navigators in their frail canoes; they had no understanding of the real causes of the manifestation; they knew nothing of natural laws, but believed all physical phenomena to be the work of genii or demons and the expression of their caprices and ever varying moods. In their mythology they peopled the water, forest and air with gross gods who ruled the world; their name for serpent or monster was *Kinai-bik*, an Algonquin word that has the same meaning among the kindred Chipewas to-day.† Obviously as given to Champlain it referred to the mighty dragons that lay coiled in the mysterious depths about the

* *Champlain's Exploration of the Coast of Maine in 1605*, by Gen. J. Marshall Brown. Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., Vol. VII.

† *Language of the Abanagies*, by C. E. Potter of New Hampshire. Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., Vol. IV, p. 190. H. R. Schoolcraft's *American Indians*, part 2, p. 465.

Hellgates; whose angry lashings or restless writhings made the waters whirl and foam in ceaseless maelstrom. The evil reputation of the locality yet survives in the word Hockomock (the Indian bad place), a name borne by a picturesque headland at the upper gate.

Champlain explored to Merrymeeting bay, where he ascertained that his *Quinibequi* came from the northward. Father Biard followed Champlain's chart, and in speaking of the *Quinibequi*, remarks that it has more than one mouth. The Indians had no geographical designations, but named spots and places only; they had no name for any river as a whole, and it is a mistake to suppose that they did more in the naming of the Kennebec than to furnish from their mythological vocabulary the word which the French explorer caught from their lips and wrote upon his map.* The English having named the river *Sagadahoc* (from *Sunkerdahunk*), called it by that name below Merrymeeting bay for more than a century. Above Merrymeeting Champlain's *Quinibequi* (with changes in orthography) was never displaced, but became permanent. After the successive wasting by the Indians of the settlements on the banks of the *Sagadahoc*, that venerable name, as applied to any part of the river, faded out, and by unconscious popular selection the one given by Champlain was restored to its place. Some writers have fancied that the river was named by *Canibas*, a chief, whose habitat was on Swan island, but long before that personage had entered upon his sachemship *Quinibequi* had been written indelibly on the French map of Acadia.

The memory of the *Abenakis* or *Kennebec* tribe of Indians will endure as long as the *Kennebec* shall continue to flow. We get our first glimpse of these savages in the visit of Captain Gilbert; the picture is momentary and faint, yet real. *Sebenoa* and his warriors are dimly seen in the shadow of their native forest, among their people. Up to that moment their tribe has no history; it is not for us to know how long their ancestors had dwelt upon the river, nor to inquire whether they were of a race that was in the process of evolution from a lower state, or descending in reversion from a higher. We find them here, a little branch of the human family, in possession of the river valley. They gleaned their subsistence from forest and stream. The river was their highway and its banks their home. Their lives were spent in seeking the means of existence. They obeyed the migratory impulse of the seasons like their not yet extinct contemporaries, the moose, deer and caribou. In the winter they moved northward to hibernate with the game in the recesses of the upper *Kennebec* and *Moosehead* lake. There they kept the wolf from the door by snaring him in his lair, and chasing through the snows the flounder.

* Champlain wrote *Quinibequy* and *Quinebeque*; Lescarbot wrote *Kinibeki*; Jean de Laet wrote *Quinibequin*; on Dutch map of 1616 it is written *Qui-mo-beguy*n.

ing moose and more helpless deer, and by catching through the ice of the lakes the gorgeous trout, whose descendants the sportsmen of to-day delight to capture. In the spring, when the lengthening days had melted the snow and cleared the rivers, and the nobler game that had sought the secluded valleys began to disperse to browse on the swelling buds and springing grasses, the Indians, too, would leave their winter haunts and migrate southward. Trimming with squaw and papooses their skin-laden canoes to even keel, they glided down the swollen river toward new supplies of food. They were accustomed in their migrations to tarry, according to mood or circumstance, for days or weeks at sundry places—at the mouths of tributary streams and at the falls where the migrating sea fishes congregated in great numbers during their passage to their native beds. These fishes—the salmon, shad and alewives—have, like the Indian, now disappeared from the river. These general migrations sometimes extended to the sea, but usually no further than Merrymeeting bay, where other tribes assembled, and all had merrymeeting.

The Indians were truly children of the wilderness; they lived close to nature; the chemistry of food and climate had brought them in complete *rapport* with their surroundings. The forest had assimilated them to itself; they were of its growth, like the pines and ferns. The harsh conditions of their existence sharpened their senses and intensified their instincts. Their lives were of the utmost simplicity. Their weapons were stone-headed clubs and bows and arrows. Their working tools were of stone, flint and bone; their clothing was the skins of beasts and plaited grasses and even boughs. As the bee makes its perfect cell at the first attempt, and the beaver is an accomplished engineer from its youth, so the Indian, without apprenticeship or master, fashioned with his flint knife and bone awl the ideal boat—the bark canoe (*agwidu*). It was adapted to his needs; without it he could not have lived his nomadic life—which, amid his environments, was the only mode of existence possible to him. The trackless forest on either side, like a hedge, kept him near the river's bank; he must needs roam for his food and raiment; this his canoe enabled him to do; it would glide over shallows and shoot rapids, and could be taken upon his shoulders and carried around dangerous cascades; in it he traversed lakes and rivers with ease and speed, and in it he made all of his long journeys, both of peace and war. The white man has copied its model for three centuries, but has not been able to improve it. In the winter his snow-shoes (*angemak*) were of an importance equal to that of the canoe in summer; they were the sole means by which the hunter could pursue the game through the deep snows.

Their fishing and hunting encampments were the nearest approach to their villages; their dwellings, constructed of poles and bark, were only huts of shelter, and could not be called houses; they were aban-

done when the builders removed to another spot, and soon tumbled in decay, leaving no trace save that of the fires. But the sites of many of their principal camps can be identified at the present day, both by the vestiges of their fires and the *debris* of their weapon and tool makers. Flint and stone chippings, with arrow-heads and other articles in all stages of manufacture, are found mixed with the soil where their wigwams stood. Unlike the white man's metals, the material composing these relics defies the corroding power of time, and some of the articles are as bright and perfect as when centuries ago they left the hands of the dusky artisans. The prevailing substance is the silicious slate or hornstone of Mt. Kineo, from whose rugged cliffs it was quarried. Many spots where wigwam fires once glowed are yet marked by burned and crumbling stones and by fragments of the earthen vessels in which the feasts were cooked. These relic places abound all along the Kennebec, from Popham beach to Moosehead lake, but they are almost continuous on the alluvial banks between Augusta and Waterville, which seems to have been a favorite resort or metropolis of the tribe. The plow of civilization has been obliterating for five generations these vestiges of a vanished people.

We first see the Indian as the proprietor of all these lakes and rivers, and hills and meadows; his subjects were the beasts and birds and fishes; his scepter was the tomahawk, his chariot was the bark canoe; from Moosehead to the waters of the sea he exercised his sovereignty, and, monarch like, made progress through his forest realm, levying tribute according to his humble needs. His language had never been spelled into words and written in books; it was the artless tongue of the realm of nature. Philologists have written learnedly upon it, and exhibited specimens of it in dictionaries, but like the people who spoke it, it eludes domestication, and like them it has passed away. Many fragments, however, have been saved in the form of names attached to the rivers, lakes and mountains of our state; they were caught from the closing lips of a departing race; the nomenclature of the Kennebec valley is greatly enriched by them. In the absence of geographical names, a river to the Indians was a series of places where food could be procured at certain moons or in a special manner; a range of mountains was divided by them into the abodes of different genii. A river was named only in places or in sections; we have seen that it fell to the white man to confer upon the Kennebec its name as an hydrographic unity. What our form of expression makes it convenient to call Indian names were not, in fact, originally names at all.* They were laconic descriptions of the physical or

* That accomplished Abenakis scholar, Rev. C. M. O'Brien, says: "To understand Indian names it must always be borne in mind that they rarely, if ever, gave names to territories large or small, but only to spots."—Letter to Hon. James P. Baxter, quoted in *Trclawney Papers*, p. 225. Note (Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d series, Vol. III).

mystical characteristics of the places referred to, which the white man has softened and changed by his cultured tongue, and converted into permanent names as his reparation and memorial to the race which he has driven from the earth.

Among the earliest names derived from the Indian tongue on the Kennebec, we find *Sagadahoc* and *Sabino*; they were both associated with the mouth of the river; *Sabino* referred to the peninsula where the Popham colony located. *Erascohegan* was the present Georgetown; *Arrowsic* is the ancient name of the island adjoining; other familiar names in the same region are, *Winnegance* (Bath), *Nequasset* (Woolwich) and *Quabacook* (Merry meeting bay). The Indians invariably designated the mouths of rivers and tributary streams by mentioning some characteristic peculiar to each. Thus, *Nahumkeag* (in Pittston) means the place where eels can be caught; *Cobboscecontee* (Gardiner), sturgeon-place; *Sebasticook* (Winslow) is a comparatively modern Indian corruption of the French pronunciation of St. John the Baptist's place (or the place where an Indian lived who had been christened St. John the Baptist). The original meanings of many, and indeed of most of the Indian names, have been lost. The best students of the tongue seldom agree in their analyses and definitions, and usually confuse more than they explain. Names derived from the Indians have attached to all the considerable streams that feed the Kennebec. Beside those already mentioned there are the *Worromontogus* (at Randolph); *Kedumcook* (Vaughan brook, Hallowell); *Cushnoc* (Bond brook, Augusta); *Magorgoomagoosuck* (Seven-mile brook, Vassalboro); *Messeclonskee* (Emerson stream, Waterville); *Wesserunett* (in Skowhegan); *Norridgewock* (Sandy river, at Old Point); *Carrabassett* (at North Anson). *Mecsecontee* applied to Farmington falls, on the Sandy river. The Kennebec, falling 1,050 feet between Moosehead and the tide at Augusta, is a remarkably swift river, full of rapids and falls, which the Indian canoeists well knew how to shoot or when to avoid. All of these places bore appropriate designations, such as *Teconnet* at Waterville, *Skowhegan* at the village of that name, and *Carratunk* at Solon. Above Carratunk only a few Indian names survive. *Moxa* mountain was named for a modern Indian hunter. At Moosehead lake, where the shores are rich with relics of the Indians, *Kinco* is the only ancient name that remains. *Onguechonta* was the name of Squaw mountain, when Montrossor passed by its massive slope on his way from Quebec to Fort Halifax, about the year 1760. This dearth of Indian names in a region where once they must have been very numerous, is explained by the fact that the river was depopulated of natives and their local names on its upper waters forgotten, before the white men had pushed their settlements so far inland as to learn and preserve them.

The next recorded visit by white men to the Kennebec Indians after Captain Gilbert had erected a cross among them, was by Edward Winslow and a few others of the Plymouth colony, in the fall of 1625. During twenty-two years great events had taken place in New England—and among them was the landing of the Pilgrims, who, having founded a settlement, were now struggling for its continuance. At first they sought among the Indians only a market for their surplus corn in exchange for peltry, but they found the region so rich in the latter commodity that they presently applied for and obtained from their English patrons a patent or deed of about 450 square miles of territory in the center and best part of the Kennebec valley. They established (in 1628) a trading house at Cushnoc (now Augusta), and there trafficked with the natives for a period of thirty-four years. Singularly enough during this era of intimate and friendly relationship with the Pilgrim fathers, when the means were excellent for preserving information, the Kennebec tribe is nearly destitute of any history. The names of its chiefs, the places of its villages, its relations with neighboring tribes, its grand hunts and councils, and a thousand incidents illustrating the Indians' mode of life, were considered too trivial for the white traders to record; perhaps as business men in the pursuit of gain, they preferred that the public should not know much about the affairs of the patent. They made no effort toward ameliorating the hard condition of their Indian wards; they gave them no teachers, either secular or religious, but looked upon them much as they did upon the other inhabitants of the wilderness. When trade ceased to be profitable they abandoned them.

III. FATHER DRUILLETES AND HIS KENNEBEC MISSION.

The first Mission in Canada.—Father Masse at the Residence of St. Joseph of Sillery.—Father Druillettes among the Algonquins.—Intercourse between the Kennebec and St. Lawrence.—St. Lawrence Indian killed on the Kennebec.—Treaty between the Algonquins and Abenakis.—The latter ask for a Missionary.—Father Druillettes sent to them.—His Visit to Pentagoet.—Chapel built near Cushnoc and named the Mission of the Assumption.—Father Druillettes' return to Quebec.

It was left to the people of the French nation, who once displayed the symbol of Christianity to the Indians on the lower Kennebec (1611), to undertake the conversion of the Abenakis. The first missions on the St. Lawrence were begun in 1614, under the patronage of Champlain; they were reinforced in 1625 by the arrival of three Jesuits, one of whom was Father Ennemond Masse, who was driven by Argal from St. Sauveur with Father Biard twelve years before.

Quebec was captured by Englishmen in 1629, when Father Masse was again expelled from the country, with his associates. Three years later (1632) France by treaty resumed dominion over both Canada and Acadia: the suspended missions were immediately revived, and a system of evangelizing labor was soon established, under which in a few years heroic priests had carried the gospel to the natives of every part of New France. Quebec was the central radiating point. By the shore of the St. Lawrence, about four miles above Quebec and nearly opposite the mouth of the Chaudière, there was an Indian village (called *Ka-miskoua-ouangachit*), where the missionaries built a church; in 1637 Father Masse became a resident pastor there; two years later (1639) the mission was endowed by a gift of twenty thousand livres by a converted French courtier, and in honor of its benefactor was given the name of the Residence of St. Joseph of Sillery. The establishment became the seminary of the missionaries, for the acquiring of the various Indian languages, preparatory to their going forth to their fields of labor. To this place came in 1643, Father Gabriel Druillettes, the first regular missionary to the Kennebec. He first essayed to learn the tongue of the Algonquins or St. Lawrence tribe, and soon went among them. The smoke of the wigwams inflamed his eyes and made him blind; he was led about in his helplessness by an Indian boy; he implored his neophytes to join him in offering prayer for his recovery; this they did and his sight was from that hour restored! He ever after believed that his cure was a miracle in answer to the prayers of his converts. Weakened by the sufferings attending his first year's labors, he was given the second year a less exacting service near the mission of Sillery. The gently-bred scholar and priest was seasoning and hardening for the wonderful apostolic career that was before him.

There can be no doubt that long before the written history of the Indians begins there were occasional exchanges of visits between the natives on the St. Lawrence and those who lived in the valley of the Kennebec. It is said in the *Jesuit Relations* that in the year 1637 a party of Abenakis (Kennebecs) Indians went to Quebec to buy beaver skins to sell to the English traders; a jealous Montanais (mountaineer) chief denounced them before the French governor, Montmagny, and offered to go and shut the rivers against their return to their country. The governor forbade bloodshed, but allowed the mountaineers to rob the strangers and send them home. In 1640 an English trader (probably one of the Plymouth colony's men) accompanied by twenty Kennebecs, undertook the journey from Maine to Quebec. After he had reached the St. Lawrence, the French governor ordered him to return immediately; but this he could not do as the rivers were low and some of the streams were dry; so, without allowing him to visit Quebec, the

governor sent him down to Tadoussac (at the mouth of the Saguenay) from whence he was shipped to Europe. The same year an Algonquin (St. Lawrence) Indian named Makheabichtichiou, came to the Kennebec with his family, to escape the reproaches of the missionaries for his persistency in continuing his heathen practice of polygamy. In the course of the winter following he was killed by a drunken Abenakis; while his two widowed wives were journeying back to their kindred in Canada, one died miserably of grief and famine. Under the Indian code the tragedy was liable to be avenged on the whole tribe—to avoid which two chiefs were sent to Canada to announce the affair with the regret of their people, and to offer satisfaction in the form of presents to the parents of the deceased. It seems probable that the ambassadors would have been summarily tomahawked in retaliation for the deed they had come to excuse, if John Baptist Etinechkawat and Christmas Negabamat, two baptized chiefs of Sillery, had not interceded eloquently for them. It was declared that the murder was not committed by the tribe, which on the contrary wholly disapproved of it, but that it was the act of an individual sanup while frenzied by the English traders' fire-water. Finally the exasperated tribesmen and bereaved relatives were soothed by words and gifts, and a treaty of friendship was made between their tribe and the Abenakis, which was never broken. Thereafter the two tribes were inseparable allies in peace and war. Father Marault says in his *Histoire des Abenakis*, that thenceforth the latter, until their final emigration to Canada and extinction on the Kennebec, annually sent envoys to Quebec to renew and celebrate this alliance.

In the fall of 1643 a Christianized St. Lawrence Indian named Charles Mejachkawat, came from Sillery to the Kennebec, and passed the winter among the Abenakis. He seems to have been sent purposely to extol on the Kennebec his conception of the gospel which the missionaries were preaching on the St. Lawrence. His visit aroused the interest or curiosity of many in the mysterious ceremonies of baptism and the mass, which he described. During his stay he visited the English trading house at Cushnoc (Augusta), and there had occasion to defend his faith with spirited words against the humorous raillery of the Puritan heretics. He returned to Sillery in the spring (1644), accompanied by one of the chiefs who, three years before, had been sent to requite the killing of the refugee. The life of this chief had been saved with that of his associate, and war averted by the good offices of the proselytes of Sillery, whom he had promised in the fullness of his gratitude to join in accepting the religion of the Black-gowans; he was now going to Sillery to crave baptism. The rite was duly administered by the priest in the Sillery chapel, Governor Montmagny acting as his godfather; the church christened him

John Baptist, but his Indian name is not recorded. He was the first Kennebec chief on whom holy water was placed. He started alone on his journey back to his people, and sad to relate, fell into the hands of a party of the merciless Iroquois and was cruelly killed.

The history of the Jesuit missions shows the remarkable fact that while most tribes received the missionaries with indifference or apathy, and some murdered them, the Abenakis asked for them. The frequent visits between the Kennebec and the St. Lawrence that followed the treaty of 1641, brought favorably to the attention of the Abenakis the meek and peace-loving Black-robcs, who, unlike other white men, did not greedily grasp their beaver, but appeared to be unselfishly anxious for their comfort and welfare. In the spring of 1646, several Abenakis returned to the Kennebec from Sillery, full of enthusiasm which the Fathers' zeal had inspired in them for the Christian faith. After having visited the families and chiefs of their tribe, they journeyed back to Sillery, bearing the request of their people for a missionary. They arrived at Sillery on the 14th of August; the next day, after participating in the celebration of the Assumption, they went before an assembly of the Fathers and in the customary Indian form of proceeding in council, delivered an oration. They said that their tribe on the Kennebec had been deeply moved by the kindness of Noël (Christmas) Negabamat; that the treaty of friendship which had been made would end with this earthly life; that the bond of faith would continue after death eternally; that they had been told of the beauties of heaven and the horrors of hell; that thirty men and six women of their tribe, having already endorsed the new belief, now begged for a Father to come from Quebec to instruct and baptize them, and that the ears of the chiefs and people would be open to the preaching of the gospel. The record says: "The Fathers acceded to the pious desire of these good Christians, and selected Father Gabriel Druillettes to go and establish a mission on the river Kennebec."*

Father Druillettes accepted the choice of his brethren as the voice of God, and prepared for his journey; he had little to do to make ready. Besides the parcels containing the missal and crucifix, his outfit consisted of only a few articles of priestly apparel, a little box of medicines and some bread and wine for the mass—made into a pack that could be slung on the shoulders or laid in the canoe. On the 29th of August, he started with the Christianized chief Negabamat, and a few Abenakis who were to be his guides. He ascended the rapid Chaudière about ninety miles, to its source in Lake Megantic; from the waters of that lake he followed the trail that led across the divide through swamp and logan to the waters of the Kennebec; these

* *Relations of the Jesuits in New France for the year 1646*, Chap V, p. 19.

he descended to the main river, and by the middle of September reached the upper village of the Abenakis (probably Nanrantsouack—now called Old Point, in Norridgewock). Here he seems to have tarried for a week, and then resumed his journey down the river, calling at the different villages and conferring with the chiefs and people about their souls' salvation. By the end of September he had progressed as far as the Plymouth trading post at Cushnoc, where he called and was kindly received by John Winslow, the agent, who invited him to become his guest. The missionary gladly accepted the Pilgrim's hospitality, and enjoyed for a few days the comforts of the trading house, which, though few and humble, were great in contrast with those found in the huts of the natives. The Father was the first white man who had ever entered the Kennebec from Canada and approached the trading house from the north. He was a Frenchman, and neither he nor Winslow could converse in the language of the other, but by signs and pantomimes and the spirit of Christian kindness that knows all languages, the host and guest soon became mutually intelligible, and by the help of Indian interpreters were able to understand each other.

Father Druillettes remained a few days as the distinguished guest of the Pilgrim trader, and then went back to the cabins of the Indians, where he found pressing employment in the nursing of the sick, the baptizing of the dying, and the instructing of the living. In about two weeks, partly to finish his reconnaissance of the country, but chiefly to confer with some fellow-missionaries of the Capuchin order on the Penobscot, Father Druillettes started in a canoe with a native guide down the river, and went along the sea-coast to Pentagoet (now Castine), "visiting seven or eight English habitations on the way." Father Ignace de Paris, the superior at Pentagoet (which was then a French post), "saluted him lovingly," and approved of the planting of a Jesuit mission on the Kennebec—which river was then regarded by Frenchmen as the western boundary of Acadia. Father Druillettes soon started on his return, encouraged in his heart by the benediction of his brother missionary, and the courteous treatment given him at the English habitations, where he again called as a wayfarer for nightly shelter and rest. At one of these—"Mr. Chaste gave to him food abundantly for his voyage and some letters for the English at Kennebec [Cushnoc]. In these he protested that he had seen nothing in the Father which was not praiseworthy; that he carried nothing to trade. The savages gave him this testimony: that he labored only for their instruction; that he came to procure their salvation at the risk of his life; and that, in a word, he admired his courage."*

*Who this kind "Mr. Chaste" was we do not know; we like to believe the name is a misspelled rendering of Mr. Shurt—good Abraham Shurt of Pemaquid

The priest, with his dusky guide, paddled back to the Plymouth trading house at Cushnoc; he presented his letters to Winslow, and then showed his commission as missionary from the Jesuit superior at Quebec: the commission was in French and the Englishman could not read it, but with his own hand carefully made a copy to carry to Plymouth. He then extended to the Father all the kindness in his power; he consented to the planting of a mission within the Plymouth jurisdiction, and gave his active assistance to the undertaking. Father Druillettes then chose for his mission a place near the river a league above the trading post, in the vicinity of what has since been named Gilley's point in Augusta; his record says "the savages had there assembled to the number of fifteen large cabins," and that there "they made for him a little chapel of planks built in their own fashion" (*ils luy bastirent une petite chapelle de planches, faite à leur mode*). He bestowed upon this chapel the name selected for it by the Fathers at Sillery—The Mission of the Assumption on the Kennebec (*La Mission de l'Assomption au pays des Abnaquiois*).* It was on the anniversary of the Assumption (August 15) that Father Druillettes arrived in Canada, and on the same calendar day he had been assigned to the Kennebec by his brethren, who, in compliment, gave him a name for his mission to commemorate those events. "It was there that the Father, acquiring sufficiently their [the Indians'] language, instructed them zealously: making them listen to the subject that kept him with them, and telling them of the importance of confessing Him who had created them and who punished or blessed them according to their deeds." His humble parishioners appear to have been willing listeners and docile pupils, for he says: "Seeing that a large part professed to love the good news of the gospel, he [the missionary] demanded of them three things, as tokens of their good will and desire to receive the faith of Jesus Christ. The first was to leave the beverages of Europe [the brandy of the traders], from which followed much drunkenness among the savages; secondly, he asked them to live peaceably together and to put an end to the jealousies and quarrels which were often occurring between them and members of other tribes; thirdly, he required that they throw away their Manitous or demons or mysterious charms; there were few young men who had not some stone or other thing

—whose long life was full of deeds of kindness toward the Indians, and who, if satisfied that the priest was their real friend, would have written such a letter. The Father must have met some French and English speaking person by whom, as interpreter, his character as a missionary could be expressed in English as certified by "Mr. Chaste." Of the "seven or eight English settlements" along the route, Pemaquid was the oldest and largest; the others may have been Pejepscot, Sagadahoc, Sheepscot, Capenewaggen, Damariscotta, New Harbor and St. George.

* *Jesuit Relations for the year 1647*, Chap. X, p. 52.

which they held as a propitiation to their demon for his kindness in the chase or the games, or in war; it is given to them by some sorcerer [medicine man] or they dream that they found it, or that the Manitou gave it to them. . . . Many who had charms or Manitous drew them from their pouches—some threw them away and others brought them to the Father. Some sorcerers or jugglers burned their drums and other implements of their trade; so that no longer were heard in their cabins, the yellings, and cries and hubbub which they made around their sick, because the greater part protested stoutly that they wanted refuge in God. I say the greater part, but not all; some never liked the change, so they carried a sick man to be whispered and chanted over by these cheats. But the poor man, being well prepared for heaven, said that if he recovered his health he would hold it as a gift from Him who alone can give and take away as it pleases Him. The Father stayed among these fifteen cabins, teaching in public and private, making the savages pray, visiting, consoling and relieving the sick; with much suffering it is true, but tempered by a blessing and inspiration from heaven which sweetens the most bitter trials. God does not yield; He scatters his blessings as well upon the cross of iron as upon the cross of silver and gold. It is not a small joy to baptize thirty persons prepared for death and paradise. The Father had not yet wished to entrust the holy waters to those who were full of life; he only scattered them upon the dying, some of whom recovered, to the surprise of their comrades." *

In the month of January (1647) the Father went with the Indians on their winter hunt to Moosehead lake, where, "being divided into many bands, they wage war against deer, elk and beaver, and other wild beasts;" the Father stayed with one party, "following it in all its journeys." In the spring, "the chase ended, all the savages reassembled upon the banks of this great lake [Moosehead] at the place where they had stopped [before the dispersion]. Here the sorcerers lost credit, for not only those who prayed to God had not encountered misfortune but the Father and his company had not fallen into the ambush of the Iroquois, but instead had been favored with a fortunate chase, and some sick persons separated from the Father, having had recourse to God in their agonies, had received the blessing of a sudden return to health." The reassembling of the tribe at the close of the hunt was at the outlet of the lake and such occasions were celebrated by feasting and dancing, until the canoes were ready for the descent of the river. When Father Druillettes arrived with his company at the place of the mission house, he found that Winslow had already reached the trading house three miles below. Winslow had spent the winter in Plymouth and Boston; he told the missionary that

* *Jesuit Relations*, 1647, Chap. X, pp. 53-54.

he "had shown the letter of Mr. Chate to twenty-four persons of importance in New England, among whom were four famous ministers; and that they all approved his plan, saying boldly that it was a good and praiseworthy and generous action to instruct the savages, and that God must be praised for it. 'The gentlemen of the Kennebec company [the Plymouth colony] charged me,' said Mr. Houinslaud [Winslow], 'to bring you [Father Druillettes] word that if you wish for some French to come and build a house [mission establishment] on the Kennebec river, they will gladly allow it; and that you will never be molested in your ministry; if you are there,' added he, 'many English will come to visit you;' giving us to understand that there are some Catholics in these countries. The Father, having no orders on this proposition, replied to Winslow that he would write to him soon if the plan was judged practicable."*

Father Druillettes left the Mission of the Assumption on the 20th of May, 1647, "going to visit all the places where the savages were, baptizing the sick and thus rescuing those beyond all hope. . . There were neither small nor great who did not express sorrow at the departure of their Patriarch" (the name of endearment which the missionary's neophytes had given him). Thirty Indians accompanied him to Quebec, where he arrived on the 15th of June "full of health." The disciples who escorted him besought him to return with them after eleven days' rest, "but the Jesuit Fathers for sufficient reasons, did not grant their request, and the savages returned to their country, afflicted by the refusal."

IV. FATHER DRUILLETES AS A MISSIONARY AND ENVOY.

The Kennebec Mission Field reopened.—Iroquois Enemies.—Scene at the Cushnoc Trading House.—Father Druillettes and Negabamat go to Boston and Plymouth.—The Father meets the Governors.—He visits John Eliot and John Endicott.—Resumes Labor in his Mission.—Returns to Quebec.—Sent back to New England.—Lost in the Forests on the St. John.—Reaches Nanrantsouak.—Welcomed with Joy.—Visits the four Colonies.—Last Labors on the Kennebec.—Painful Journey to Quebec.

THE next year (1648) the neophytes of the Kennebec went to Quebec and repeated their request for the return of Father Druillettes, but the Jesuit Fathers, thinking that the distant Abenakis could be sufficiently ministered unto by the Capuchins of Penqbscot, and having great need in Canada of all of the missionaries of their own society, did not yield to the petition. The next year (1649) the same request was made with the same result; but in 1650, the persistency

* *Jesuit Relations*, 1647, Chap. X, p. 56.

and earnestness of the appeals, supported by a letter from Father Come de Mante of the Pentagoet mission, were successful. Father Druillettes was appointed to reopen his Kennebec mission. He left Quebec (or Sillery) September 1st, accompanied by his faithful disciple and constant companion, Noel Negabamat. On reaching the Kennebec, he visited hastily the several villages, and received the joyful welcome of his former pupils. On St. Michael's eve (September 29) he arrived at the Plymouth trading house, at Cushnoc. To his great pleasure he there met again his former friend, "the agent, by name Jehan Winslau [John Winslow], a citizen merchant of Plymouth."

At the time of Father Druillettes' first labors on the river four years before, there was a feeling of unrest among the Abenakis arising from the dread of their enemies, the Mohawks (one of the celebrated Iroquois tribes), whose raids from their country beyond the western highlands had reached even to the Kennebec. Since 1646, six French missionaries* had been massacred by the Mohawks and their kindred tribes, and marauding parties were yearly roaming the banks of the St. Lawrence, with hatchets and knives bought of the Dutch and English traders on the Hudson. The governor of Canada (D'Alliboust), to protect his own people and the far more numerous friendly natives of his domain, sought to repel the invaders; and he gave to Father Druillettes on his departure for the Kennebec, "a letter of credit to speak on behalf of Sieur d'Alliboust to the governor and magistrates of said country" (New England). It was therefore in the dual capacity of missionary and envoy that Father Druillettes made his second visit to the Abenakis. The then existing colonies (Plymouth, Massachusetts, New Haven, Connecticut,) had formed (in 1643) a confederation to promote their common interests, and especially to enable them to deal as a unit with the neighboring Dutch and French colonies. This confederacy—the embryo of our great republic—prohibited the individual colony from going to war alone and from concluding a peace without the consent of the others.

Before 1650, this confederacy had proposed a system of commercial reciprocity between New England and New France. Father Druillettes was now instructed to agree on behalf of his government to the proposed treaty, provided New England would unite with Canada in keeping the Iroquois from the war path against the tribes

* They were all of the Society of Jesus. Father Isaac Jogues (killed October 18, 1646) was sent to the Mohawk country at the same time that Father Druillettes was ordered to the Kennebec. The two Fathers received their assignments on the same day. The other victims to Iroquois cruelty were: Fathers Antoine Daniel, killed July 4, 1648; Jean de Brebeuf, March 16, 1649; Gabriel Lallemant, March 17, 1649; Charles Garnier, December 7, 1649; Noel Chobanel, December 8, 1649.—*Abridged Relations of the Missions of the Jesuits in New France*. By Father P. F. J. Bressani, 1653. Montreal, 1852.

that were friendly to the French. In the light of these facts we can understand the proceedings at the Kennebec trading house on the 30th of September, 1650. Father Druillettes, with Negabamat and a throng of Indians who had followed them from the different villages, met with ceremony the representative of the colony of Plymouth at the trading house. Negabamat, addressing John Winslow and handing to him a bundle of beaver skins, said in his mother tongue (the Algonquin, and interpreted into French for us by the missionary): "The governor of the river St. Lawrence, by the Father who stands here, to those of your nation, and I as ally join my word to his; Not to speak to thee alone, but rather to tell thee to embark my word, that is to say my present [the beaver skins], to carry it to the governor of Plymouth." Winslow answered that he would do with the governor and magistrates all that could be expected from a good friend; whereupon Negabamat and the other Indians asked that the Father should go with him (Winslow) to present in person d'Alliboust's letter and "explain his intentions according to the letter of credit which he had, and to bear the words of the Christians of Sillery and the catechumens of the river Kennebec." Winslow replied: "I will lodge him in my house, and I will treat him as my own brother; for I well know the good that he [the missionary] does among you, and the life that he leads there." The record adds: "This he said because he had a particular zeal for the conversion of the Indians."

Thus accredited by the Kennebec Indians as well as by the Canadian governor, to negotiate against the Iroquois, the missionary-envoy started about the 20th of November for Boston: he says: "I left Cousinoc by land, with the said agent [Winslow], inasmuch as the vessel that was to carry us had some cause for delay in waiting for the Indians; and fearing to be surprised by the ice, we were therefore obliged to go ten leagues, to embark by sea at Marimiten [Merry-meeting], which the Indians call Nassouac. This was a painful march, especially to the agent, who is already somewhat in years [born in 1597] and who assured me that he would never have undertaken it if he had not given his word to Noel" (Negabamat). They embarked at Tameriskau (Damariscove?) on the 25th, but the winds and storms drove them ashore at Cape Ann, from whence "partly by land and partly by boat," they reached Boston on the 8th of December. The incidents of this embassy were quite fully recorded by Father Druillettes,* but it would be apart from the present purpose to recite them all. He was blandly received by the principal personages of Boston,

* "Narrative of a voyage, made for the Abenakiois mission and information acquired of New England and the magistrates of that republic, for assistance against the Iroquois. The whole by me, Gabriel Druillettes, of the Society of Jesus."—Trans. from the original MS. by John Gilmary Shea. Coll. New York Hist. Society (2d series), Vol. III, part 1.

who, because he was a foreign envoy, did not inflict upon him the execution which one of their laws made the earthly doom of a Jesuit. After receiving many courteous attentions and an audience and dinner with the governor (Thomas Dudley) and magistrates, he was at last told that in consequence of the character he had assumed as ambassador of the Kennebec Indians, Boston had no interest in the subject; and he was referred to Plymouth. He then went to Plymouth (December 21-22), and saw the Pilgrim fathers at their homes. The Father says: "The governor of the place John Brentford [William Bradford] received me with courtesy, and appointed the next day for audience, and then invited me to a dinner of fish which he had prepared on my account, seeing that it was Friday. I met with much favor at this settlement, for the farmers [lessees of the Plymouth patent], and among others Captain Thomas Willets, spoke to the governor on behalf of my negotiation. . . . The governor . . . with all the magistrates, not only consents but presses this affair in favor of the Abenakis. The whole colony has no trifling interest in it, because by its right of seigniory, it annually takes the sixth part of all that arises from the trade on that river Quinebec; and the governor himself in particular, who with four other of the most considerable citizens, are as it were, farmers of this trade, who lose much, losing all hope of the commerce of the Kennebec and Quebec, by means of the Abnakiouis, which will soon infallibly happen, if the Iroquois continues to kill and hunt to death the Abenakiouis as he has done for some years past."

The sanguine Father returned to Boston, where he wrote to Governor d'Alliboust his official report, from which the last few preceding lines are copied. He had the faith of the enthusiast that the purpose of his embassy would be accomplished. It was winter and the season when vessels seldom ventured along the coast; consequently his departure was delayed a few days, during which time he was the guest of distinguished people, one of whom was John Eliot, the Protestant Indian apostle, at Roxbury, who hospitably invited him to stay at his house all winter. On the 5th of January he embarked on "a vessel clearing for the Kennebec;" bad weather stopped it for a week or more at Marblehead; the envoy improved the time by going up to Salem, to see John Endicott, "who," says the Father, "seeing that I had no money, defrayed my expenses."* On the 24th of January the bark reached Piscataqua, and on the 7th of February anchored at Tameriskau. The next day the missionary reached the Kennebec, up

* Which kind act gives us a rare glimpse into the inner nature of the man who soon after as governor was led by his infuriated zeal for Puritanism, to have Quakers tortured and put to death.

which on its frozen and snow covered surface he laboriously tramped to resume his interrupted labors. From the comforts of guest chambers and the luxuries of governors' tables, he returned unflinchingly to the squalid huts, and pitiful, uncertain fare of the savages, whom he had been called to serve. In the spring, on his return to Cushnoc with the tribe from the winter hunt at Moosehead, he found John Winslow had returned from Plymouth, bringing the message that "all the magistrates and the two commissioners of Plymouth have given their word, and resolved that they must press the other colonies to join them against the Iroquois in favor of the Abnauquois, who are under the protection of the colony of Plymouth." This cheering response to the Father's visit to Plymouth was supplemented by letters brought to him by Winslow from men in Boston, representing the common opinion to be that "if the republic will not undertake this aid against the Iroquois . . . individuals are ready as volunteers for the expedition." With these hopeful assurances, Father Druillettes, taking affectionate leave of his neophytes, returned in the month of June (1651) to Quebec, and reported in person to his government the apparent result of his embassy.

But so active and malignant was the enemy and so unhappy the outlook, that after a rest of only fifteen days Father Druillettes and Negabamat were sent back to the Kennebec, "Negabamat being commissioned as before by the Algonquins of the Great River [St. Lawrence], and the Father by both the governor of Canada and the good Abenauquois catechumens." This last trip of Father Druillettes was exceedingly painful—almost tragical in its beginning and ending—and bitterly disappointing in its political result. He was accompanied by one Frenchman (Jean Guerin) and several Abenakis, who had followed him to Quebec. In the hope of finding a shorter route than the usual one up the Chaudière to Lake Megantic, the guides took one with which they were not acquainted; "after having rowed and walked for fifteen days by torrents and through many frightful ways," they saw with dismay that they had mistaken the river down which they should have glided, and that instead of being in the country of the Abenakis they were at Madawaska (on the St. John). But a worse feature of their condition was food-famine. The provisions taken for the two weeks' journey to the Kennebec were exhausted; the company were weak from hunger and unable to perform the labor of stemming the current of the river which they must ascend before they could reach the route to their destination. In this dark hour Father Druillettes piously resorted to the resources of his religion; in the solitude of the immense forest he proceeded to offer the sacrifice of the holy mass for relief and deliverance. He had just concluded the ceremony when one of the Indians came running to the spot with the joyful news that the party had killed three moose. The lives of

the famishing wanderers were thereby saved. The Father deemed it the visible interposition of God as he did the restoration of his eyesight seven years before.

After having restored their strength with the miraculously sent moose meat and preserved by the process of smoking enough to last until some could be procured in the ordinary way, the party started to return up river. There were rapids, falls and difficulties numberless; one of the Indians—an Etechemin from the St. John—attributed all of the party's bad luck to the presence of the Black-robe; some of the streams were too low to float the canoes, so the Father prayed for rain—which came and the water rose; but the ill will and persecutions of the savage compelled the Father to cast off his luggage in order to lighten the boat, and finally to separate himself from the party and grope his way in loneliness among rocks and windfalls and dismal stretches of swamp; he “rose at break of day and traveled till night without eating; his supper was a little piece of smoked meat hard as wood, or a small fish if he could catch it, and after having said his prayers the earth was his bed, his pillow a log.”* At last, after twenty-two or twenty-three days from Quebec, the party reached Nanrantsouak (Norridgewock). The chief, Oumamanradock, welcomed the Father with a salute of musketry, and embraced him, saying: “I see now that the Great Spirit who rules in heaven has looked upon us with a kind eye since he has sent us our Patriarch again.” The chief inquired of the attendants if the Father had been well and well treated on the journey, and when told of the harsh conduct of the Etechemin, he berated the fellow roundly, saying: “If you were one of my subjects or of my nation, I would make you feel the grief which you have caused the whole country.” The culprit admitted his guilt and confessed—“I am a dog to have treated the Black-gown so badly.” The record says, “there was no man, woman or child who did not express to the Father the joy that was felt at his return; there were feasts in all the cabins: he was taken possession of and carried away with love.” It was probably about this time that “in a great meeting” they “naturalized and admitted the Father to their nation.” Subsequently, when he was at the village near Cushnoc, an *attaché* of the trading post, who had entered a wigwam where the priest was conversing, reported to Winslow his employer, that the missionary was declaiming against the English. This offended Winslow, but the Indians went to the trading house and declared that the tattler lied—that he did not understand the Abenakis tongue from which he pretended to quote, and in their resentment of the injustice done to their missionary, said: “We have adopted him for our comrade, we love him as the wisest of our captains, . . . and whoever assails him attacks all the Abenakis.”

* *Jesuit Relations for 1652*, Chap. VII, p. 23.

Father Druillettes' third arrival on the Kennebec caused a round of profound welcome and rejoicing. Friends old and new flocked from all sides to see him; he made a tour of the "twelve or thirteen villages which are ranged partly upon the river Kennebec, and partly upon the coast of Acadia. . . . He was everywhere received as an angel from heaven." The warmth of his reception impressed him, and in alluding to it he wrote: "If the years have their winter they have also their spring-time; if these missions have their afflictions, they are not deprived of their joys and consolations. I have felt more than I can express, seeing the gospel-seed which I have sown for four years, which produced in the ground in so many centuries only briars and thorns, bring forth fruit worthy of the table of God. . . . One captain [chief] broke my heart; he repeated to me often in public and private that he loved his children as himself; 'I have lost two of them since your departure; their death is not my greatest sorrow, but you had not baptized them; that is what distresses me. It is true that I have done for them what you recommended me to do, but I do not know whether I have done well, or if I shall ever see them in heaven; if you had baptized them I would not grieve for them; I would not be sorry for their death, on the contrary I would be consoled; at least if to banish my sorrow you will promise not to think of Quebec for ten years, and will not depart during that time, you will see that we love you.' Besides he led me to the graves of his two children, upon which he had erected two beautiful crosses, painted red, which he came to salute from time to time in sight of the English at Koussinok [Cushnoc], where the cemetery of these good people is, because they hold at this place two great meetings, one in the spring and the other in the autumn." * These children were probably buried in ground that had been consecrated for burial purposes by Father Druillettes during one of his previous visits. Its location was probably near the Mission of the Assumption. Ancient human skeletons were plowed up by the early settlers in the vicinity of Gilley's point, where the chapel must have stood. †

After Father Druillettes had spent several weeks "in instructing the villages that were farther inland and more remote from the English, he took with him Noel Negabamat and went down to New England." This time, besides visiting Boston and Plymouth, they went to the two other colonies (New Haven and Connecticut), imploring for their people protection from the Iroquois; but the fervent desire of Plymouth to save the inhabitants of its domain on the Kennebec from the Mohawk hatchet was neutralized by Massachusetts' indifference and the reluctance of the other colonies toward disturb-

* *Jesuit Relations*, 1652, Chap. VII, p. 25.

† This fact was communicated by the late Mrs. Robert Dennison, an aged lady of North Augusta, who died in the early part of 1892.

ing the relations that existed between themselves and the Dutch in the territory that is now the state of New York. So the tremendous and patient labors of the embassy were fruitless. Christian New England would not be aroused to protect the Christianized Indians of the Kennebec. Father Druillettes returned with his companion to the mission field in the depths of the wilderness, where he passed the dreary winter among his neophytes, destitute of every physical comfort, the menial servant of savages, the target of the jealous jugglers' spite; tramping from village to village at the call of the sick and dying; always preaching by act and word the sublime gospel of divine humanity. At the beginning of March (1652) he departed wearily for Quebec. The hardships of his journey hither were far exceeded by those of his return. The party started on snow-shoes; we are not told their route. The time occupied was more than a month. The supply of food gave out, and some of the Indians died of exhaustion. All of the company expected to perish with hunger and cold. Father Druillettes and Negabamat were without food for six days following the fasting season of Lent. Finally they were obliged to boil their mocasins, and then the Father's gown (camisole) which was made of moose skin; the snow melting, they boiled the braids of their snow-shoes. On such frail broth they kept sufficient strength to finally reach Quebec on Monday after Easter (April 8), "having no more courage or strength than zeal for the salvation of souls can give to skeletons." With a pale, thin face, and worn body, the intrepid, devout and half-martyred Druillettes closed his labors with the Indians of the Kennebec.*

V. THE FIRST INDIAN WAR IN MAINE.

English and French irritation in Acadia.—Alienation between the Indians and the English.—Affinity between the Indians and the French.—Philip's War reaches to Maine.—Kennebecs disarmed.—Robinhood makes Treaty of Peace.—Outrageous Affront to the Saco Chief.—War begins at Merrymeeting Bay.—Parley at Teconnet.—Hammond's Fort at Woolwich, and Clark & Lake's Fort at Arrowsic, captured.—Dreadful Massacres.—Kennebecs return Captives and ask for Peace.—Treaties of Casco and Portsmouth.

THE history of the Indians on the Kennebec is nearly a blank for a quarter of a century after the retirement of Father Druillettes. The feeble mission of the Capuchins on the Penobscot was broken up by the Huguenot Frenchman, La Tour, in his quarrel with his Catholic

* Father Druillettes was born in France in the year 1593. After his retirement from the Kennebec he was constantly with the Montagnais, Kristineaux, Papinachois, and other tribes. In 1661 he ascended the Saguenay, in the attempt to reach Hudson's bay. He went West in 1666 with the celebrated Marquette, and labored at Sault Ste. Mary till 1679, when he returned to Quebec, and there died on the 8th of April, 1681, after a missionary career of nearly forty years.

countryman, D'Aulnay, and the semi-Christianized tribes of Maine were left for awhile to revert to their primeval heathenism. The English traders had for twenty-five years been annoyed by the French occupation of the country from the Penobscot eastward, and in 1654, the confederated colonies seized with force and arms all Acadia, dispossessing the French and sending them home or driving them in their poverty to seek subsistence among the Indians, and frequently adoption into the tribes. The natives had learned to confide in the French and distrust the English. The Kennebecs had found out that the English cared only for their furs; to add to their jealousy they believed that their missionary had been driven away from them. They attributed all of their woes to the Englishmen. Mohawk parties came oftener, spoiling the villages and infesting the hunting grounds. As the hunters could get but few skins, the traders finally ceased coming to Cushnoc. In 1661 the Iroquois war-whoop echoed along the St. Lawrence from Montreal three hundred miles to the mouth of the Saguenay, carrying dismay to all Canada. A party penetrated to the Kennebec and surprised a village near the outlet of a lake; all the people were massacred, save one old chief whom the murderers led home as a trophy, and afterward tortured to death.* This cruel event may have given origin to the tradition among the Maine Indians in after generations, of an Iroquois victory on the shores of Moosehead lake. There was no historian to describe for us the Indian battles on the Kennebec; the only record ever made was the one which was deftly woven by dusky fingers into symbolic figures on the sacred wampum belt, that the duty of vengeance might not be forgotten by warriors yet unborn.

Most of the causes that alienated the Kennebec Indians from the English were the same that drove the other tribes of New England into a pitiless war upon the settlements. The French never had war with their Indian subjects, but kept their loyalty by flattery, charity and religious ceremonials. The English used no such arts; Puritanism, whatever its triumphs, was a failure with the Indians; it neither converted nor attracted them; it was too metaphysical for their apprehension—they preferred their Manitous and medicine men. On the contrary, Catholicism with its symbols, and gilded images displayed by disciplined, skillful and enthusiastic priests of philanthropic lives, impressed them strongly, and took the place of their own materialistic heathen superstitions. So the French in their long struggle to hold Acadia had the natives with them. When the irritations and wrongs of half a century of English occupation came to be avenged by the

* *Histoire des Abenakis*. By Father J. A. Marault. Sorel, Canada, 1866. At the time Father Marault wrote his history he had been for nineteen years a missionary among the Indians at St. Francis, where nearly all of the living descendants of the Kennebec tribe reside.

Indians there was no bond of religion or humanity to stay the hatchet and scalping knife. The catastrophe of Philip's war (1675-8) had long been portending; its immediate exciting cause was the execution by Plymouth of three of Philip's subjects for having, by Philip's order and according to Indian law, inflicted the punishment of death upon an Indian traitor. Philip, as leader, was suppressed in fourteen months—his head cut off and carried to Plymouth, there to dangle from a gibbet for twenty years; but the cause to which he had called his race to rally did not die with him.

The first victim in what has been named King Philip's war was an Indian who was shot while marauding with his fellows in a settler's pasture, for food (at Swansey, June 24, 1675). His death was avenged the same day by the killing of three white persons. Then followed alarm and consternation throughout the colonies. In a few weeks the trader-settlers on the lower Kennebec were anxiously astir. Captains Lake, Patteshall and Wiswell had been appointed by the general court a committee of safety for "the eastern parts." This committee met at the house of Captain Patteshall (on the island that for many years bore his name, but which is now called Lee's island, in Phippsburg), and after consulting with the settlers concluded to disarm the natives.* A party ascended the river for the purpose, and meeting five Androscoggins and seven Kennebecs, persuaded them to surrender their guns and knives. During the proceeding, a Kennebec Indian named Sowen struck at Hosea Mallet, a bystander, and would have killed him had not the savage been seized; the other Indians admitted that the assailant deserved death, yet they prayed for his release, offering a ransom of forty beaver skins and hostages for his future good behavior. The proposal was accepted and Sowen was released. The traders then treated the Indians with food and tobacco, and solemnly promised them protection and favor if they would continue peaceable. The principal sagamore in the party was Mahotiwormet (*alias* Damarine), called by the English Robinhood, who lived in Nequasset (Woolwich). The next day he assembled as many of his tribe as possible and celebrated the treaty of peace with a great dance.†

* Williamson's *History of Maine*, Vol. I, p. 519.

† This chief, who was a Wawenoc, had been intimate with the English during his whole life, and never so far as we know became their enemy. He sold in 1639, to Edward Butman and John Brown (who bought Pemaquid of Samoset and another), the territory of the present town of Woolwich (then called Nequasset); he also sold in 1649, to John Parker, the island of Georgetown (Erascohegan), and to John Richards, the island of Arrowsic; also in 1658, to John Parker, 2d, the territory that now makes the town of Phippsburg as far south as "Cock's high head;" and in 1661, to Robert Gutch, the territory now included within the limits of Bath. The memory of Mahotiwormet is preserved by his English nickname in Robinhood's cove, the long arm of Sheepscot bay that nearly severs the island of Georgetown. Hopegood, the warrior, is said to have been his son.

The Indians on the Sheepscot were likewise prevailed upon to yield up their arms, and there seemed to be good reason to hope that Philip's influence might not reach disastrously to the province of Maine. But at this critical hour an incident occurred which neutralized all the efforts that had been made to stay the spreading of Philip's conflagration. A chief of the Sacos, named Squando, had suffered an outrage that sank deep into his heart. Two rollicking sailors jocosely threw his little child into the water to see if it could swim instinctively, like an animal. Though the infant was rescued alive it soon died. From that moment the grief stricken father became the inveterate enemy of the English; no overtures could reach him, no gifts placate him. He called the neighboring tribes to war councils, and being a chief of great influence, war dances began. Settlers from the Merrimac to Pemaquid saw with grave forebodings the changed behavior and increasing insolence of the Indians. The first overt act was by a band of twenty Indians, who sacked the house of Thomas Purchase at the mouth of the Androscoggin, on the 4th or 5th of September (1675). Purchase had lived there and cheated the Indians for fifty years. A few days later (September 12), the first Indian massacre in Maine took place—that of Thomas Wakeley and his family of eight persons at Falmouth on the Presumpscot river.

During the next three months seventy-two other barbarous murders were committed between Casco and the Piscataqua. This series of tragedies was mostly the work of the Sacos and Androscoggins. The traders of Sagadahoc (on the lower Kennebec) were putting forth their utmost endeavors to prevent the terrible contagion from spreading to their river. They employed the services of their venerable trading neighbor of Pemaquid, Abraham Shurte, who by his rugged honesty and kind heart, had won the confidence of the Indians. He invited some of the sagamores to Pemaquid; they told him their grievances; they said some of their innocent friends had been treacherously seized and sold as slaves under the pretext that they were conspirators or manslaughterers. "Yes," added they, "and your people frightened us away last fall [1675] from our cornfields about Kennebec; you have since withholden powder and shot from us, so that we have not been able to kill either fowl or venison, and some of our Indians, too, the last winter, actually perished of hunger." Shurte assured them that all of their wrongs should be righted if they would remain friendly. They gave him a wampum belt to denote their desire for peace, and a captive boy to be returned to his family. This parley was soon followed by an invitation to Mr. Shurte to meet the sachems of all the tribes in council, to make a general treaty of peace. The message was borne to Pemaquid by an Indian runner from Teconnet, where the council was to be held. Shurte fearlessly started

on his errand, probably sailing in his own boat from Pemaquid along the coast and into the Kennebec. At Sagadahoc he took council with the committee of safety, who selected Captain Sylvanus Davis to accompany him. The two ascended the river to Teconnet (now spelled Ticonic) where they found a large number of Indians awaiting them. Five chiefs were there: Assiminasqua and Wahowa (*alias* Hopegood) of the Kennebecs; Madockawando and Mugg of the Penobscots, and Tarumkin of the Androscoggins; but Squando of the Sacos was ominously absent.

The commissioners were welcomed by a salute of musketry, and conducted into the great wigwam where the chiefs were seated, each attended by his people. Assiminasqua opened the proceedings, saying: "Brothers, keep your arms, they are a badge of honor. Be at ease. It is not our custom like the Mohawks to seize the messengers coming unto us; nay, we never do as your people once did with fourteen of our Indians, sent to treat with you; taking away their arms and setting a guard over their heads. We now must tell you, we have been in deep waters; you told us to come down and give up our arms and powder or you would kill us, so to keep peace we were forced to part with our hunting-guns, or to leave both our fort and our corn. What we did was a great loss; we feel its weight." To this Mr. Shurte replied: "Our men who have done you wrong are greatly blamed; if they could be reached by the arm of our rulers they would be punished. All the Indians know how kindly they have been treated at Pemaquid. We come now to confirm the peace, especially to treat with the Anasagunticooks [Androscoggins]. We wish to see Squando and to hear Tarumkin speak." Tarumkin responded: "I have been westward, where I found three sagamores wishing for peace; many Indians are unwilling. I love the clear streams of friendship that meet and unite. Certainly, I myself, choose the shades of peace. My heart is true, and I give you my hand in pledge of the truth." Seven Androscoggins echoed the sentiments of their chief, while Hopegood and Mugg, representing two other tribes, likewise declared for peace. But the absence of the childless chief of the Sacos was fatal; no general treaty could be made without him. The commissioners were disappointed and anxious, and even suspicious of the fidelity of the tribes present. The Indians had parted with their guns and knives; they were unable in their life as hunters to gain their subsistence without them; no substitute by which they could obtain food was given in recompense; they were now pinched with hunger and threatened with starvation; some they declared had thus died already. They now asked for their weapons that they might legitimately follow the game of the forest. The commissioners could not conceal their mistrust that the implements might be misused. Madockawando then

speaking abruptly, said: "Do we not meet here on equal ground? Where shall we buy powder and shot for our winter's hunting, when we have eaten up all our corn? Shall we leave Englishmen and turn to the French? or let our Indians die? We have waited long to hear you tell us, and now we want Yes, or No." The commissioners could no longer hide in diplomatic words the unhappy condition of affairs; they said: "You may have ammunition for necessary use; but you say yourselves, there are many western Indians [the Sacos] who do not choose peace. Should you let them have the powder we sell you, what do we better than cut our own throats? This is the best answer we are allowed to return you, though you wait ten years."* The chiefs would neither hear more nor talk longer; they rose abruptly and ended the parley, their flashing eyes announcing to the assembly the hopeless answer of the English. The commissioners, discomfited, withdrew to their boat and embarked for home with painful apprehensions.

The condition of the Indians was pitiable. In their destitution and wretchedness they had vainly asked for the restoration of their hunting outfits. The alternative of starvation or war was now before them. If the forests could not be made to furnish them food should not the plenty of the white man's settlements? Emissaries and refugees from Philip's shattered band—each one an incendiary, and murderer of Englishmen—were deploying eastward and mixing with the tribes. They recounted by many a lodge fire the deeds of Philip's warriors and awakened in the hearts of their excited listeners the wild thoughts of English extermination. The time had come when the Kennebecs could sit peacefully on their mats no longer. The pangs of hunger and impending famine made them desperate, and impelled them to the war path for self-preservation.

A few weeks after the parley at Teconnet some Kennebecs in alliance with some Androscoggins formed their first war party. On the 13th of August (1675) they went forth in cruelty against the trading fort of Richard Hammond, that stood at the head of Long Reach, just below the chops or outlet of Merrymeeting bay† (in the present town of Woolwich). Hammond had aforetime kept a temporary trading post at Teconnet; the Indians said he had made them drunk and then cheated them. They ruthlessly killed him and two of his men—Samuel Smith and John Grant—and took sixteen persons captive, among them Francis Card and his family. A brave young woman escaped from the bloody scene and fleeing in the darkness of night across the country to Sheepscot, alarmed that settlement and saved it

* Williamson's *History of Maine*, Vol. I, pp. 532, 533.

† *Problem of Hammond's Fort*. By Rev. H. O. Thayer, in Collections of the Maine Historical Society. Quarterly series No. 3, 1890.

from surprise. After supplying themselves with food and plunder, and burning the buildings, some of the Indians returned up river with their captives, while others in the night stole down to Clark & Lake's trading place on Arrowsic island; they adroitly entered the fort through the gate behind the sleepy sentinels as they were retiring from their posts at daybreak. The consternation of the inmates of the garrison, thus aroused from slumber in the early morning, was indescribable. In their helplessness they could make no resistance to the fearful onslaught; a few ran out of the fort and escaped. Thirty-five persons were either killed or captured. Among the slain was Captain Lake, a member of the committee of safety, and one of the wealthy proprietors of the establishment. Among the wounded was Captain Davis, one of the recent peace messengers to Teconnet, who barely escaped capture and death by hiding in the clefts of the rocks by the water's edge until the savages had departed. The destruction of these forts, which was only a small part of the general devastation that presently marked the entire coast from Piscataqua to Pemaquid, drove all the English settlers from the Kennebec.

Of the Indians concerned in the sacking of the Nequasset and Arrowsic forts, there is reason to believe that the Kennebecs were less fierce and brutal than their fellows; indeed, there is no evidence that the Kennebecs, like some of their allies, ever tortured a white captive. This omission of a diabolical superstitious requirement is traceable to the teaching of Father Druillettes, and the softening influence of the missionaries with whom the tribe had contact by its intercourse with Quebec. Many of the unhappy captives who were led away from the ruins of Sagadahoc, never returned, and their sad fate can only be conjectured. But in June of the next year (1677) the Kennebecs sent back a company of twenty, as is shown by a letter from the chiefs "to the governor of Boston," borne by Mrs. Hammond, the widow of the trader. This unique document, illiterately written by some captive sitting abjectly among the chiefs who dictated it, is a valuable souvenir of the comparative humanity of the tribe. The chiefs say they have been careful of the prisoners; that Mrs. Hammond and the rest "will tell that we have drove away all the Androscoggin Indians from us, for they will fight and we are not willing of their company. . . . We have not done as the Androscoggin Indians who killed all their prisoners. . . . We can fight as well as others, but we are willing to live peaceable; we will not fight without they [the settlers] fight with us first; . . . We are willing to trade with you, as we have done for many years: we pray you send us such things as we name: powder, cloth, tobacco, liquor, corn, bread—and send the captives you took at Pemaquid. . . . Squando is minded to cheat you, . . . and make you believe that it is Kennebec men

that have done all this spoil." The names of eleven Indians are appended: William WoumWood, HenNwedloked, Winakeermit, Moxus, Essomonosko, Deogenes, Pebemowoveit, Tasset, John. Shyrot, Mr. Thomas.* These are some of the actors in the Sagadahoc tragedies, who were anxious to make it appear that their tribe had not forfeited all claim to English reconciliation. As a chief had said at Teconnet, they loved "the clear streams of friendship that meet and unite;" they had tasted of war and were now anxious for peace; early in the strife they had mostly withdrawn into the distant forest, and left their allies to murder and pillage alone. They tardily and reluctantly broke with the English, and they were the first to suggest a return to peace.

A full account of the first Indian war in Maine, covering a period of about three years, belongs to the general history of the state, and cannot here be given. It makes a dreadful chapter of surprisals, massacres and conflagrations, in which nearly three hundred English people were killed or died in captivity. The region was made desolate. The losses and sufferings of the tribes can never be told. Finally, after a mutual cessation of hostilities for a few months, the Kennebec sagamores gladly joined with those of the Androscoggin, Saco and Penobscot, in meeting English commissioners at Casco, to make a treaty of peace (April 12, 1678). All surviving captives were restored. It was a day of rejoicing. The settlements that had been destroyed soon began to revive, and returning prosperity gradually cheered again the coast of Maine. But the tribes were broken and their condition changed. The Mohawks had long been the scourge of the Kennebecs and other tribes, the English had ever refused protection against them; in the late war they had been employed to kill and torture by the side of the English; they continued their warfare in vagrant bands after the treaty of peace. The crippled tribes associated these raids with English perfidy. The terror from these Mohawk parties was finally allayed by the governor of New York (Edmund Andros) forbidding his friends and allies up the Hudson from further molesting the conquered subjects of his master's eastern dukedom of Pemaquid. A second treaty was made at Portsmouth in 1685 (and signed on behalf of the Kennebecs by Hopegood), wherein for the first time the English agreed to protect the tribes of Maine so long as they were peaceable, from their Mohawk enemies. Notwithstanding all outward promises of peace, the Indians' nature, their mode of life, and the bitter memories of the past, made the treaties little else than temporary truces. The two races were mutually repellant.

*Rev. H. O. Thayer in article on Hammond's fort, quoting Mass. Archives, Vol. XXX: 241, 242.

VI.—THE SECOND AND THIRD INDIAN WARS IN MAINE.

Indian Refugees in Canada.—New Mission established for them.—Fathers Jacques and Vincent Bigot on the Kennebec and Penobscot.—Castine inspires the Tribes to avenge his Wrong.—King William's War begun.—French Intrigue with the Indians.—Father Rale sent to the Kennebec.—Bomaseen Imprisoned.—Treaties of Ryswick and Mare-point.—Third Indian War.—Parley at Casco.—Bounties for Scalps.—Arruawikwabemt Slain.—Rebekah Taylor rescued by Bomaseen.—Acadia ceded to England.—Treaties of Utrecht and Portsmouth.

IN a few years following the war, the Kennebec refugees, mixing with the Canada Indians, so overcrowded the Sillery mission, that in 1685 it was removed to the opposite side of the St. Lawrence, a few miles up the Chaudière. The new village, composed mostly of fugitives from the Kennebec, was named the Mission of St. Francis de Sales, and given to the care of two brothers and Jesuit fathers named Jacques and Vincent Bigot. The instruction given by Druiillettes on the Kennebec a generation before had nearly if not quite faded out, and the new missionaries, like their predecessor, had to begin their labors by teaching the mere rudiments of their faith. But they found their flock of five or six hundred souls altogether attentive and docile to priestly influence; they endeavored to Christianize anew the whole tribe; they visited the head-waters of the Chaudière and the Kennebec, where many Kennebecs and other Maine Indians had permanently collected for fishing and hunting, in their northward hejira from their English neighbors. The two Fathers extended at different times their wandering labors down the Kennebec to Nanrantsouak (Indian Old Point), and even as far as Pentagoet (Castine), where, under the patronage of the half Indianized Frenchman, Castine, Father Jacques laid the foundation of a church in 1687. The two brothers toiled among the Maine Indians for more than twenty years, principally in the villages of the refugees on the St. Lawrence.* Their visits to the Kennebec were few and comparatively brief. It appears that a chapel was built by them at Old Point; they revived the mission that had been closed for thirty years, and prepared the way for a permanent successor to Father Druiillettes, who finally came in the remarkable person of Father Sebastian Rale.

The first war in Maine had been wholly between the natives and the English; no boundary line of Acadia was involved. The French were inactive spectators, harmlessly sympathizing, for national reasons, with the Indians. But ere a decade had passed, events were leading to a war in which all of the natives of Maine were to be the helpers of France in a national struggle. The first provocation for trouble

* *Relation of Father Jacques Bigot.*

was given as usual by the English. It was the rifling by Governor Andros of the house of Baron St. Castine at Pentagoet (in the spring of 1688), under the pretext that the Penobscot was in the king's province, and that Acadia did not extend westward of the St. Croix. The haughty governor cared as little for human rights as his royal master (James II), whom he fancied he was pleasing by the outrage. The deed brought bitter retribution. Castine was a naturalized tribesman, and a personage of unsurpassed eminence among the Penobscots.* He easily aroused his followers to war, and in a few months he led them remorselessly against the English settlements. But Castine's personal quarrel soon became lost in the greater one between his king and William III of England. James II had been driven from his throne (1688); fleeing to France in his distress he received the aid of Louis XIV. The war that immediately opened extended to the French and English possessions in America. In Maine history it has been called King William's or the second Indian war. It was a series of dreadful massacres and reprisals—largely predatory on the part of the Indians, who marshalled by French officers, issued in bands from Canada to rob, murder or capture the English. Every settlement had to be provided with a fortress or defensible place into which the inhabitants could quickly gather. Such an one was at Pemaquid, garrisoned by Captain Weems and fifteen men; it was surprised and captured in August, 1689, and the place made desolate; another at Berwick was attacked on the 28th of March following, when thirty-four persons were slain and many more than that number captured; another (Fort Loyal) was at Falmouth (now Portland, on the site of the Grand Trunk railroad station); the place was attacked May 26, 1690, by a force of five hundred French and Indians; after four days the inhabitants were forced to surrender only to be tomahawked, and their mutilated bodies left unburied as prey for the wild beasts. These are only instances of the sufferings that were inflicted upon the English during a period of ten years. Warriors from all the tribes participated.

It was the policy of the French, when they saw their ancient Acadia passing into the possession of the English, to seek to draw into Canada through the missionaries the discontented natives of Maine. The Kennebecs had been attracted to St. Francis de Sales. The Sacos emigrated nearly *en masse* within one or two years after Philip's war, and assembled in Canada near the mouth of the St. Francis river, down which from their deserted Saco they had reached the St. Lawrence. They were soon gathered into the parish of St. Francis. Their warriors, like those of the Kennebecs in the Chaudière village, were utilized by the French to fight both the troublesome Iroquois and the

* *History of Acadia*, by James Hannay, pp. 215-216.

hated English. It was for this purpose rather than from a sentiment of philanthropy, that French statesmen and Canadian governors had sought through the machinery of the church to manipulate the tribes of Maine. But many families still clung to the Androscoggin and Kennebec. With the design of collecting these fragments and making them useful against the English, the Canadian rulers had encouraged the sending of the Fathers Bigot to the Kennebec to reconnoiter for a new mission.

Thus it was amid the throes of war and for reasons more political than religious, that Father Rale was sent to the Kennebec to re-occupy the old mission-field of Druillettes. He came in 1693, by the well traveled route that had been followed by his predecessor in 1646; he lingered on the way among the wigwams at Lake Megantic (from *Namsokantik*—place where there are many fishes), and the neighboring waters; in 1695 we find him at Nanrantsouak, which he chose for the center of his field of labors. Already schooled in the arts of savage living, he here drew by the persuasives of a trained and cultured enthusiast, the remaining families of the shattered tribes west of the Penobscot. The history of his mission is the remaining history of the Indians on the Kennebec—who from the location of the village which he founded, thenceforward bore the Anglicised name of Norridgewocks. The Kennebec was again a Canadian parish, and a semi-military outpost of New France. Of the three or four Indian routes of travel between the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic coast, none was more direct or easy than the one up the Chaudière and down the Kennebec; the portage between the waters of the two rivers was sometimes made from an upper tributary of the Chaudière to one of the Penobscot and from thence to Moosehead lake, but usually from Lake Megantic to the nearest stream that runs into Dead river. It was by this thoroughfare that the little Catholic village of Nanrantsouak maintained its communication with the diocese of Quebec. In war it was often the route of the French captains with their trains of scarcely more savage and cruel allies. Nanrantsouak was a village site of great excellence; the circling river, foam-laden from the wild falls above, almost surrounds it; it is in the midst of hundreds of acres of mellow land suitable for corn raising; it was secluded from the English, while the Sandy river made it accessible from the Androscoggin.

The tribal distinctions of the natives of Maine began to disappear during the common cause against the English; soon after the coming of Father Rale the shreds of the tribes that had lingered on the Saco and Androscoggin, united with the Kennebecs as the Wawenocs had done before. The Penobscots, under the lead of the elder and younger Castine, maintained themselves as a tribe and so

remain to this day. We do not know the nature or extent of Father Rale's influence over his people in reference to the war in which he found them involved. If he exerted any it may have been in the direction of peace; for on the 11th of August, 1693 (the year of his earliest intercourse with the Abenakis), thirteen sagamores appeared at Pemaquid and offered the submission of their tribes to the English government; among them were Wassabomet, Ketteramogis, Wenobson, and Bomaseen from the Kennebec. The resident Indians were ready for peace, but the French, on whom the war pressed less sorely, were not; they ignored the treaty which their allies had made; and as a part of their endeavor to repossess themselves of Acadia, which had been taken from them by Governor Phipps in 1690, they sent a party against the New England settlements in 1694; as Cotton Mather says: "What was *talked* at Quebec in the month of May, must be done at *Oyster river* [in New Hampshire] in the month of July." Several dreadful massacres were committed, and all the settlements were again filled with horror and fear.

That Bomaseen, the Kennebec chief, was an accomplice in those deeds was never known; but the public exasperation was so great, and the possibility of other butcheries so imminent, that the authorities felt justified in seizing and imprisoning every prominent or doubtful Indian it could lay hands upon. Bomaseen was seized November 19, 1694, at Pemaquid garrison, whither he had gone with a flag of truce in apparent confidence that his professions of regret at the recent tragedies would relieve both himself and tribe from blame. He protested his innocence, and showed that he felt his arrest to be an act of perfidy. Cotton Mather says, "he discovered a more than ordinary disturbance of mind; his passions foamed and boiled like the very waters of the fall of Niagara." The sagamore was immediately transported to Boston and there put in prison. The injustice of his treatment—hardly ever questioned by dispassionate Englishmen—turned his followers back to their French alliance and to a renewal of the war from which the treaty at Pemaquid a year before had freed them. The Norridgewock warriors returned to the war path, and two years later (1696) helped the French to overawe and capture even the proud Fort William Henry of Pemaquid, whose walls had been the prison of Bomaseen. The French participation in the war closed with the treaty of Ryswick in 1697, but the Indians, cherishing new as well as old resentments, remained in hostility two years longer. The last to desist from their attacks and acquiesce in a treaty with the English, were the Kennebecs, whose kidnapped sagamore was fretting behind prison bars in Boston. But finally, on the 7th of January, 1799, at Mare point (in Brunswick) Moxus and his lieutenants of the Kennebec, united with the sachems of the other tribes in

humble submission to King William III. Bomaseen was then and there restored to his people, and the latter returned as many of their English captives as were able to make the terrible journey in the cold and snow of winter from Nanrantsouak to Casco bay. Little had been accomplished between France and England, for Acadia reverted by treaty to the former, while the Indians were left in reduced numbers and more forlorn and miserable than before.

The treaty of Mare point was a truce, that lasted only until another war broke out between England and France. So subtle were the relations of France with its allies in the new world that a royal wish expressed in the Tuilleries could reach the low-browed savages at their camp fires, and excite them into the frenzy of the war dance. The exiled James II died September 16, 1701, leaving a son—nicknamed the Pretender—to be placed by the power of France if possible on the throne. William III died March 8, 1702: Anne, the Protestant daughter of James, was given the English crown: she immediately declared war against France, and asserted sovereignty over Acadia to the St. Croix. The inevitable result of another war in America followed. The Indians on the Kennebec were again the supple instruments of France. Father Rale had lived in companionship with them for ten years—ministering to their ailments of sickness and wounds, attaching them to his person and faith, and trying ever to better their earthly condition and save their souls. His influence over them was great: he followed and yet he led them—sometimes yielding to their inconstant humors, yet always holding them loyal to France and conformable to the wishes of the Canadian governors.

The warlike premonitions that followed the crowning of Queen Anne, led the governor (Joseph Dudley) of Massachusetts to solicit a personal conference with the Maine tribes, to renew the last treaty (of Mare point). The Indians responded with alacrity, and assembled in large numbers at Casco (now Portland), June 20, 1703, to meet the governor and his suite. It was agreed with great ceremony that peace should continue (in the language of Bomaseen) "so long as the sun and moon shall endure." Moxus and a new chief named Captain Sam, with Bomaseen, were of the delegation from Nanrantsouak. Father Rale was present, but stayed in the background until his identity was accidentally discovered by the governor, who then showed signs of annoyance that the Indians should have in their interest a diplomat as watchful and suspicious as himself. But the treaty, though it was celebrated with more pomp than any similar one ever made in Maine, could not long be kept. The pressure of French politics was too strong for the morally weak Indian to resist. In less than two months after the treaty was made, the dogs of war were let loose from Canada, and stealing through Maine with increasing numbers,

they rushed upon the English settlements for booty and scalps. This was the beginning of Queen Anne's or the third Indian war in Maine. It was instigated in Canada and carried on by the French with such aid as their Indian allies would give them.

It was a war of many revolting features. In the winter of 1705, an English party of 270 men under Colonel Hilton went on snowshoes to Nanrantsouak, but the village was deserted. The "large chapel with a vestry at the end of it," which Father Rale had built for his people, was set on fire and destroyed. At Casco, in January, 1707, the same officer with two hundred men, killed four Indians and captured a squaw and child, whereupon the woman, to save her own life, conducted the party to a camp of eighteen sleeping Indians, seventeen of whom they killed. The savages themselves could not have been guilty of a more wanton stroke of butchery. It was a war of extermination. The government offered a bounty for scalps. In 1710 Colonel Walton with 170 men, surprised a company of Indians on the clam beds at the mouth of the Kennebec; Arruawikwabemt, a Norridgewock sachem, was captured; Penhallow says he was "an active, bold fellow, and one of unbounded spirit; for when they asked several questions he made no reply, and when they threatened him with death, he laughed at it with contempt; upon which they delivered him up unto our friend Indians [Mohawks], who soon became his executioners." * The French are known to have barbarously surrendered English captives to a similar fate. But in the dreadful chapter of this ten years' war, one act of Indian compassion shines through the smoke and gloom of ruined settlements, and makes us grateful to the grim warrior whose heart is shown to have been human and could be touched with pity for his enemy's suffering child. It was in 1706 that Rebekah Taylor was made captive by a huge savage, who, while making the journey to Canada to sell her for a French ransom, became enraged at her exhaustion, and untying his girdle from his body wound it around her neck and hung her to a tree; the weight of the captive broke the cord; the fiend in his diabolism was again hoisting his victim to the limb, when Bomascen, the sachem of the Kennebecs, came by chance upon the scene, and by overawing the executioner, prevented the consummation of the tragedy. Rebekah was afterward returned to her friends, and her own lips related the story of her deliverance. †

After ten years, England and France settled their dispute by the treaty of Utrecht (March 30, 1713), in which it was agreed that "Acadia with its ancient boundaries . . . are resigned and made over to the crown of Great Britain forever." Thus the contest for

* *History of the Wars of New England.* By Samuel Penhallow, pp. 65-66.

† *Idem*, p. 47.

Acadia that was begun with bloodshed at St. Sauveur just one hundred years before (1613) was ended. Four months after the treaty of Utrecht, the Indians of Maine sent their sachems to Portsmouth, where a treaty was made with the provincial government July 13, 1713; it was signed in behalf of the Kennebecs with the respective totem characters of Warrakansit, Bomaseen and Wedaranaquin. Moxus was present, but for some reason did not place his hand to the document.

VII. THE FOURTH INDIAN WAR IN MAINE.

Settlements at Sagadahoc.—Pejepscot Land Company.—Conference at Arrowsic.—Wiwurna's Anger.—Fort Richmond built.—Father Rale with an Indian Embassy at Arrowsic.—First Attempt to seize Father Rale.—Warriors make Captures at Merrymeeting.—Captain Sam slain.—Harmon's Massacre.—War declared.—Arrowsic burned.—Bounty of \$1,000 for Father Rale.—Second Attempt to Capture him.—Mohawks invited.—Skirmish above Fort Richmond.—Third Attempt to Capture Father Rale.

THE conquest of Acadia and the treaty of Portsmouth gave confidence to New England that her Indian troubles were ended. As a result the abandoned frontier settlements were revived and new ones begun. Nowhere were the happy effects of peace manifested more strongly than in Maine, where the suffering and desolation had been the greatest. The lower Kennebec (or Sagadahoc) was perhaps the first devastated region that rang to the cheery echoes of returning civilization. The heirs and assigns of early proprietors came to claim their estates. John Watts, whose wife (as granddaughter of Captain Lake, slain in Philip's war) inherited a good part of the island of Arrowsic, came to the Kennebec in 1714, and settled at a place now called Butler's cove; he built a fine dwelling and a defensible house or fort, and by the next year had drawn hither fifteen families. Soon following the Watts enterprise were various others in the same region, and in 1716, Georgetown was incorporated. The heirs and assigns of other land claimants through ancient Indian deeds, organized themselves into the Pejepscot Company, to grasp with the strength of a giant's hands their vague heritage on the Androscoggin. This territory, like that of the lower Kennebec, had suddenly become of great prospective value by the treaties of Utrecht and Portsmouth. It was, however, all-important to the land company that the Indians should be kept peaceable. To learn their temper and test their amiability the device of a conference between them and the governor was hit upon.

The suggestion met with official favor, and in the summer of 1717, Governor Shute attended by his councilors and other important gen-

tllemen, sailed from Boston to the Kennebec in the royal ship *The Squirrel*. The gallant ship, with her colors gaily flying, arrived on the morning of August 9th opposite the Watts settlement and there dropped anchor. The Indians were already at their rendezvous on Patteshall's island. They sent a message asking his excellency when it would be his pleasure for them to attend him; he replied at three o'clock that afternoon, "when he would order the Union flag to be displayed at the tent erected near Mr. Watts, his house," and ordered a British flag to be delivered to the Indians "for them to wear when they came, in token of their subjection to his majesty King George" I; "at the time appointed, the flag being set up, the Indians forthwith came over, with the British flag in their headmost canoe." Eight sagamores filed up the bank to the great tent where the governor and attendants had assembled to receive them. They "made their reverence to the governor, who was pleased to give them his hand." John Gyles and Samuel Jordan were sworn as interpreters; the governor addressed the interpreters and they repeated his remarks in the Indian tongue to the sachems. In his opening speech the governor said that he was glad to find so many of them in health; since the good treaty of Portsmouth King George had happily ascended the throne and by his gracious command they were favored with the present interview; France was at peace with him and desired his friendship; the Indians were his subjects like the English, and they must not hearken to any contrary insinuation; they would always find themselves safest under the government of Great Britain; he would gladly have them of the same religion as King George and the English, and therefore would immediately give them a Protestant missionary and in a little while a schoolmaster to teach their children; he naively remarked that the English settlements lately made in the eastern parts had been promoted partly for the benefit of the Indians, and that he had given strict orders to the English to be very just and kind to them; if any wrong was done them it should be reported to his officers, and he would see that it was redressed; he wished them to look upon the English government in New England as their great and safe shelter; he took in his hands two copies of the holy Bible, one printed in English and the other in the Apostle Eliot's translation, and gave them to the chiefs for use by their new minister, Mr. Baxter, whenever they desired to be taught.

Wiwurna was the Indian spokesman; he arose from his seat and responded to the courtly governor in uncultured but appropriate phrase. His people, he said, "were glad of the opportunity to wait upon the governor; they ratified all previous treaties; they hoped all hard thoughts would be laid aside between the English and themselves, so that amity might be hearty; but other governors had told

them that they were under no government but their own; they would be obedient to King George if they liked the terms made to them—if they were not molested in their lands; if any wrong happened to them they would not avenge themselves, but apply to the governor for redress; this place [Arrowsic] was formerly settled and was then being settled by their permission, but they desired there be no more settlements made; it was said at Casco treaty [1713] that no more forts should be made; they would be pleased with King George if there was never a fort in the eastern parts; they were willing the English should possess all they have occupied except forts; they did not wish to change their ministers or their religion; God had already given them teaching; they did not understand how their lands had been purchased—what had been alienated was by gift only."

The governor thereupon triumphantly exhibited the so-called deed of sale of lands on the Kennebec and Androscoggin rivers, made by six sagamores July 7, 1684, on which the Pejepscot Company based their claim. The Indians could have as easily understood the document if it had been written in Greek; it was, however, to their apprehension possessed of a mysterious power which they could not question; they knew not how to meet such a form of argument; they were dazed and dumfounded; the plot to usurp their lands by the use of dingy papers, and fence them with forts was revealed. The angered chiefs sprang to their feet, and without obeisance sullenly withdrew from the audience tent, leaving in disdain their English flag and the inexorable but discomfited governor. In a few hours they returned from their camp with a letter to his excellency from Father *Rale J. J.* that quoted the French king as saying he had not given to the English by the cession of Acadia any of the Indians' land, and that he was ready to succor the Indians if their lands were encroached upon. It was now the governor's turn to be angry, as he saw that the sachems had a friend who was able to cope with him in Indian diplomacy; he scornfully threw the letter aside and made preparations to depart for home.

The next morning he had entered into his ship and ordered the sails to be loosed, when two Indians hastily came alongside in a canoe and climbed on board; they apologized for the unpleasant behavior of the sachems, and begged that the parley might be reopened. The governor said he would grant the request if the sachems would abandon "their unreasonable pretensions to the English lands, and complied with what he had said, but not otherwise;" to this condition the messengers agreed, and asked that the deserted flag be given again to decorate the Indian embassy. At six o'clock in the evening the sachems and principal men once more crossed the river from their

island camp to Arrowsic and sat down in council. Querebennit was their speaker in place of the too spirited Wiwurna, who had been disgracefully left at camp, in courtesy to the English. The Indians' desire for peace was overmastering; it made them capable of submitting to any terms which the English might dictate; they did not again venture to oppose the land scheme or the forts, but yielded in their hopelessness to such an agreement as the governor was pleased to have prepared, when "they all readily and without any objection consented to the whole." * Then all the chief Indians shook hands with the governor, who made them presents of food and ammunition; and the young men came over from the island and danced before the assembly in honor of the occasion.

This so-called treaty of Arrowsic exacted the acknowledgment that the English might enjoy both the lands which they formerly possessed, "and all others which they had obtained a right unto"—leaving the English to decide that they were entitled to all territory that was ever included in pretended sales by debauched and tribeless sagamores. The Pejepscot people went resolutely forward to develop their property; timber cutters, mill builders and settlers flocked rapidly to Georgetown and the Androscoggin; Robert Temple brought five ship-loads of people from the north of Ireland to the Kennebec; settlements multiplied, and each one in fear of the Indians had its fort or place of possible refuge. In the guise of a trading house for the accommodation of the Indians, the government built Fort Richmond in 1718-19 (opposite the head of Swan island—the present town of Perkins); it was really built for the protection of the Pejepscot frontier. Fort George was built about the same time at Brunswick, for the same purpose. Before 1720 fifteen public forts and many more private ones had risen between Kittery and Pemaquid. The Indians could see in the enterprise of the white men only trouble and distress for themselves; their game was stampeded, their fishing places usurped, and their camping grounds plowed over. But the forts were peculiarly hateful to them; the frowning walls were proof against their tiny artillery, and the tactics of stealth and ambuscade that excelled in forest warfare, failed utterly before fortifications. Every new fort, therefore, was to them another menace and exasperation; it meant additional conquest of their territory.

The treaty of Arrowsic had not been the cordial act of the Indians:

* This submission was signed (August 12) by the following named Kennebec Indians: Moxus, Bomaseen, Captain Sam, Nagucawen, Summehawis, Wegwarumenet, Terramuggus, Nudggumboit, Abissanehraw, Unguinawas, Awohaway, Paquaharet and Caesar. It was also signed by Sabatus and Sam Humphries of the Androscoggins; Lerebenuit, Ohanumbames and Segunki of the Penobscots; and Adewando and Scawesco of the Peqwakets. Wiwurna's name does not appear. For treaty entire, see Article XII, Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., pp. 361-375.

the land company through the governor had overawed the sachems and extorted assent to conditions which they abhorred. The unhesitating appropriation of the disputed lands, and the blockading of the rivers above them with forts, were proceedings which the weaker side could not endure with composure. There soon began to be signs of irritation. The government, while claiming the Indians to be subjects of the king equally with the English, felt called to favor and protect only the latter; and in 1720 it sent two hundred soldiers to guard the frontier of Maine. In May, 1721, as reparation for cattle killing and other misdeeds by some vagabond Indians, the Kennebecs promised the English two hundred beaver skins, and gave in hand four comrades as hostages; the hostages were sent to Boston and kept as prisoners. It is apparent that Father Rale labored indefatigably to save to his people the lands which in his view the English had unjustly seized. One result of his efforts was the awakening in Canada of a lively interest in his cause. In the summer of 1721, with a Canadian official named Crozen and Father de la Chasse of the Penobscot mission, he organized a grand embassy composed of delegations from the villages of St. Francis, Becancourt, Penobscot and Norridgewock, to remonstrate with the English, and as Governor Vaudreuil of Canada said, "dare let them know that they will have to deal with other tribes than the one at Norridgewock if they continue their encroachments."

On the first day of August, the startled inhabitants of Arrowsic and vicinity beheld approaching with the tide a fleet of ninety canoes filled with stalwart Indians and two or three pale faces; two of the latter wore the conspicuous habit of the Jesuits. The French flag was flying in the foremost canoe. The mysterious flotilla landed on Patteshall's island, and soon sent a message to the captain of the Watts garrison, inviting him to an interview; that officer, through fear, refused to cross the river, whereupon the Indians launched their canoes and paddled to Arrowsic, led by Fathers Rale and de la Chasse and Monsieur Crozen. They respectfully sought the English representative, who, with trepidation, came forth from the fort to receive them. The details of this conference were not preserved. It was an occasion of great moment, and had been planned with infinite labor as a last appeal before a resort to arms, yet only a passing record was made of it. The Indians presented in the names of all the tribes a manifesto addressed to Governor Shute, warning the settlers to remove in three weeks, else the warriors would come and kill them, burn their houses and eat their cattle, adding—"Englishmen have taken away the lands which the great God gave to our fathers and to us." The deputation, having thus given according to ancient Indian custom due notice of war, retired peacefully.

The writing to the governor, with an account of its delivery at Georgetown, was immediately forwarded to Boston, where it excited great alarm. The response was prompt and vigorous. The general court on August 23d ordered the equipment of three hundred men to prosecute the eastern Indians for the crime of rebellion; it demanded that they forthwith deliver to the English Father Rale and any other Jesuit who might be among them; if the tribes neglected to so purge themselves, Indians were to be seized indiscriminately and imprisoned at Boston. Under this order, Castine, the unresisting chief of the Penobscots, was taken captive soon after his visit to Arrowsic with the great embassy. It was a time of great public unrest, and many cruel imprudencies were committed. In November (1721) the general court resolved upon the removal of Father Rale, who it assumed was the mainspring of all the portending trouble. In December, after the streams had frozen over, Colonel Westbrook led a battalion of 230 men on snow-shoes up the Kennebec to Nanrantsouak, with orders to make the priest a prisoner. When the party after a laborious journey had reached the village, the leader was chagrined to find the missionary's dwelling deserted and the intended captive hiding in the mazes of the forest. In his hasty flight Father Rale had left his books and papers and humble treasures unconcealed. These were all summarily seized and carried away as booty. Among them was the Abenakis dictionary in manuscript, which had been compiled with great care and labor by the industrious Father as an aid in his pastoral work; also the curious "strong box," divided and subdivided into compartments, in which the owner kept the sacred emblems of the church while roving with his people; a letter in French from the Canadian governor, encouraging the Norridgewocks in their contest with "those who would drive them from their native country," was found, and interpreted as rank treason in him who received it.

This attempt to kidnap Father Rale with the accompanying robbery, was felt by the Indians as a blow on themselves, and a cause for war. Up to that hour they had committed no like act against the English. The mischiefs by hungry poachers had been compounded with beaver skins and hostages still languishing in prison. The tribe was now bitterly incensed. The government itself, fearing that it had been hasty, suddenly softened, and tried the policy of pacification. Luckily no blood had been shed to make such a plan seem hopeless. So a few weeks after the rifling of Rale's hut, the governor sent a present to Bomaseen and a proposal to the tribe for a conference; both were rejected with derision. On the 13th of June following, sixty warriors in twenty canoes, descended to Merrymeeting bay, and ranging the northern shore took captive nine English families; after selecting five of the principal men as indemnities for the four Indians

held as hostages in Boston, they released the others uninjured. A few days later, the Norridgewock chief, Captain Sam, with five followers, boarded a fishing smack off Damariscove, and in revenge for some English act, lashed the captain and crew to the rigging, and proceeded to flog them; breaking from their bonds, the fishermen turned furiously on their tormentors, killing two and pitching one overboard. We hear no more of Captain Sam's exploits, and he was probably one of the slain.

Fort St. George (Thomaston) was the next place of hostile demonstration. About the first of July Fort George (Brunswick) was attacked, and the village that had risen from the conflict of the Pejepscot company, was burned to ashes. Thereupon the elated enemy went down to Merrymeeting, to enjoy their plunder and celebrate their success with demoniacal orgies. An English captive—Moses Eaton of Salisbury—appears to have been on this occasion the wretched victim of death torture. The raid on Brunswick aroused the people on the neighboring Kennebec; Captain John Harmon and thirty-four other soldiers hastily started in boats from one of the garrisons to patrol the waters of the Kennebec. While scouting in the night they saw the gleam of a waning fire near the shore of Merrymeeting bay; while landing in the darkness to learn its origin they discovered eleven canoes; then they stumbled upon the recumbent bodies of about a score of savages; who, in their exhaustion from their revelry, were dead in sleep.* It was easy to slay them all in their helplessness, and the deed was quickly done. Harmon and his men carried away the guns of fifteen warriors as trophies of their ten minutes' work. They found the mutilated body of Moses Eaton, and gave it respectful burial. The operations of the Pejepscot proprietors had incited a similar land enterprise on the ancient Muscongus patent, eastward, and in 1719-20, a fort was built by the Twenty Associates at Thomaston on the St. George river. The Penobscots looked upon St. George fort with the same feeling of indignation that the Kennebecs did the forts on their own lands. Two or three days after the burning of Brunswick, a party of two hundred Indians surrounded Fort St. George; they burned a sloop, killed one man and took six prisoners.

The conciliatory policy—adopted too late—could not undo the lamentable effects of earlier intolerance and the attempted capture of Father Rale. After releasing the four hostages and sending them to their tribe as possible emissaries of peace, the truth began to dawn upon the authorities that they had indeed, as prophesied by Vaudreuil in his letter to Rale, "other tribes than the Norridgewocks to deal

* Tradition says this tragedy was at Somerset point on Merrymeeting bay, and the late Mr. John McKeen so locates. *Me. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, Vol. III, pp. 813-14.

with." All the tribes eastward of the Merrimac had listened to the story of the Norridgewocks and were developing warriors for their cause. Many in the St. Francis and Becancourt villages were of the same blood and naturally looked upon the grievances of the Kennebecs as their own. There were many reflective people who believed that the Indians—especially the Kennebecs—had been maltreated, and that the prevailing troubles were only the fruitage of injustice and broken promises. This sentiment had influenced the government in its later policy, but after the destruction of Pejepscot (Brunswick) and the outrages at St. George, there seemed to be no reason to hope longer for reconciliation.

On the 26th of July, 1722, Governor Shute made proclamation, declaring the eastern Indians (those of Maine, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia), "with their confederates to be robbers, traitors and enemies to the King;" the legislature promptly provided money to pay an army of a thousand men, and elaborated a scale of bounties for Indian scalps, with a view to equity whether torn off by a duly enlisted and paid soldier, or by a volunteer civilian. The theater of war extended from New Hampshire to Nova Scotia; in distributing its forces the government stationed 25 men at Arrowsic, and 25 at Richmond fort; 400 were appointed to range by land or water between the Kennebec and Penobscot; 10 were placed at Maquoit, 20 at North Yarmouth, 30 at Falmouth (Portland), and 100 at York.

On the morning of the 10th of September, thirteen months after the great deputation had delivered its message at the Arrowsic garrison, a swarm of stranger Indians, estimated to number between four and five hundred, poured from the eastward upon the shores of Georgetown, in hostile array. Fortunately the inhabitants got timely warning and all safely reached the shelter of the fort; but presently thirty-seven of their dwellings were in flames, and most of their cattle slaughtered for food. The accounts say that one Englishman—Samuel Brookings—was killed in the fort by a bullet shot by an Indian marksman through a port-hole. A similar body of Indians—and probably the same one—had appeared before St. George fort August 29th, and besieged it without success for twelve days. In their dread of fortifications, they did not assail Arrowsic garrison, but after feasting sufficiently on their plunder, suddenly disappeared in the night; some paddled up the Kennebec; where, after mortally wounding Captain Stratton of the province sloop, they menaced Fort Richmond as they scowlingly passed by it on their way to Norridgewock and Canada.

The settling of the Pejepscot lands was fatally checked by these Indian forays. The Scotch-Irish immigrants, brought by hundreds in the ships of Robert Temple, and located on the shores of Merrymeeting bay, took flight to New Hampshire and Pennsylvania, and save

the forts at Richmond and Brunswick, the region was again a solitude. Father Rale was conceived by the English to be the powerful genius whose malign influence had brought all the disaster and ruin. The government finally announced a special reward of two hundred pounds (\$1,000) for his body dead or alive. Permission had been given by the legislature for such an expenditure of money two years before. The act was in harmony with the stern policy shown in extravagant rewards for Indian scalps. With the allurements before them of money and glory, 120 men, led by Captain Harmon, undertook the enterprise of removing Father Rale in the winter of 1723. The party started from Fort George (Brunswick) for Nanrantsouak, on the 6th of February, equipped with arms, rations and snow-shoes—taking as a measure of secrecy the unfrequented route *via* the Androscoggin and Sandy rivers. After accomplishing about half of the journey, the party was stopped by a thaw that softened the snow and flushed the rivers, and made further advance impossible. The expedition was a complete failure. The following summer the authorities invited a delegation of Mohawks to Boston, and tempted them with bribes (\$500 a scalp) to fall upon the Indians of Maine, and hunt them down as in former times; but now the Iroquois were at peace with their old enemies and concluded as a tribe not to take up the white man's quarrel, but allowed their young men to sell their services if they so wished. Only a few entered into public service. Two were assigned to Fort Richmond, and soon after arriving there were sent by Captain Heath on a scout with three soldiers under an ensign named Colby. The party had gone less than a league, when the Mohawks said they smelt fire, and refused to expose themselves further unless reinforced; a messenger was hastily sent back to the fort, who returned with thirteen men; the whole party presently meeting thirty Indians killed two and drove the others to their canoes in so much haste that they left their packs; Colby was slain and two of his men wounded.* This skirmish must have occurred in the vicinity of the place that is now South Gardiner. The two Mohawks were by their first experience sickened of war, and returned ingloriously to Boston.

The government, worried by the distresses of the people, used every expedient to annihilate the stealthy and capricious enemy. A month's siege of Fort St. George (on St. George's river), begun December 5, 1723, provoked the authorities to make another attempt to take Father Rale. Accordingly a special party was equipped to march to Nanrantsouak; it was led by Captain Moulton, in mid-winter, on snow-shoes, up the Kennebec. On reaching the village the soldiers found the huts empty and the snow untracked. The missionary, aware that a price had been offered from the public treasury for his head, had

* Williamson's *History of Maine*, Vol. II, p. 123.

gone with his people for the winter to a safer place. His hut was again ransacked for trophies, which consisted of a few books and papers and another letter from the Canadian governor, exhorting him "to push on the Indians with all zeal against the English." No injury was done to the chapel or dwellings, in the hope that the forbearance might be imitated by the owners when making similar incursions.

VIII. FOURTH INDIAN WAR IN MAINE (CONCLUDED).

Indian Assassinations.—Massacre on the St. George.—Fourth Expedition to Nanrantsouak.—Bomaseen and Family surprised.—Daughter and Father killed.—The Indian Village surprised.—Massacre of the Inhabitants.—Father Rale killed at the Mission-cross.—His Burial.—Monument over his Grave.—Dispersion of his Flock to Canada.—Treaty of Falmouth.—Father DeSirene at Nanrantsouak.—The French Monarch's Gift.—Final Extinguishment of the Mission.

IN the spring of 1724 the Indians resumed their warfare with increased virulence. On the 17th of April they shot William Mitchell at Scarboro', and led his two boys captives to Nanrantsouak; John Felt, William Wormwell and Ebenezer Lewis were killed while at work in a saw mill on the Kennebec. On the 24th of April Captain Josiah Winslow and seventeen men fell into an Indian ambush on St. George river, a few miles below their fort, and all except four were killed. Captain Winslow's death was lamented throughout New England. He was a great-grandson of Edward Winslow, who came in the *Mayflower*, and the great-grandnephew of John Winslow, whom the patient reader of these pages has seen as the friend of Father Druliettes at the Cushnoc trading house; his distinguished lineage, character and acquirements gave great prominence to the tragedy in which he bravely perished. This massacre was the burning memory that nerved the hearts and steeled the sensibilities of men for the avenging blow that was soon to follow, and which the savages themselves could not have given with less mercy.

Three expeditions had been sent forth expressly to capture or slay Father Rale. The errand was still unperformed; it had always been attempted in the winter, when the snow might show the tracks of lurking enemies, and the leafless forest could less securely hide the dreaded ambuscade. It was determined to make a fourth attempt in the summer time, and brave all increased perils. Thirty persons had been killed or captured in Maine since early spring; the exigency was great and popular vengeance could be appeased only by the blood of Father Rale. Captain Moulton, who had once been to Nanrantsouak and knew its topography, was selected to go again; his associate was

Captain Harmon, whom we saw one night at Somerset point, and later on a futile march up the Androscoggin; there were two other captains—Bourne and Beane—and a total force of 208 men. Two or three decorated Mohawks were welcomed by the company with their free-lances. Appropriately enough, Fort Richmond, in whose erection Father Rale had presaged the doom of his flock, was the rendezvous of the companies on their way to the fated village. The troops embarked at the fort landing in seventeen whaleboats, on the 19th of August, and pulled lustily for Teconnet, 36 miles, where they arrived the next day; there the boats were tethered and forty men detailed to guard them and the surplus stores.

On the 21st, the main force in light marching order, struck into the forest by the Indian trail for Nanrantsouak, twenty miles distant. Before night the advance surprised a solitary family of three persons, living in fancied security near the site of the present village of South Norridgewock. There was a crash of musketry in the thicket and an Indian maiden fell writhing in death agonies on the reddened moss. The frantic mother fell an easy captive by the side of her dying child. The father, lithe and fleet-footed, started to carry warning to the distant village; the soldiers pursued him desperately, for the success of the expedition now depended on his fall. He finally rushed into the river at a fording place to cross to the other side, a league below Nanrantsouak; he had reached an island-ledge in the channel, when in the twilight the keen-eyed marksmen on the shore behind him riddled his panting body through and through with bullets.* So died Bomaseen, the noted chief, while trying to escape to his village with the tidings that would have saved it. By fate he was a savage, unblessed with the endowments which his Maker gives so freely to men of another race, but he bravely yielded his humble life for his lowly subjects in their defense of ancestral soil—a cause which enlightened christendom always applauds among its own people. The place where he was killed now bears the name of Bomaseen rips. The widowed squaw, terrorized by her captors, told them of the condition of Nanrantsouak, and of a route by which the village could be reached with the utmost secrecy.

So little was recorded that related to the details of this expedition, that it is not known to a certainty where the soldiers crossed the river, or from what direction they approached the village. It is passing

* Such was the manner of Bomaseen's death according to local tradition. There does not seem to be any other authority worth following. Penhallow, in his history of the Indian wars, makes a geographical jumble; he says nonsensically that after the troops "landed at Ticonic they met with Bomaseen at *Bruns-wick*, whom they shot in the river," p. 102. That author was living at the time and could easily have been more accurate in his statement of fact in spite of his conventional animosity.

strange that no personal diary or adequate narrative of a participant was ever given to the world. The accounts which we have are slight and vague and even contradictory in some particulars. It is probable the troops forded the river in the shallow water at the place where the chief was shot; then leaving the intervale and moving stealthily westward on the high land, a mile or two from the river, they reached a spot a little after noon on the 22d where they could overlook the village of huts that curved like a crescent, conforming to the bending river, on the plain below. The forces were then prepared for action. Captain Harmon led off a company in the direction of an imaginary camp, whose smoke it was fancied could be seen rising in the hazy distance. Captain Moulton moved his force of one hundred men directly toward the village; when near it he stationed two detachments in ambush and pushed forward another as a storming party. As the latter issued from the thickets on the double-quick into the village clearing, they saw their first Indian, who, raising the death yell, sprang for his weapons.

The village, thus startled from its sluggish siesta of a summer day, was at once in a state of panic; the people rushed out of their huts in terror and dismay; the warriors seized their guns and fired them wildly. The soldiers advanced in determined ranks, and when close upon the bark-walled wigwams and distracted people poured into them volley after volley indiscriminately. The helpless survivors scattered for the shelter of the woods, and in their flight encountered the murderous ambuscades that had been placed to anticipate them. At the first onset, Father Rale, aroused by the tumult, ran forth from his dwelling to the place of the village cross, perhaps in the hope that his efforts might tend to allay the conflict or mitigate its cruelties. A few terror stricken followers had gathered about him, as if to shield and to be miraculously shielded by his beloved person, when the soldiers, catching sight of his priestly dress, and recognizing him as the person on whom the hate of all New England was concentrated, raised a hue and cry for his destruction; and selecting his breast as a target, sent forth a shower of bullets that laid him lifeless by the mission cross which his own hands had raised.* Seven of his neophytes

* There is another version of the story of the killing of Father Rale. It is to the effect that a son-in-law of Captain Harmon, named Richard Jacques, discovered the missionary firing from a wigwam on the soldiers, whereupon he broke down the door and shot him dead. If this be true we must conclude that the Father was not very efficient with a musket, for we are not told that any soldier was seriously disabled; and we must also conclude that his mutilated body was considerably dragged out of doors to save cremation when the village was burned. The truth of the wigwam story was denied at the time. Charlevoix, *History of New France*, pp. 120, 122; *Williamson's History of Maine*, pp. 129-132; *Life of Sebastian Rale*, by Convers Francis, D.D., pp. 311-322 (in *Sparks' American Biography*, Vol. VII). As to the scalping of the body, see *Penhallow's Indian*

fell beside him; all the others fled from the village and the slaughter-tempest was over. Thirty Indian men, women and children lay dead, and half as many more were hobbling into the thickets with wounds. Not an Englishman had been hurt; one of the Mohawks was killed, but it may be an open question whether his dusky hue did not make him the accidental victim of some excited soldier.

The purpose of the expedition had been accomplished; it only remained for the victors to enjoy their triumph and prepare to return home. Captain Harmon and his men returned before evening from their barren reconnoissance, and the reassembled companies passed the night in the village. The next morning, loading themselves with all the articles of worth (including Father Rale's gray and blood-stained scalp, which had a high commercial value in Boston, and the scalps of the other dead), the soldiers started on their return to Fort Richmond, leaving devastated Nanrantsouak rising in smoke and crackling flames behind them. They took with them the two Mitchell boys, who had been captured at Scarboro', and one other rescued prisoner. The retirement of the soldiers was noted by the fugitives hiding in the surrounding forest, who soon returned to the ruins to look for their massacred friends. We are told by Charlevoix that they first sought the body of their missionary, and prepared it for sepulture with pathetic tears and kisses, and that they buried it where the church altar had stood. The cassock which he had worn was too frayed and bedraggled for the soldiers to care for; they threw it away, and it was saved by the Indians and carried to Quebec as a precious relic. The chapel bell was taken from the ashes by an Indian boy and hid; he never would reveal the place of its concealment, saying, "May be Indian want it some time;" and the secret died with him. Many years after it was accidentally discovered by a woodman in the hollow of an ancient pine tree.*

The grave of Father Rale was never forgotten—but was always

Wars, p. 103; see *Early Settlements at Sagadahoc*, by John McKeen, in *Me. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, Vol. III, p. 313; *Abbot's History of Maine*, pp. 313-316; *Drake's Book of the Indians*, book III, p. 119; *History of Norridgewock*, by William Allen. Rev. Jonathan Greenleaf, a Congregational minister of Wells, writing in 1821 (nearly a century after the death of Father Rale) says of him: "The fact of his having devoted his superior talents to the instruction of the rude children of the wilderness; consenting to spend his days in the depths of the forest, in unrepining conformity to savage customs, and modes of life; enduring such privations, hardships, and fatigues as he did by night and day in the discharge of his mission, proves him to have been a very superior man, and well entitled to the admiration of all."—*Ecclesiastical Sketches, Maine, 1821*, pp. 233-4.

* This bell, together with the "strong box" taken by Westbrook in 1721, and a crucifix found in the soil within a few years by a lad, and preserved by the Hon. A. R. Bixby of Skowhegan, are now in the rooms of the Maine Historical Society, Portland.

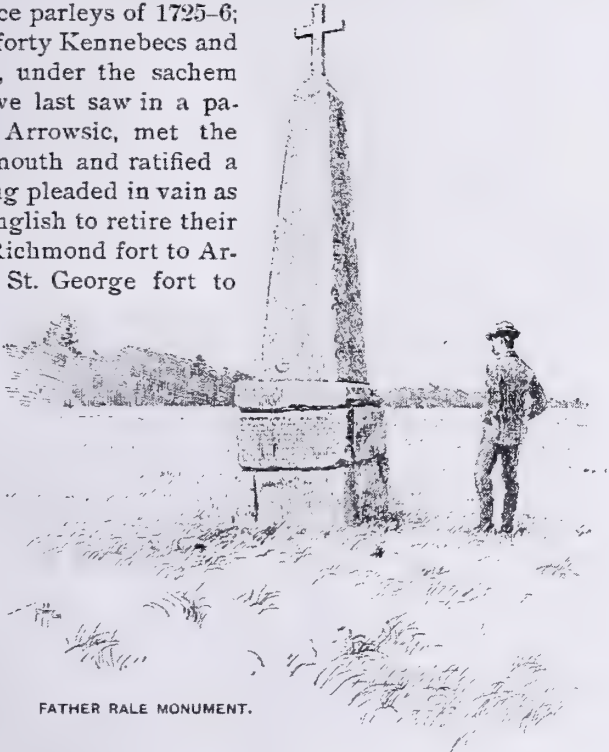
kept green—so long as any of the tribe haunted the river. It was first marked by a wooden cross—perhaps by the one made by Father Rale himself. When Arnold's army followed in 1775 the old Indian route to Quebec, his soldiers saw "a priest's grave" among the vestiges of the Indian village of Nanrantsouak.* In 1833, under the patronage of Bishop Fenwick of Boston (an ex-member of the Society of Jesus), the site of Father Rale's church was purchased of the white man, and a granite monument erected with great ceremony over his grave. Some of the descendants of Rale's parishioners were present from Canada. The shaft was raised just 109 years after the burning of the church. Even that period of time had not been long enough for all animosity against the missionary to disappear, and the monument was maliciously overturned two years later, and again in 1851. It was replaced each time by the good people of the town of Norridgewock, and still stands in its harmlessness a mute reminder to the passing generations of a life of sublime toil, devotion and martyrdom on the banks of the Kennebec.†

The offense of Father Rale was his constancy to his vows and loyalty to his people. Had his efforts been less he would not have been true to his view of pastoral duty. He sought sympathy and help for his flock where only it could be obtained, not questioning in his zeal the propriety of the Canadian government's hearty encouragement, for which he was denounced as a traitor. After a bounty had been offered for his head he was urged by Father de la Chasse to look after his own safety, but he replied, "God has committed this flock to my care, and I will share its lot, only too happy if I am allowed to lay down my life for it." He believed the disputed lands had been taken from the Indians by deception and force (and who does not?) and in the visionary cause of his tribe to recover them he serenely met

* Journal of Return J. Meigs, Sept. 9, 1775, to Jan. 1, 1776. Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll. (1814), Vol. I, second series, p. 231.

† This monument is a granite structure of appropriate simplicity. The base is composed of irregularly shaped ashlar blocks, on which stands a graduated quadrilateral shaft that towers eighteen feet from the ground, and which is surmounted by an iron cross two feet high. On the southern face of one of the blocks is the inscription in Latin, which may be translated as follows: "Rev. Sebastian Rale, a native of France, a missionary of the Society of Jesus, at first preaching for awhile to the Illinois and Hurons, afterwards for thirty-four years to the Abenakis, in faith and charity a true apostle of Christ; undaunted by the danger of arms, often testifying that he was ready to die for his people; at length this best of pastors fell amidst arms at the destruction of the village of Norridgewock and the ruins of his own church, on this spot, on the twenty-third day of August, A.D. 1724." "Benedict Fenwick, Bishop of Boston, has erected this monument, and dedicated it to him and his deceased children in Christ, on the 23d of August, A.D. 1833, to the greater glory of God."

his death.* There were about two hundred persons affiliated with his mission at the time of its overthrow; three-fourths of them moved immediately to St. Francis, into which the Abenaki mission, near the mouth of the Chaudière had been merged (in the year 1700); the rest clung to the northern lakes and streams, far inland. Though the war continued to rage for a year longer, the Nanrantsouaks took no further part in it, and were not represented at the peace parleys of 1725-6; but in July, 1727, forty Kennebecs and fifteen Wawenocs, under the sachem Wiwurna, whom we last saw in a patriotic passion at Arrowsic, met the authorities at Falmouth and ratified a peace—after having pleaded in vain as of yore, for the English to retire their boundaries from Richmond fort to Arrowsic, and from St. George fort to Pemaquid. Thus closed the fourth Indian war in Maine (sometimes called Lovewell's war, from a scalp hunter's exploit and death at Lake Pegwaket, May 8, 1725) — another hemorrhage from the old French conflict, and which was not even yet ended.



FATHER RALE MONUMENT.

Six years after the death of Father Rale, the mission cross was re-erected over the ashes of Nanrantsouak, by Father James de Sirene.† The King of France had taken notice of the sorrows of the survivors of the massacre, and ordered Father de la Chasse to cover the body of

* Father Rale was born in 1658, in France; he came to America in 1689, arriving at Quebec October 13th. He studied the Indian languages at Sillery, and was affiliated for two or three years with the Abenakis on the Chaudière. In 1693 he went to Illinois, but returned to Quebec in 1694 or '95, to be sent to his life work on the Kennebec.

† *The Catholic Church in Colonial Days*, by John G. Shea (New York, 1886), p. 604. *History of the Cath. Miss. Among the Ind. Tribes of the U. S.*, by John G. Shea, p. 152.

Father Rale, which in Indian parlance is to condole with them on their loss. Eight years later (1738) the French monarch gave an outfit of plate, vestments and furniture for the mission chapel; perhaps it was this gracious deed that excited a general movement among the exiled Kennebecs to return to their old home; but the Canadian government, to prevent the exodus and to have the fighting men near at hand in case of need, had Father de Sirenne recalled, and Nanrant-souak as a mission place was forever abandoned.

IX. THE FIFTH AND SIXTH INDIAN WARS IN MAINE.

England and France again at War.—The Indians join the French.—The Kennebec a Route for War Parties.—English Scalp Hunters scout the Cobbosseecontee and Messalonskee Lakes.—Treaty of Aix la Chapelle.—Fatal Affray at Wiscasset.—War Party from St. Francis.—Fort Richmond and Georgetown attacked.—Advent of the Plymouth Land Company.—Protest of Ongewas-gone. Forts Shirley, Western and Halifax.—Bounties for St. Francis Indians or their Scalps.—Last Skirmish on the Kennebec.—Capture of Quebec, and Extinguishment of French Power in America.—Natanis wounded under Arnold. Sabatis.—Peerpole carries his Dead Child to Canada for Burial.

THE ambitions of European monarchs were to precipitate again the horrors of war in New England and New France. So sensitive were the rival colonies to the prevailing politics of their home countries a thousand leagues distant, that a declaration of war by France against England in 1744—generated by a British-Spanish war then in progress—was presently felt in America, and the next year it developed into what has been called the fifth Indian war, so far as it related to Maine. The French and English colonies vied sharply for the support of the Indians. The French were successful as usual. It was a wanton and fruitless war, prompted by no loftier impulse on either side than gratification of national, religious or race antipathy. It was made notable, however, by the capture, by New England valor, of the French fortress of Louisbourg (June 17, 1745). The few resident Kennebec Indians were not early to engage in it, but their river was the thoroughfare for brigand parties from Canada, and however innocent, they came under the ban of the government (August 12, 1745), which offered prizes for their scalps ranging from one hundred to four hundred pounds (\$500 to \$2,000) apiece. By an odd discrimination the scalps of French leaders and accomplices were rated at only thirty-eight pounds (\$190) apiece. Fort Richmond and Fort George (at Brunswick) were kept in order; a few hundred men were employed as scouts in Maine. Parties roamed the forests for scalps as huntsmen do for furs; there is record of one such party on the Kennebec.

On the 7th of March, 1747, some men under Captain John Gatchell started from the Brunswick fort to hunt for Indians; they reached Richmond fort the first day; the next day they tramped northwesterly toward the lakes that feed the Cobbosseecontee, where they hoped to surprise some camps; not finding any tracks at the small ponds (in Litchfield), they followed the stream up to Great Cobbosseecontee, where they were also disappointed. With great persistency they plodded a dozen miles northward to the waters of the Messalonskee; this lake they scouted in vain. There was not an Indian in all the region. The dispirited rangers now faced homeward, and emerging from the forest into the light of the river opening about eight miles above Cushnoc, they marched on the ice in a blinding snow storm down to the rapids where Augusta has since been built. There they went ashore and bivouacked for the night among the great trees; the next day (March 17) they reached Richmond fort, with neither scalps nor other laurels to recompense them for their toilsome outing.* The vigor and alertness of the government kept the Indians in awe, and restricted their mischiefs in Maine to a few assassinations and cases of kidnapping. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle was signed October 7, 1748, by England and France, which restored peace again to their American colonies. A year later (October 16, 1749), eight Kennebec Indians with a few others went to Falmouth and renewed their humble submission to the authorities.†

But so demoralized and fragmentary had the tribes now become, that this treaty affected few Indians except those who were parties to it. Irresponsible tramps from St. Francis and Becancourt, with old scores to settle, continued to infest the Kennebec. In a quarrel with some white men at Wiscasset December 2, 1749, an Indian was wickedly killed; the guilty parties were arrested but not otherwise punished. The victim's Indian friends became greatly excited; thirteen went to Boston to see the governor, who gave them stately courtesy and condoning presents. The next spring a party of eighty warriors came from St. Francis to settle the affair in the Indian fashion; they asked the Penobscots to join them, and the people of Maine began to shudder in dread of some act of savage retaliation. It finally came in an attack on Fort Richmond (September 11, 1750), when the Indians killed one man and wounded another and led away fifteen inhabitants as captives. Two weeks later (September 25), they appeared on Parker's island in Georgetown; shunning the garrison, they attacked where the danger was less. In one case they battered down with their tomahawks the door of a house which the owner—a Mr. Rose—

* *History of Brunswick*, pp. 58-60. †The names of these Indians were—Toxus, Magawombée, Harry, Soosephania, Nooktoonas, Nesagumbuit, Peereer, Cneas.

had bolted against them; the man at bay then fled through a window and running to the shore rushed into the water to swim across Back river and Newtown bay, half a mile, to Arrowsic island. The savages nimbly pursued, and resorting to their canoe, paddled after him; when they overtook their expected prize, he upset their canoe by a dexterous movement, spilling them into the water and putting them on the same footing with himself. Leaving them floundering, Mr. Rose resumed his swim and reached Arrowsic fort.* The Kennebec sagamores disavowed these and many other revengeful acts, that followed as a sequence to the unfortunate Wiscasset affray.

Thirty years had passed since the Pejepscot company made the land seizure that led to the war in which Father Rale was slain. During that period Richmond fort had been the outpost of the English frontier. The time had now come when the Plymouth company, tracing its title to a patent given in 1627 to the Plymouth colony, wanted all of the lands above Richmond fort. The tribe that had protested a generation before, had been crushed for its contumacy; its survivors had nearly all removed to Canada; the few who still lingered by the burial-places of their fathers, had no steadfast and fearless Rale to befriend them. So insignificant were they that the Plymouth company began to lot their land without any thought of asking their leave. Its strong hands built Fort Shirley (nearly opposite Fort Richmond) in 1751, but in February, 1754, a party of about sixty stalwart Indians appeared at Richmond fort with a warning to the English to depart. Governor Shirley in behalf of the settlers, retorted by detailing six companies of militia for the Kennebec. In April the general court authorized him to build a new fort as far up the river as he pleased. In June he made a personal visit to the Kennebec and decided to locate a fortress at Teconnet for the protection of the Plymouth company's lands.

On the 21st he held a conference (at Falmouth) with forty-two Kennebec Indians. Ongewasgone, the sagamore, pleaded piteously for his people, saying: "Here is a river that belongs to us; you have lately built a new fort [Shirley]; we now only ask that you be content to go no further up the river; we live wholly by this land, and live poorly; the Penobscot Indians hunt on one side of us and the Canada Indians on the other; so do not turn us off this land; we are willing for you to have the lands from this fort to the sea."† But the poor chief was protesting in vain; as in the case of the Arrowsic parley thirty-seven years before, the will of the white man prevailed. The Indians signed what was conventionally called a treaty. The bitterness of the cup was lessened by a few presents. Immediately the gov-

* Luther D. Emerson, Oakland, Maine. † Journal of the Rev. Thomas Smith, pp. 153, 154. See *Abbot's History of Maine*, p. 352.

ernment sent workmen to build Fort Halifax at Teconnet (now Winslow), and the Plymouth land proprietors sent others to build Fort Western at Cushnoc. Five hundred soldiers under General John Winslow * attended as escort, and some of them went far beyond into the wilderness to look for a fictitious fort which rumor said the French were establishing near the sources of the Chaudière. Fort Halifax was completed for occupancy in September, and put in command of William Lithgow. The Indians soon showed their opinion of it by killing and scalping one of the soldiers, and capturing four others. This bloody deed prompted the government to send Captain Lithgow a reinforcement of men and cannon, and to offer a reward of £110 (\$550) for every captive St. Francis Indian, or £10 (\$50) less for his scalp. Fort Western was armed with twenty men and four cannon, but it was not attacked.

Thus the advent of the Plymouth company was met with resistance and bloodshed, as that of the Pejepscot company had been. This was the opening of the sixth Indian war in Maine, which soon became part of the greater conflict between France and England that ended with the fall of Quebec. The Maine tribes having generally transplanted themselves, recruited the French ranks in Canada; some of the warriors were on the flanks at Braddock's defeat (July 9, 1755); others were in the no less bloody actions at Crown Point and Fort William Henry, but a few chose their own war paths, and skulked fitfully on the outskirts of the Maine settlements. In the spring and summer of 1755, they shot one Barrett near Teconnet, and two others near Fort Shirley; a courier was captured while going from Fort Western to Fort Halifax; John Tufts and Abner Marston were captured in Dresden. The government at once increased the scalp bounty to \$1,000 and offered \$1,250 per captive.

In the summer of 1756, while England and France were moving with new intensity toward their final combat, the Indians continued their miserable warfare in Maine. On the Kennebec two men were assassinated at Teconnet; Mr. Preble and his wife were killed at their home on the northern end of Arrowsic island, opposite Bath, and their three children taken. One of the latter, an infant, was soon killed because it was an incumbrance. A young woman named Motherwell was captured the same day at Harnden's fort (in Woolwich). In the spring of 1757, a few soldiers went out from Fort Halifax to hunt for

* General Winslow was a brother of Captain Josiah Winslow (slain at St. George thirty years before), and the officer whom the government detailed in 1755 to enforce its order for the expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia, on which event Longfellow founded his pathetic and beautiful idyl *Evangeline*. The celebrated Winslow family, so prominent in affairs on the Kennebec after the voyage of Edward in 1625, has left its name to the town (incorp. 1771) of which Fort Halifax was the nucleus.

game; as five mysteriously disappeared their comrades supposed that a party of savages, discovered to be in the neighborhood, had taken them. Captain Lithgow hastily sent ten men in a boat down the river to warn the settlements. While returning to Fort Halifax (May 18), and when about eight miles above Fort Western (in the vicinity of Riverside or Lovejoy's ferry), the boat was fired at from the shore by seventeen lurking Indians. Two men were wounded. The soldiers returned the volley, killing one of the enemy and wounding another; they then landed on the shore opposite the Indians, whom they saw in the distance bear across an open field the body of their fallen comrade for burial.* This was the last Indian encounter on the Kennebec; by a strange coincidence it happened near the place where Captain Gilbert was received by the natives just one hundred and fifty years before.

England and France were now in the midst of their mighty contest for supremacy in America; their respective colonies were the battle ground, and the prizes at stake. For more than a century—beginning with the labors of Father Druillettes at Cushnoc in 1646—the Kennebec had been an environ of Quebec, and a door to Acadia. Acadia itself with its shadowy boundary had made the territory of Maine an uncertain borderland. Five wars—not counting King Philip's—had been waged against Maine settlements by French-Canadian intrigues; but the time was near when the terrible alliance that had desolated so many New England settlements must be dissolved. An English heart was beating under a soldier's uniform whose valor was to thrill all hearts, and determine the political destiny of the western world. In July, 1758, General Wolfe was before Louisbourg, which capitulated on the 16th; fourteen months later he led his little army up the heights of Abraham to the mad fight on the plains above, where he died victorious (September 13, 1759), bequeathing to his countrymen the citadel of Quebec. His blood washed New France from the map. The flag that had been planted by Champlain in 1608 (three years after his visit to the Kennebec) was lowered from its staff, and North America came under the dominion of the English speaking race. Acadia was no more; its boundary was no longer of any importance; Forts Halifax, Western and Shirley, on the Kennebec, were needed no more. In the long, painful, tragical contest, the Kennebec tribe (as well as others) had been annihilated. A few families continued to live in hermit-like seclusion around the upper waters of the river, but the young men learned the art of war no more.

When Arnold's army was marching to Quebec, the pioneer party discovered at a point on the trail near the Dead river, a birch bark

* Letter of William Lithgow to Governor Shirley, May 23, 1757, quoted by Joseph Williamson in *Me. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, Vol. IX, p. 194.

map of the streams of the region, which an Indian had posted for the benefit of his fellows; a score or more of Indians were dwelling in the vicinity. The intrusion disturbed them, and they flitted undiscovered within spying distance of the troops for more than a month. Finally, having divined that the army was the enemy of the English at Quebec, they disclosed themselves as friends, and nineteen joined the expedition as allies. Among them were the noted chiefs—Natanis and Sabatis. They took part in the assault on Quebec, January 1, 1776.* Natanis received a musket ball through his wrist. This was the first time that Indians had fought in the war of the revolution. Thus, to the last remnant of the Kennebec tribe belongs the distinction of an alliance with the continental army, and Natanis was the first of his race to shed blood in the cause of American independence. Sabatis afterward lived for many years, an errant but amiable life on his native river—sensible and mild—a friend to the settlers as they were to him.

One of the last well-remembered Indians lingered with his family around the upper waters of the Sandy river for many years; this was Peerpole; he had received baptism, and like a good Catholic went yearly to Quebec with his humble gifts to receive the blessing of the church. He would not bury the body of his dead child in the soil of his lost country, but carried it to Canada for religious rites and deposit in consecrated ground.† About the year 1797, with his wife and surviving children and precious burden tied on a hand-sled, he wended his way for the last time northward to the adopted land of his surviving kindred. The mournful procession symbolizes the extinction of the red men in the valley of the Kennebec.

* *Account of Arnold's Campaign against Quebec*, by John Joseph Henry, pp. 74, 75. † The late William Allen of Norridgewock, in *Me. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, Vol. IV, p. 31, note.

CHAPTER III.

SOURCES OF LAND TITLES.

BY LENDALL TITCOMB, ESQ.

Indian Occupancy.—Sales of Lands by the Indians.—Claims of Spain and Portugal.—Counter-claim of France.—The Virginia Charter.—The New England Charter.—The Kennebeck or Plymouth Patent.—Trade with the Indians.—Sale of Plymouth Patent.—Settlement of the Kennebec Purchase.—Province of Massachusetts Bay.—Maine Separated from Massachusetts and Admitted into the Union.

WHEN first foreign peoples came to the shores of Maine with the purpose of occupying the territory, establishing homes and creating an organized government, they found, of course, the country occupied by a primeval people whose history was no better known to themselves than it is to us to-day. It is even probable, with the concentration of legends of other peoples and drafts from associated histories, that the history of the Indian nations could now be written, giving with greater certainty the story of their ancestry than the dim traditions which were to them the only record of their past. The different nations and clans occupied each a separate country, the natural divisions on the surface of the earth, in the absence of a surveyor's chain and compass, establishing the boundaries of the separate tribes and nations.

The Indian had no conception of the European idea of exclusive ownership of land. The tribes and their sachems neither made nor understood such claims of arbitrary ownership of the lands they occupied. The passing cloud which threw its shadow on his path, and the running water in which he paddled his canoe, were as much his property as the pathless land whereon his wigwam chanced to be. He neither coveted nor comprehended sole ownership of land. It was to him a mother whose streams and forests offered to him, as to his neighbor, food and shelter. No such thing as inheritance by children from parents was cared for or understood.

They held their lands, if theirs they were, as life tenants in common; and no matter what were the forms or words of the deeds they signed, they only signified to the Indian mind the white man's privilege to occupy the lands as they themselves had occupied them; hence the

trifling consideration named as price in the so-called Indian deeds. Monquine, son of Mahotiwormet, sagamore, sold for two skins of liquor and one skin of bread, more than a million acres of land above Gardiner. As late as 1761 Samuel Goodwin was authorized to obtain a deed from the sagamores of the whole territory extending from the Wesserunnett river to the ocean on both sides of the Kennebec river, "provided he could obtain it at an expense of not more than £50." Hence also the fact that the Indian chiefs sold the same lands many times over and to different parties. In the "*Statement of Kennebeck Claims*,"—Pamphlet Report of committee made June 15, 1785—after reciting the history of old Indian deeds the committee say: "From the history and mode of living amongst the Indians in this country there can be no great doubt but that they originally held as tenants in common in a state of nature; and though they have formed themselves into tribes and clans, yet the members of those tribes still retain a common and undivided right to the lands of their respective tribes."

The aboriginal occupant of Kennebec county was the Indian tribe called *Canibas*. This was a large and important tribe and claimed as their territory the land extending from the sources of the Kennebec river to Merrymeeting bay. It may be noted as bearing on the Indian ideas of ownership of land, that Assiminasqua, a sagamore, in 1653 certified that the region of Teconnet (Waterville) belonged to him and the wife of Watchogo; while at near the same time the chief sagamores, Monquine, Kennebis and Abbagadussett, conveyed to the English all the lands on the Kennebec river extending from Swan island to Wesserunnett river, near Skowhegan, as their property.

In the earlier years a verbal grant was asserted by the English as a sufficient "deed." But subsequently concession was made to the formalities, and the conveyances from the Indians were made in legal form without much inquiry whether they were understood by the native grantors or not. Governor Winslow asserted "that the English did not possess one foot of land in the colony but was fairly obtained by honest purchase from the Indian proprietors." But Andros, in 1686, boldly condemned the title so obtained from the natives and declared that "Indian deeds were no better than the scratch of a bear's paw." Though by a strict rule of right the Indian's deed could not be held to convey an exclusive ownership, it formed one of the strands, though a slender one, which the first settlers gathered together through which they maintained their early dominion over no inconsiderable portion of the soil of Maine. The thrifty adventurers from beyond the sea who sought wealth within her boundaries professed to largely base their rights on the Indian deeds and a prior occupation and possession.

But the Crown of England is the source to which trace all lines of title to lands within the county of Kennebec. It was by royal license

that the first English settlement was made in Maine. The emigrants came as English subjects and they brought with them English laws. England planted her colonies here as her subjects, on lands claimed by her as her territory, and she alone maintained her authority.

In 1493 Spain and Portugal claimed the entire New World which Columbus had discovered, by virtue of a bull of Pope Alexander VI. It is said that some seventy years later Spain took fortified possession of Maine at Pemaquid, but if so her possession was abandoned before many years.

In 1524, Francis I, king of France, saying he should like to see the clause in Adam's will which made the American continent the exclusive possession of his brothers of Spain and Portugal, sent Verrazzano, a navigator, who explored the entire coast and named the whole country *New France*. Later King Francis, in 1534 and the following years, through Jacques Quartier, took actual possession of Canada, explored the St. Lawrence and "laid the foundation of French dominion on this continent."

In 1495, Henry VII, of England, commissioned the Venetian, John Cabot, and his sons to make discoveries in the Western World, and under this commission they discovered the Western Continent more than a year before Columbus saw it; and in 1502 the same king commissioned Hugh Eliot and Thomas Ashurst, in his name and for his use, to take possession of the islands and continent of America.

Under the claim made by France the southern limit of New France was the 40th parallel of north latitude. Below that line was Florida, claimed by Spain as her territory. These two powers claimed the whole of North America by right of discovery. But it was a settled rule of international law that discovery of barbarous countries must be followed by actual possession to complete the title of any Christian power. Neither Spain nor France willingly yielded to England's claim to the new territory. But when Spain complained of an alleged act of trespass at Jamestown, England replied that all north of 32° belonged to the Crown of England by right of discovery and actual possession taken through Sir Walter Raleigh and English colonies. And when France complained against England's assumed control north of the 40th north parallel, England replied reciting the discoveries by authority of the Crown made by Cabot, and the colonies established by her royal charter.

England repeatedly asserted her claim to the lands held by her colonists, and overruled the claim to the whole country made by France, and as a result the map shows to-day not *New France*, but *New England*. By the English law the ultimate right to the soil remained in the Crown and grants made by the Crown were on condition of fealty and service, and on breach of such condition, the lands reverted to the Crown. "The newly discovered lands beyond the sea followed

the same rule. If they were to become English possessions it was the right of the Sovereign to assign them to his subjects, and the validity of the titles thus conferred and transmitted has never been questioned, but stands unimpeached to this day."*

The first transfer of title or English sovereignty was by what is known as the Virginia charter, which was granted by James I, April 10, 1606, to the Adventurers of London and their associates known as the first colony, and to the Adventurers of Plymouth and their associates known as the second colony, and under this charter a futile attempt was made the following year to plant a colony at the mouth of the Kennebec river.

On November 3, 1620, King James I granted what is known as the New England charter to the council of Plymouth in the county of Devon, successors to the Plymouth company under the charter of 1606. This charter was granted to forty lords, knights and merchants of England, among whom were the Duke of Lenox, Marquis of Buckingham, Marquis of Hamilton, Earl of Arundel, Earl of Warwick, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Francis Popham and Raleigh Gilbert. They were incorporated as "The Council Established at Plymouth in the County of Devon for the planting, ruling and governing New England in America." This charter granted in fee simple all the North American continent and islands between the parallels of 40° and 48° north latitude, "throughout the mainland from sea to sea," excepting "all places actually possessed by any other Christian prince or people."

Under the charter of 1606 no permanent colony with an organized government had been planted in Maine. But its rivers, coast and harbors had been explored, knowledge of the Indians and their habits had been acquired, and trading posts and fishing stations had been established. Gorges and his associates had learned the value of the fur trade and fisheries, and it was to control these that the Plymouth company sought and obtained the great New England charter.

On January 13, 1629, a grant was made by the Plymouth council to the Pilgrim colony, of what has since been known as the *Kennebeck* or *Plymouth Patent*. There was long dispute as to the boundaries of this patent, but its territory as ultimately settled, extended from the north line of Woolwich below Swan island on the east side of the river, and from the north line of Topsham on the west side of the river to a line a league above the mouth of the Wesserunsett river and fifteen miles wide on either side of the Kennebec. This patent covered about 1,500,000 acres. With the patent were transferred rights of exclusive trade, an open passage at all times from the patent to the sea, authority to make all necessary rules and regulations for their protection and government.

*H. W. Richardson, Introduction, York Deeds.

A trading post was established at Cushnoc, and some writers say, at Richmond's landing and at Popham's fort also. For several years the trade with the Indians was found to be profitable, but it gradually declined till in 1652 the trade at Kennebec was leased at the small price of fifty pounds a year, and in 1655 the lease was renewed for seven years at thirty-five pounds a year—"to be paid in money, moose or beaver." This rental was reduced after three years to ten pounds and the next year the trade was abandoned.

Discouraged by meager returns the holders of the Kennebeck or Plymouth patent sought a purchaser for their patent and on October 27, 1661, it was sold * for four hundred pounds to Antipas Boyes, Edward Tyng, Thomas Brattle and John Winslow. This transfer, of course, carried with it whatever apparent shadow of title there was in the Indian deeds, which from the year 1648, when the whole Kennebec valley was purchased by William Bradford from a chief, had been collected from different sagamores covering the same territory.

From 1661 till 1749 the title to the lands on the Kennebec lay dormant and no special effort was made to establish settlements on the land. This was at least partially due to the French and Indian border wars, which for a series of years diverted attention from the arts of peace. But in 1749, eighty-eight years after the transfer of the patent, though the four original purchasers were dead, the proprietors had greatly increased in numbers and were widely scattered, and knew very little of the extent or value of their lands. On August 17, 1749, a number of the proprietors joined in a petition to call a meeting of the proprietors of the Plymouth company's lands to devise means of settling or dividing the same "as the major part of the proprietors shall or may agree." A meeting was called for September 21, 1749, at Boston, and a number of subsequent meetings were held until in June, 1753, the owners of shares in the patent were incorporated under the name of "The Proprietors of the Kennebec Purchase from the late Colony of New Plymouth;" though they were generally known as the Kennebec company or the Plymouth company.

The new proprietors in 1761 employed Nathan Winslow† to make a survey and lay out into lots the Kennebec valley on either side of the river, from Chelsea to Vassalboro inclusive, and offered to each settler, upon certain conditions, two lots aggregating 250 acres. The conditions imposed by the proprietors looked to the permanent settlement of the towns and the establishment of churches; for the grantee

* The deed was executed October 15, 1665, and recorded in the York County Registry in 1719.—[Ed.]

† Winslow's map of this survey shows on either side of the river, three ranges of lots, each one mile deep with eight-rod ways between the ranges. The original map is in possession of Governor Joseph H. Williams, of Augusta, and a copy is on file in the Kennebec County Registry.—[Ed.]

was required to build a house of certain size—generally 20 by 20 feet—and reduce to cultivation five acres of the land in his possession within three years; also to occupy it himself or by his heirs or assigns seven years besides the three. Each grantee was also bound to labor two days yearly for ten years on the highways and two days every year on the minister's lot or upon the house of worship.

By reason of these inducements and the advantages which were held out to settlers the valley was gradually covered with colonists. In 1762 the lots were rapidly taken, especially around Fort Western at Cushnoc, and by 1766 nearly all the lots were granted.

Settlements and grants in other sections of the patent continued as the country's resources attracted settlers until nearly all the Kennebec lands had been reduced to individual ownership, when it was decided by the owners to close out their scattered possessions. Accordingly the heirs and successors of the original purchasers met in Boston in January, 1816, and sold at auction all their remaining rights. Thomas L. Winthrop was the purchaser and became the owner of the unsold rangeways, gores and islands throughout the Kennebec purchase. His title deeds appear of record in Somerset County Registry, Vol. III, p. 164, and in Kennebec County Registry, Vol. III, p. 64.

It is interesting to trace the intricate historical chain of title which began in 1620 and has extended unbroken to this generation, to the hands of those who to-day hold the parent title from which countless branches have been derived. Judge James Bridge and Hon. Reuel Williams, both of Augusta, purchased each, one-fourth interest from Thomas L. Winthrop, who subsequently sold his remaining half to Hon. Joseph H. Williams. At the death of Judge Bridge in 1834, his interest passed to his daughter, Mrs. Daniel Williams, and at the death of Reuel Williams in 1862, his fourth interest descended to his heirs.

It would not seem necessary in a chapter of this character to recite the historical facts of the charter of the province of Maine, granted by Charles I, April 3, 1639, to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, nor the charter granted by Charles II to the Duke of York in 1664, which was renewed ten years later. But perhaps reference should be made to the charter granted by William and Mary, by which the name of the province of Massachusetts Bay was given to the consolidated colonies of Massachusetts Bay and New Plymouth, the province of Maine and the territory of Nova Scotia. It was this province of Massachusetts Bay which sent its delegates to continental congress, which adopted the declaration of independence July 4, 1776, which of course terminated the political sovereignty and authority of England in the United States. The separation of Maine from her parent Massachusetts was effected through the consent of the Massachusetts general court by act of June 19, 1819, and the act of congress admitting Maine into the Union passed May 3, 1820.

CHAPTER IV.

CIVIL HISTORY AND INSTITUTIONS.

The County Erected.—County Buildings.—State House.—State and National Officers.—State Senators.—State Representatives.—Sheriffs.—Registers.—Treasurers.—Hospital for Insane.—Educational Institutions.—State Library.—Arsenal.—Soldiers' Home.

THE territory now included in Kennebec county comprises nearly all of the original Kennebeck patent, and like it preserves in a name an allusion to the Kennebec Indians, who first inhabited the valley. It was within the widely extended boundaries of the old county of York, which Massachusetts erected in 1658, and became a part of Lincoln county in 1760. This territory which, until the close of the revolutionary war, remained largely undeveloped, began then to furnish evidences of the remarkable resources which have since placed it among the leading counties of New England. In 1787, Lincoln county, whose shire-town was at Dresden, established at Augusta some public buildings and made it a co-ordinate shire-town.

The demands of a rapidly increasing population soon led to a division of the great county of Lincoln, and on the 20th of February, 1799, Kennebec county was incorporated as the sixth county in the district of Maine. It then, embracing nearly six times its present area, included the whole of Somerset county, which was taken from it in 1809; four of the towns on the east were made a part of Waldo county in 1827; five were included in Franklin county in 1838, and four were set off to Androscoggin county in 1854; so that the Kennebec county of to-day, to whose local history we turn our present attention, consists of twenty-five towns, four cities and a plantation.

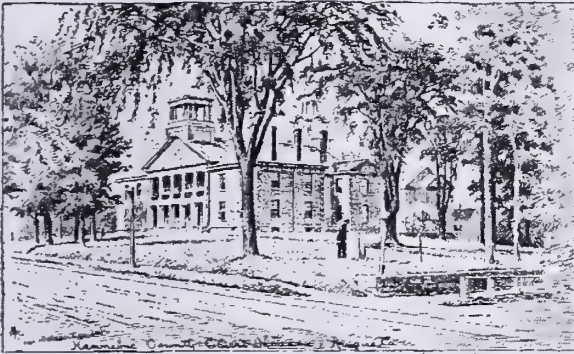
For three years following the establishment of Augusta as a co-ordinate shire-town, the sessions were held at Fort Western. The first court house was built by subscription. It was erected on Market Square, opposite the site of the old *Journal* office. The frame was raised September 21, 1790, but as sufficient funds for its completion could not be secured, the subscribers decided to partition off only one room. In this room the January term of court convened, and notwithstanding the absence of laths and plastering, it was reported that they were considerably well accommodated. Augusta, which had not been separated from its parent town, Hallowell, took from this date the

appellation Hallowell Court House, by which the locality was known for many years after its incorporation under the name it now bears.

In June, 1801, the county commenced the erection, on the site of the present jail, of a second court house, which was completed and occupied by a court March 16, 1802. It was a commodious structure, and was occupied as a court house thirty years. The third court house was commenced in the spring of 1829, upon its present site, which had been purchased of Nathaniel Hamlen. Robert C. Vose was the contractor. The building was occupied first by the supreme court in June, 1830, at which time Judge Mellen, who presided, called the

building a very superior one. This building was enlarged in 1851. The illustration shows it as again enlarged in 1891.

The first jail was



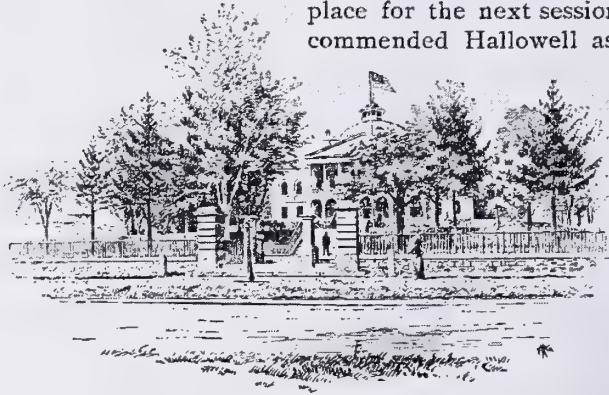
erected in 1793, on the corner of State and Winthrop streets, opposite the present court house. Its walls were constructed of hewn timber and were not remarkably secure. Through these walls, which were two stories high, small openings were cut to admit light and air to the cells. Just at sundown on the 16th day of March, 1808,

a fire was discovered in the upper story. It spread rapidly over the dry timbers and soon the entire structure and the adjoining keeper's house were utterly destroyed. The jailor, Pitt Dillingham, was prepared for such a catastrophe, and under a strong guard, escorted the prisoners to the house of Lot Hamlin, where they were again secured without the loss of a man. General John Chandler, who was then high sheriff, immediately erected a temporary place of confinement near the east end of the court house. Proceedings were immediately instituted for the erection of a stone building on the old lot, and so expeditiously was the work carried forward that



in the following December it was approved and accepted, although not then completed, and the sheriff was instructed to use it as a jail on account of its greater security. The brick building which was subsequently erected as a keeper's house is still standing. In April an additional tax was laid upon the county for its completion. It was much in advance of the prison accommodations of that day and was considered a very expensive and secure structure. It was two stories high, the walls being constructed of large blocks of rough hammered stone fastened together with iron dowels. On May 21, 1857, it was voted "to proceed at once in the preliminary measures necessary to the erection" of a building better fitted for the keeping of prisoners, the old jail built in 1808 being wholly unfit for the purpose. The building was finished in January, 1859, and opened for public inspection on February 1st.

STATE CAPITOL.—In 1821 a committee composed of members from both branches of the legislature, which was then convened at the Portland court house, appointed to select a place for the next session of that body, recommended Hallowell as the most central



point of population and representation. Although assured that suitable accommodations for the several state departments would be provided free of expense to the commonwealth,

a resolve favoring the removal to that point failed to pass either house. After an acrimonious debate, which was renewed at each session for several years, between Portland's politicians and the best economists of the state, Weston's hill, at Augusta, was, by the advice of a committee of three, of which John Chandler, of Monmouth, was a member, selected for the site of the new capitol. The lot was conveyed to the state June 6, 1827; in the autumn of this year shade trees were set about the grounds and the work of laying the foundation begun; on the Fourth of July, 1829, the corner-stone was laid with imposing ceremonies conducted by the Masonic fraternity, in the presence of the president, vice-president and chief justice of the United States.

The building, which was designed by Charles Bulfinch, the architect of the national capitol, was erected at an expense of \$138,991.34,

of which \$11,466.75 was furnished by the city of Augusta. As accepted, in 1832, the capitol consisted of a central building eighty-four feet in length by fifty-six in width, faced with a high arcade resting on massive Doric columns. Flanking this are two wings, each thirty-three feet long, making an aggregate length of 150 feet. The total height, including the cupola, is 114 feet. In 1832, and again in 1860, the interior was slightly remodeled to accommodate the increasing demands of some of the departments. An addition has recently been made to the main building, which increases the floor space by about one-third. This annex contains, in addition to apartments for the better accommodation of officials, the spacious and well arranged room in which are the valuable collections of books and pamphlets which compose the State Library.

STATE AND NATIONAL OFFICERS.—Since the formation of the state the county has furnished nine governors: Jona G. Hunton of Readfield, in 1830; Dr. John Hubbard of Hallowell, in 1850; Anson P. Morrill, Readfield, 1855; Joseph H. Williams, Augusta, 1857; Lot M. Morrill, Augusta, 1858; Samuel Cony, Augusta, 1864; Selden Connor, Augusta, 1876; Joseph R. Bodwell, Hallowell, 1887; and Edwin C. Burleigh of Augusta, now completing his second term.

The present governor is Hon. Edwin C. Burleigh, of Augusta, now completing the last year of his second term. He is a native of Aroostook county, Me., but his ancestor eight generations back (in 1648) was Giles Burleigh, of Ipswich, Mass., where the first two or three generations of the family in America resided. James² and Josiah³ were natives of Massachusetts, but Thomas⁴ was born in Sandwich, N. H., where the family name is still preserved in the name of "Burleigh Hill." There Benjamin⁵ a farmer and merchant, lived and died, and there his son, Moses, was born in 1781.

This Moses Burleigh, the governor's grandfather, came to Maine before 1812 and resided until 1830 in Palermo, where he filled various civil offices and as a militia officer in 1812 '16 gained by promotion to lieutenant colonel, the title by which he was generally known. He was elected to the Massachusetts legislature; was delegate in 1816 to the convention framing a constitution for the proposed state of Maine, and in 1830 he removed with his family to Linneus, Aroostook county, where he died in 1860. His eldest surviving child, born while they resided in Palermo, is Hon. Parker P. Burleigh, the governor's father. Like six generations of his New England progenitors he follows the peaceful and honorable calling of the farmer, and in the new garden county of Maine has found agriculture both pleasant and profitable. He has always been a leading citizen of Linneus, has served repeatedly in each branch of the legislature, and was for a long time state land agent. He was educated as a surveyor, and, as

chairman in 1869 of the Maine commission on the settlement of the public land, contributed largely to the rapid development of Aroostook county.

Such, briefly, are the antecedents of Maine's present executive. He was born at the family farm house, November 27, 1843, and after the common schools of Linneus had laid the foundation, he received an academical education in the academy at Houlton. While yet a boy he found employment in teaching school and in surveying land. In this latter occupation he gained a knowledge of the nature and value of the public lands of Maine, such as not many men possessed, and which at a later period of his life recommended him to the governor of Maine as a proper person to fill the responsible position of state land agent.

He enlisted during the civil war but, not being in sound health at that time, was rejected by the examining surgeon. For two winters during the war he was clerk in the adjutant general's office. He was a farmer and land surveyor until 1870, when he entered the state land office as a clerk, and in 1872 he moved to Bangor. He was state land agent in 1876, '77 and '78, and was assistant clerk of the house of representatives for same years. In 1880 he resigned his position as assistant clerk to accept a position in the office of the treasurer of state. He removed to Augusta with his family during that time, where he has since resided. In 1885 he was elected treasurer of the state and reëlected in 1887. In 1888 he was elected governor of the state, receiving a plurality of 18,048. In 1890 he was reëlected governor, receiving the increased plurality of 18,883.

Thus has Governor Burleigh been recognized by the sovereign people of his native state, who have seen fit to honor him with their confidence and esteem. In no other decade since the republic was founded have the private life and domestic relations of public men been so keenly scrutinized by their constituents as now; and probably in no section more than in Puritan New England, and certainly in no state more than in the Pine Tree state do clean hands and a pure life count for more to one who aspires to political preferment.

In the person of Governor Burleigh we have, too, the almost perfect New England type. How much of his great popularity is due to his splendid physique and how much to his genial and courteous bearing would puzzle his best friend to say. Born to the inheritance of those who toil, his sympathies are ever with the humble, and in his extensive intercourse with his constituents his democratic ideas and his kindly bearing have given him a home in their hearts more enviable than office—more honorable than place.

The U. S. Senators from Kennebec county since the state was organized have been: John Chandler, of Monmouth, 1820, reëlected 1823; Peleg Sprague, Hallowell, 1829; Reuel Williams, Augusta, 1837, re-



Edward C. Burling

elected 1839; Wyman B. S. Moor, Waterville, 1848; George Evans, Gardiner, 1841; James W. Bradbury, Augusta, 1847; Lot M. Morrill, Augusta, 1861, and in 1863, 1869 and 1871; James G. Blaine, Augusta, 1876 and 1877.

The Representatives in Congress have been: Joshua Cushman, Winslow, in 1823; Peleg Sprague, Hallowell, 1825, reelected in 1827; George Evans, Gardiner, 1829, reelected for six successive terms; General Alfred Marshall, China, 1841; Luther Severance, Augusta, 1843, reelected 1845; John Otis, Hallowell, 1849; Samuel P. Benson, Winthrop, 1853, reelected 1855; Anson P. Morrill, Readfield, 1861; James G. Blaine, Augusta, 1863, reelected for the six succeeding terms.

The Secretaries of the State from the county have been: Amos Nichols, Augusta, 1822; Asaph R. Nichols, Augusta, 1835; Samuel P. Benson, Winthrop, 1838; Asaph R. Nichols, Augusta, 1839; Philip C. Johnson, Augusta, 1840; Samuel P. Benson, Winthrop, 1841; Philip C. Johnson, Augusta, 1842; William B. Hartwell, Augusta, 1845; John G. Sawyer, Augusta, 1850; Alden Jackson, Augusta, 1854, also in 1857; S. J. Chadbourne, Augusta, 1880; Joseph O. Smith, Augusta, 1881; Oramandel Smith, Litchfield, 1885.

The State Treasurers from the county have been: Asa Redington, jun., Augusta, 1835; Daniel Williams, Augusta, Com., 1835; and as treasurer in 1840; Samuel Cony, Augusta, 1850; J. A. Sanborn, Readfield, Com., 1855; William Caldwell, Augusta, 1869; and Charles A. White, Gardiner, 1879.

Two Attorneys General of Maine have been chosen from the county: W. B. S. Moor of Waterville, in 1844; and Orville D. Baker of Augusta, in 1885.

Kennebec has furnished three cabinet officers: James G. Blaine, secretary of state under Garfield and Harrison; Lot M. Morrill, secretary of the treasury, and Henry Dearborn, secretary of war. Melville W. Fuller, a native of Augusta, has been appointed associate justice of the supreme court, and James G. Blaine was speaker of the house of representatives during the sessions of the 41st, 42d and 43d Congress.

Under the first apportionment, Kennebec county was entitled to three senators in the Maine legislature. The apportionment of 1871 reduced the number to two. Those elected from what is now Kennebec county, with residence and years of service have been: *Augusta*, Joshua Gage, 1820, '21; Reuel Williams, 1826, '27, '28; William Emmons, 1834, '35; Luther Severance, 1836, '37; Richard H. Vose, 1840, '41; Joseph Baker, 1847; Lot M. Morrill, 1856; Joseph H. Williams, 1857; James A. Bicknell, 1860; John L. Stevens, 1868, '69; J. Manchester Haynes, 1878, '79; George E. Weeks, 1883, '85; and Herbert M. Heath, in 1887, '89. *Albion*, Joel Wellington, 1824; Asher Hinds, 1830, '31; Enoch Farnham, 1834, '35; Thomas Burrill, 1856. *Belgrade*,

Jacob Main, 1843; George E. Minot, 1870, '71. *Benton*, Crosby Hinds, 1865, '66. *China*, Timothy F. Hanscom, 1842; Alfred Fletcher, 1858, '59; Ambrose H. Abbott, 1873, '74. *Fayette*, Albert G. French, 1875, '76. *Gardiner*, Joshua Lord, 1825; Sanford Kingsbury, 1829, '30; Merrill Clough, 1842; Edward Swan, 1844, '45; Isaac N. Tucker, 1853, '54; Nathaniel Graves, 1857; John Berry, jun., 1858, '59; Noah Woods, 1862, '63; Joshua Gray, 1870, '71; Albert M. Spear, 1891. *Hallowell*, Thomas Bond, 1822, '23; John T. P. Dumont, 1838, '39, '48, '49; John Otis, 1842; John Hubbard, 1843; Joseph A. Sanborn, 1864, '65; George W. Perkins, 1866, '67. *Litchfield*, John Neal, 1850, '51, '52; Josiah True, 1864, '65; John Woodbury, 1876, '77. *Monmouth*, John Chandler, 1820, '21 (resigned to take a seat in congress); Abraham Morrill, 1822, '23; Joseph Chandler, 1824; Ebenezer Freeman, 1850, '51, '52; William B. Snell, 1868, '69. *Mt. Vernon*, Elijah Morse, 1830, '31; Calvin Hopkins, 1860, '61; Moses S. Mayhew, 1879. *Pittston*, Eliakim Scammon, 1832, '33. *Readfield*, Jonathan G. Hunton, 1832, '33; Oliver Bean, 1848, '49; Henry P. Torsey, 1854, '55; Emery O. Bean, 1856; George A. Russell, 1887. *Sidney*, Asa Smiley, 1844, '45; Joseph T. Woodward, 1867, '68. *Vassalboro*, Joseph Southwick, 1825, '26, '27; Elijah Robinson, 1836, '37; Oliver Prescott, 1848, '49; Warren Percival, 1861, '62; Thomas S. Lang, 1869, '70. *Waterville*, Timothy Bontelle, 1820, '21, '32, '33, '38, '39; Isaac Redington, 1846, '47; Edwin Noyes, 1850; Stephen Stark, 1853, '54; Josiah H. Drummond, 1860; Dennis L. Millikin, 1863, '64; Reuben Foster, 1871, '72; Edmund F. Webb, 1874, '75; F. E. Heath, 1883, '84; William T. Haines, 1889, '91. *Wayne*, Thomas B. Read, 1866, '67; Joseph S. Berry, 1880, '81. *West Waterville*, Greenlief T. Stevens, 1877, '78. *Winslow*, Joseph Eaton, 1840, '41, '53, '55; David Garland, 1851, '52; Colby C. Cornish, 1880, '81. *Winthrop*, Samuel P. Benson, 1836, '37; David Stanley, 1843; Ezekiel Holmes, 1844, '45; Charles A. Wing, 1858, '59; Peleg F. Pike, 1862, '63; John May, 1872, '73.

The names of Thomas W. Herrick, 1857, William Ayer, 1843, Daniel Hutchinson, 1831, and Josiah Chapman, 1829, appear as members of the senate from Kennebec county; but their respective residences are not shown by the records in the state archives from which the foregoing was transcribed.

Of the Presidents of the State Senate six have been residents of what is now Kennebec county: Richard H. Vose, Augusta, in 1841; Lot M. Morrill, Augusta, 1856; Joseph H. Williams, Augusta, 1857; Reuben Foster, Waterville, 1872; Edmund F. Webb, Waterville, 1875; and J. Manchester Haynes of Augusta, 1879.

The county as it existed when Maine became a state was allotted twenty-one seats in the state's house of representatives. Belgrade, Dearborn and Rome made one district; Fayette and Vienna were joined with Chesterville as a district; Mt. Vernon was classed with New Sharon, Winslow with Clinton, Pittston with Windsor, and Harlem with

China. These six districts, and each of the other towns, elected one representative each year, except Wayne, which elected for four of the ten years.

The apportionment of 1831 gave the county twenty-four members for the next decade. Augusta and Hallowell each elected two, Winslow, Wayne and Windsor were each to elect for five of the ten years, as was Albion with the unincorporated territory north of it. Dearborn was joined with Belgrade, Vienna and Rome with Chesterville, and Mt. Vernon with Fayette, making three districts which elected each one member. The other towns had each one representative each year.

The 1841 apportionment gave Kennebec county twenty-two representatives. Albion, Albion Gore and Winslow were joined to make one district; also Clinton and Clinton Gore; Belgrade, Dearborn and Rome; Mt. Vernon and Vienna; Wayne and Fayette. These five districts each chose one member every year; Windsor was represented six years of the ten; Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner each had two representatives annually and the other towns each one.

For the decade from 1851 the county elected sixteen members. Vassalboro with Rome; Albion, Benton, Clinton with the Gores; Hallowell with Manchester, and West Gardiner with Farmingdale made up four districts. Augusta chose two annually, and the others one, except the smaller towns, which elected for part of the years according to their population.

The apportionment of 1861 gave Kennebec thirteen members. Six districts were made: China, Albion and Clinton Gore with Unity Plantation; Vassalboro with Windsor; Readfield with Mt. Vernon and Vienna; Pittston with West Gardiner and Farmingdale; Benton, Clinton and Winslow; Sidney, Rome and Belgrade. This classification was slightly modified in 1871 by joining Winthrop with Wayne and Fayette; Hallowell with Chelsea, and Manchester to Litchfield and Monmouth—the county still having thirteen representatives.

The several towns have been represented as follows: *Albion*, Joel Wellington, 1820, '21, '28, '31, '33; Josiah Crosby, 1823, '24; John Winslow, 1826, '27; Enoch Farnham, 1833; James Stratton, 1835; Benjamin Webb, 1837; Codding Blake, 1839; Thomas Burrill, 1839, '41; Amasa Taylor, 1841, '42; Scotland Chalmers, 1844; Simcon Skillin, 1846; David Hanscom, 1848, '50; Artemas Libby, 1853; John T. Main, 1855; William H. Palmer, 1858; N. E. Murray, 1860; Otis M. Sturtevant, 1861; H. T. Baker, 1863; Robert Crosby, 1866; Ezra Pray, 1868, '70; Mark Rollins, jun., 1873; Elias C. Fowler, 1876; Ora O. Crosby, 1878; George H. Wilson, 1880; George B. Pray, 1887-8. *Augusta*, Robert C. Vose, 1820, '21; Reuel Williams, 1822, '23, '24, '25, '29, '32, '48; Robert Howard, 1826; John Davis, 1827; Henry W. Fuller, 1828; Luther Severance, 1830, '40, '41, '43, '47; Daniel Williams, 1831; Elihu

Robinson, 1832; William Emmons, 1833; George W. Morton, 1833, '34, '38, '39, '51, '52, '53; Richard H. Vose, 1834, '35, '38, '39; John Potter, 1835, '36; Loring Cushing, 1836; Robert A. Cony, 1837, '42; Alfred Redington, 1837; Benjamin Swan, 1840, '41; John Arnold, jun., 1842; Richard F. Perkins, 1844, '45; Charles Keen, 1846; James W. North, 1849, '53, '74, '75; George W. Stanley, 1850; Lot M. Morrill, 1854; James A. Thompson, 1854; Edward Fenno, 1855; Samuel Titcomb, 1855, '67, '68, '72, '73; Benjamin A. G. Fuller, 1856; Daniel C. Stanwood, 1856; William T. Johnson, 1857, '58, '59, '71; James A. Bicknell, 1857, '58; James G. Blaine, 1859, '60, '61, '62; Josiah P. Wyman, 1860, '61, '80, '81, '82; Vassal D. Pinkham, 1862; Joshua S. Turner, 1863, '64; Samuel Cony, 1863; Joseph H. Williams, 1864, '65, '66, '74; John L. Stevens, 1865, '66, '67; George E. Brickett, 1868, '69; Alanson B. Farwell, 1869, '70; Joseph Baker, 1870; John W. Chase, 1871; J. Prescott Wyman, 1872; George E. Weeks, 1873, '78, '79, '80; Gardiner C. Vose, 1875; George S. Ballard, 1876, '77; J. Manchester Haynes, 1876, '77, '83, '84; Peleg O. Vickery, 1878, '79; Anson P. Morrill, 1881-2; Herbert M. Heath, 1883-4, '85-6; Ira H. Randall, 1885-6, '87-8; Joseph H. Manley, 1887-8, '89-90; John F. Hill, 1889-90, '91-2; Treby Johnson, 1891-2. *Belgrade*. Samuel Taylor, 1822; John Chandler, 1824; John Pitts, 1825, '27, '28, '32; John Rockwood, 1829; Anson P. Morrill, 1834; Richard Mills, 1835; George Smith, 1837; David Blake, 1838; Ephraim Tibbetts, jun., 1839; Jacob Main, 1840, '51, '52; Thomas Eldred, 1841; Moses Page, 1842; Reuben H. Yeaton, 1843; Samuel Frost, 1845; Joseph Taylor, 1847, '53; Levi Guptill, 1849; Stephen Smith, 1855; George Smith, 1857; Warren W. Springer, 1859; Thomas Rollins, 1861; Thomas Eldred, 1863; John S. Minot, 1866; Albert Caswell, 1868; Chaslew W. Stewart, 1871; C. Marshall Weston, 1873; David Golder (unseated), 1876; Henry F. D. Wyman (contested), 1876; Albert E. Faught, 1878; William F. Eldred, 1881-2; Hermon H. Adams, 1889-90. *Benton*, Orrin Brown, 1844; Daniel H. Brown, 1846; Japheth Winn, 1848; Stewart Hunt, 1854; Daniel H. Brown, 1856; Clark Piper, 1859; Albert C. Hinds, 1864; Asher H. Barton, 1867, '70; Madison Crowell, 1874; Simeon Skillin, 1876; Asher H. Learned, 1877; Bryant Roundy, 1880; Sprague Holt, 1885-6; Frank W. Gifford, 1891-2. *Chelsea*, Franklin B. Davis, 1853; Alonzo Tenney, 1857; Henry D. Doe, 1862; Josiah F. Morrill, 1867; George Brown, 1867; N. R. Winslow, 1873; Benjamin Tenney, 1876; William W. Hankerson, 1879; William T. Searles, 1885-6; Mark L. Rollins, 1891-2. *Clinton*, Herbert Moors, 1820, '21, '23; William Eames, 1822; William Spearling, jun., 1825; Samuel Hudson, 1826; Josiah Hayden, 1827; William Ames, 1828, '30; David Hunter, 1833; James Lamb, 1834, '35; Charles Brown, 1836; Shubael Dixon, 1837; Matthias Weeks, 1838, '39, '40, '42; James Hunter, 1841; Joseph P. Brown, 1843; Richard Wells, 1845, '57; Francis Low, 1847; Samuel Haines, 1849; Samuel Weymouth, 1851,

'52; Jonas Chase, 1853; Samuel Haines, 1855; David L. Hunter, 1859; William Lamb, 1861; Daniel H. Brown, 1863; Charles Jesett, 1866; William H. Bigelow, 1869; John F. Lamb, 1871; John Totman, 1873; William Lamb (unseated), 1875; Alfred Weymouth, 1879; William G. Foster, 1883-4; Daniel Cain, 1889-90. *China*, Robert Fletcher, 1820, '21, '22, '23, '24; Abishai Benson, 1825, '26; Alfred Marshall, 1827, '28; John Weeks, 1829, '30; Ebenezer Meigs, 1831, '48; Benjamin Libby, jun., 1832; Gustavus A. Benson, 1833; Alfred Marshall, 1834; Prince B. Moores, 1835; Nathaniel Spratt, 1836; Freeman Shaw, 1837; Timothy F. Hanscomb, 1838; William Mosher, 1839; Corydon Chadwick, 1840; Jonathan Clark, 1841; Samuel Hanscomb, 1842; Charles F. Russ, 1843, '44; Reuben Hamlin, 1845; Jason Chadwick, 1846; James H. Brainard, 1847; Thomas B. Lincoln, 1849; Samuel Plummer, 1850; John L. Gray, 1851, '52; Alfred Marshall, 1853; Eli Jones, 1855; Alfred Fletcher, 1857; Abel Chadwick, 1859; Dana C. Hanson, 1860; Josiah H. Greely, 1862; Ambrose H. Abbott, 1864, '65; Alfred H. Jones, 1867; George F. Clark, 1871; Eli Jepson, 1872; L. B. Tibbetts, 1874; John O. Page, 1875; Moses W. Newbert, 1877; Francis Jones, 1879; Charles F. Achorn, 1881-2; Elijah D. Jepson, 1883-4; John A. Woodsum, 1889-90. *Farmingdale*, Daniel Lancaster, 1856; Gideon C. McCausland, 1863; Andrew B. McCausland, 1869; Reuben S. Neal, 1873; David Wing, 1879; Levi M. Lancaster, 1885-6; Elisha S. Newell, 1891-2. *Fayette*, Samuel Tuck, 1820, '21; Charles Smith, 1823; Merrill Clough, 1826; Ezra Fisk, 1829, '31; Joseph H. Underwood, 1833, '35, '38; Abijah Crane, jun., 1841; Isreal Chase, 1843; Jonathan Tuck, 1846; Howard B. Lovejoy, 1849; Moses Hubbard, 1854; Asa Hutchenson, 1860; Phineas Libby, 1864; F. A. Chase, 1869; J. H. Sturtevant, 1873; Albert G. Underwood, 1878; Charles Russell, 1887-8. *Gardiner*, Joshua Lord, 1820, '21, '24, '31; Robert H. Gardiner, 1822; James Parker, 1823, '32; Daniel Robinson, 1825; George Evans, 1826, '27, '28, '29; Peter Adams, 1830; Alexander S. Chadwick, 1833, '34, '35, '36; Parker Sheldon, 1837, '38, '39; Ebenezer F. Deane, 1840, '41; Edwin Swan, 1842; Philip R. Holmes, 1842; Philip C. Holmes, 1843; Mason Damon, 1844; Silas Holman, 1845; Noah Woods, 1846, '47; Isaac N. Tucker, 1848, '49; Charles Danforth, 1850, '51, '52, '57; Robert Thompson, 1853; John Berry, jun., 1854, '55; Charles P. Walton, 1856; John W. Hanson, 1858; John Webb, 1859, '60; William Perkins, 1861, '62; Lorenzo Clay, 1863, '64; John S. Moore, 1865; Henry B. Hoskins, 1866; John Berry, 1867; G. S. Palmer, 1868, '69; D. C. Palmer, 1870, '71; James Nash, 1872, '73; Nathan O. Mitchell, 1874, '75; Arthur Berry, 1876; Melvin C. Wadsworth, 1877, '78; William F. Richards, 1879, '80; David Wentworth, 1881-2, '83-4; Gustavus Moore, 1885-6, '87-8; Oliver B. Clayson, 1889-90, '91-2. *Hallowell*, Peleg Sprague, 1820, '21, '22; William H. Page, 1823, '24, '25, '27; William Clark, 1826, '28, '29, '30, '32, '33; Charles Dummer, 1831,

'32; John T. P. Dumont, 1833, '34, '35; S. W. Robinson, 1834, '35; Samuel Wells, 1836, '37; James Atkins, 1838, '39; Henry W. Paine, 1836, '37, '38, '53; John Otis, 1839, '40, '41, '46, '47; Benjamin F. Melvin, 1840, '41; George W. Perkins, jun., 1842, '43, '45, '65; Henry K. Baker, 1842, '44, '54; Samuel K. Gilman, 1848, '49, '50, '51, '52; Rodney G. Lincoln, 1855; Henry Reed, 1856; Eliphalet Rowell, 1858, '61, '80, '81-2; Francis F. Day, 1859; Edward K. Butler, 1863; Charles Dummer, 1865; Ariel Wall, 1866, '71; Isaac F. Thompson, 1868, '70; William Wilson, 1872; John S. Snow, 1874, '75; Joseph R. Bodwell, 1877, '78; Albert M. Spear, 1883-4, '85-6; Walter F. Marston, 1887-8; Hiram L. Grindle, 1889-90; George S. Fuller, 1891-2. *Litchfield*, Asa Batchelder, 1836; Hiram Shorey, 1837; John Neal, 1838, '39; David W. Perry, 1840; Ebenezer B. Pike, 1841, '42; Rev. William O. Grant, 1843, '44, '46; Aaron True, 1847, '49; Constant Quinnan, 1850; John Woodbury, 1854; Mark Getchell, 1855; Benjamin Smith, 1858; True Woodbury, 1860; Josiah True, 1861, '62; Nathaniel Dennis, 1864; Charles Howard Robinson, 1866; James Colby, 1868; Oramandel Smith, 1870; Isaac W. Springer, 1872; John Woodbury, 1875; Samuel Smith, 1878; David S. Springer, 1880; James E. Chase, 1883-4; Enoch Adams, 1887-8. *Manchester*, William A. Sampson, 1857; H. G. Cole, 1860; Isaac N. Wadsworth, 1864, '77; Stephen D. Richardson, 1869; I. Warren Hawkes, 1874; Willis H. Wing, 1889-90. *Moumouth*, Abraham Morrill, 1820, '21; Benjamin White, jun., 1822, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32; John Chandler, 1832; Isaac S. Small, 1833, '34; Ebenezer Freeman, 1835, '36, '37, '46; Otis Norris, 1838, '39; Augustine Blake, 1840; Jedediah B. Prescott, 1841; Henry V. Cumston, 1842; Joseph Loomis, 1844; John A. Tinkham, 1847; Royal Fogg, 1849; Jonathan M. Heath, 1851, '52; William G. Brown, 1854; Charles S. Norris, 1855; George H. Andrews, 1857, '59; Abner C. Stockin, 1861; Daniel F. Ayer, 1863; John B. Fogg, 1865; Ambrose Beal, 1867; Mason J. Metcalf, 1869; James G. Blossom, 1871; Henry O. Pierce, 1873; Joshua Cumston, 1876; Seth Martin, 1879; J. H. Norris, 1881-2; Otis W. Andrews, 1885-6; Josiah L. Orcutt, 1891-2. *Mt. Vernon*, Nathaniel Rice, 1820, '21; Elijah Morse, 1822, '24, '26, '28; David McGaffey, 1830, '39, '40; John Blake, 1832, '34; Samuel Davis, 1836, '37; James Chapman, 1842; Daniel H. Thing, 1844, '63; Daniel Marston, 1846; William H. Hartwell, 1848; Edward French, 1850; Stephen S. Robinson, 1853; Aaron S. Lyford, 1856; Elisha C. Carson, 1859; Washington Blake, 1861; John Walton, 1866; Ezra Kempton, 1869; Calvin Hookins, 1871; Moses S. Mayhew, 1873; James A. Robinson, 1876; James C. Howland, 1878; Quintin L. Smith, 1881-2; John P. Carson, 1889-90. *Oakland*, William Macartney, 1874; Greenlief T. Stevens, 1875; George W. Goulding, 1879, '80; Albion P. Benjamin, 1885-6; William M. Ayer, 1891-2. *Pittston*, Thomas Coss, 1820, '21, '23, '25; Eliakim Scammon, 1826, '28, '30, '31, '35, '36, '47; Henry Dearborn, 1832, '39; John Stev-

ens, 1833, '34; Hiram Stevens, 1837, '38; John Blanchard, 1840, '41; Samuel G. Bailey, 1842; George Williamson, 1843; William Troop, 1844, '45; John Coss, 1848; Samuel Clark, 1849; Benjamin Flitner, 1850; Benjamin F. Fuller, 1854; Heran T. Clark, 1855; John Blanchard, 1856; Alphonso H. Clark, 1858; William H. Mooers, 1859, '61; Caleb Stevens, 1860; John Boynton, 1862; Gideon Barker, 1864; Arnold Goodspeed, 1866; Sumner R. Tibbetts, 1868; Warren R. Lewis, 1870; Zachariah Flitner, 1872; William Grant, 1874; Sumner Smiley, 1876; Daniel H. Moody, 1878; G. A. Colburn, 1880; Moses J. Donnell, 1883-4; Gorham P. H. Jewett, 1887-8. *Randolph*, Henry P. Closson, 1889-90. *Readfield*, Samuel Currier, 1820, '21; John Smith, 1822; Edward Fuller, 1823; Solomon Lombard, 1824, '25; Jere. Page, 1826, '27; James Williams, 1828, '29; Eliphalet Hoyt, 1830, '31; Oliver Bean, 1832, '33; Jonathan G. Hunton, 1834; David F. Sampson, 1835, '36; William Vance, 1837; John O. Craig, 1838; Elisha Prescott, 1839; John Haynes, 1840; Richard Judkins, 1841; Peter F. Sanborn, 1842; Dudley Haines, 1844; Timothy O. Howe, 1845; Hiram S. Melvin, 1847; Thomas Pierce, 1848; Eliab Lyon, 1850; Joshua Packard, 1851, '52; Emery O. Bean, 1852; Joseph A. Sanborn, 1854; George W. Hunton, 1856; Elisha S. Case, 1858; James R. Batchelder, 1860; Peter F. Sanborn, 1862; H. M. Eaton, 1865; Bradbury H. Thomas, 1868; Gustavus Clark, 1870; John Lombard, 1872; Josiah N. Fogg, 1875; George A. Russell, 1877; Benjamin W. Harriman, 1880; Francis A. Robinson, 1883-4; Frederick I. Brown, 1891-2. *Rome*, Hosea Spaulding, 1830; Job N. Tuttle, 1832; Samuel Goodridge, 1836; Thomas Whittier, 1839, '50; Eben Tracy, 1844; Nathaniel Staples, 1847; N. P. Martin, 1857; John T. Fifield, 1864; Eleazer Kelley, 1869; Elbridge Blaisdell, 1874; Thomas S. Golder, 1879; John R. Prescott, 1885-6. *Sidney*, Ambrose Howard, 1820, '21; Daniel Tiffany, 1822; Samuel Butterfield, 1823, '24, '27, '32, '33; Reuel Howard, 1825, '26, '28; Nathaniel Merrill, 1829, '30, '31, '34; Daniel Tiffany, jun., 1835, '36; Asa Smiley, 1837, '38, '39, '42; John B. Clifford, 1840, '41; George Fields, 1843; Moses Frost, 1845; Moses Trask, 1846; Silas L. Wait, 1848, '49; Lauriston Guild, 1851, '52; Gideon Wing, 1854; Paul Hammond, 1856; James Sherman, 1858; John Merrill, 1860; Joseph T. Woodard, 1862; Martin V. B. Chase, 1865, '67; J. S. Cushing, 1870; Jonas Butterfield, 1872; Henry A. Baker, 1875; Nathan W. Taylor, 1877; Gorham Hastings, 1880; Lorin B. Ward, 1883-4; Martin L. Reynolds, 1887-8. *Vassalboro*, Samuel Redington, 1820, '21, '28; Philip Leach, 1822, '23; Joseph R. Abbott, 1824, '25, '26, '34, '35; Elijah Robinson, 1827, '29, '30, '31, '32; Albert G. Brown, 1833; Moses Taber, 1836, '37, '38; Amos Stickney, 1839, '40; Obed Durrill, 1841, '42; Isaac Fairfield, 1843, '46; John Moore, 1844, '45; Joseph E. Wing, 1847, '48; George Cox, 1849; John Homans, 1850, '51, '52; John G. Hall, 1853; William Merrill, 1854, '55; Hiram Pishon, 1856; Henry Weeks, 1858; Warren Percival, 1859; Timothy Rowell, 1860; W. H. Cates, 1862; Jo-

seph B. Low, 1863; Thomas S. Lang, 1865, '66; Orrick Hawes, 1868, '70, '79; Ira D. Sturgis, 1869; James C. Pierce, 1872; George Gifford, 1873; Howard G. Abbot, 1874; William P. Thompson, 1876; Isaiah Gifford, 1877; Nathaniel Butler, 1880; Edwin C. Barrows, 1883-4; W. S. Bradley, 1887-8; Hall C. Burleigh, 1889-90; Reuel C. Burgess, 1891-2. *Vienna*, Bernard Kimball, 1822; James Chapman, 1825, '28, '34; Benjamin Porter, 1838; Nathaniel Graves, 1841; Joseph Edgecomb, 1846; Thomas C. Norris, 1851, '52, '64; Joshua Little, 1857; Obadiah Whittier, 1867; Henry Dowst, 1874; Saunders Morrill, 1879; Albion G. Whittier, 1885-6. *Waterville*, Baxter Crowell, 1820, '21, '22, '23, '24, '32; Timothy Boutelle, 1825, '26, '29, '30, '31; Sylvanus Cobb, 1827, '28; Jedediah Morrill, 1833, '34; David Combs, 1836; Nehemiah Getchell, 1837; Calvin Gardner, 1838; Wyman B. S. Moor, 1839; Erastus O. Wheeler, 1840; Joseph Hitching, 1841; Moses Hanscom, 1842, '55; William Dorr, 1844, '45; Frederick P. Haviland, 1846, '76 (unseated); Stephen Stark, 1847, '48; Thomas Baker, 1849; Joseph Percival, 1850, '51, '52; Joshua Nye, jun., 1853; Joel Harriman, 1854; Jones R. Elden, 1856; Josiah H. Drummond, 1857, '58; James Stackpole, 1859; B. C. Benson, 1860; Joseph Percival, 1861; Dennis L. Milliken, 1862; John M. Libby, 1863; W. A. P. Dillingham, 1864, '65; Reuben Foster, 1866, '67, '70; Edwin P. Blaisdell, 1868, '69; Solyman Heath, 1871; Edmund F. Webb, 1872, '73; Nathaniel Meader (contestant), 1876, '77, '83-4; Franklin Smith, 1878; F. E. Heath, 1881-2; Frederick C. Thayer, 1885-6; Perham S. Heald, 1887-8, '89-90; Frank L. Thayer, 1891-2. *Wayne*, Moses Wing, 1825; Thomas S. Bridgman, 1828, '30; Moses Wing, jun., 1833; John Morrison, 1835; Francis I. Bowles, 1837; Uriah H. Virgin, 1839; James Wing, 1841; Hamilton Jenkins, 1842; William Lewis, 1844; Benjamin Ridley, 1845; Caleb Fuller, 1848; Napoleon B. Hunton, 1850; Thomas Silson, 1853; Josiah Norris, jun., 1856; Arcadius Pettingill, 1858; Josiah Norris, 1860; James H. Thorne, 1862; George W. Walton, 1867; Matthias Smith, 1872; Joseph S. Berry, 1877; Alfred F. Johnson, 1883-4; Benjamin F. Maxim, 1889-90. *West Gardiner*, Thaddeus Spear, 1853; Cyrus Bran, 1859; Asa F. Hutchinson, 1865; George W. Blanchard, 1867; Phineas S. Hogden, 1871; William H. Merrill, 1875; William P. Haskell, 1877; E. P. Seavey, 1881-2. *Windsor*, Joseph Stewart, 1820, '21; William Hilton, 1822; Joseph Merrill, 1824; Charles Currier, 1827, '29; Nathan Newell, 1832; Gideon Barton, 1834, '36; John B. Swanton, 1838, '40; Benjamin W. Farrar, 1842; Henry Perkins, 1843; Stephen F. Pierce, 1845; Asa Heath, 1847; David Bryant, 1849; William S. Hatch, 1851, '52; David Clary, 1854; Thomas Hyson, 1856; Stephen Barton, 1858; Elias Perkins, 1861; Elijah Moody, 1864; Levi Perkins, 1867; Horace Colburn, 1871; Joel W. Taylor, 1875; Adam L. Stimpson, 1878; James E. Ashford, 1881-2; Samuel P. Barton, 1885-6. *Winslow*, Josiah Hayden, 1824; Joseph Eaton, 1829, '31, '32, '62; Joshua Cushman, 1834;

David Garland, 1834, '50, '60; Sidney Keith, 1836, 40; Robert Ayer, 1838; William Getchell, 1844, '48; Thomas J. Hayden, 1846; Robert H. Drummond, 1854, '58; Isaac W. Britten, 1856; Charles Drummond, 1865; Charles A. Priest, 1868; Colby C. Cornish, 1872; James W. Withee, 1875 (contestant); Leslie C. Cornish, 1878; Allen P. Varney, 1881 2; Charles E. Warren, 1887-8. *Winthrop*, Andrew Wood, 1820, '21, '22, '23, '30; Thomas Fillebrown, 1824, '27, '29, '31; Nathan Howard, 1825, '26; Isaac Moore, jun., 1828; Samuel Clark, 1832, '33; Samuel P. Benson, 1834, '35; Dr. Ezekiel Holmes, 1836, '37, '38, '39, '40, '51; Nathan Foster, 1841, '42; Samuel Wood, jun., 1843; Francis Perley, 1845; Thomas C. Wood, 1847; Francis Fuller, 1849; Ezekiel Bailey, 1853; Benjamin H. Cushman, 1855; William H. Parlin, 1857; John M. Benjamin, 1859; Francis E. Webb, 1861, '65; P. C. Bradford, 1863; David Cargill, 1866; John May, 1868, '70; Dr. Albion P. Snow, 1871; George A. Longfellow, 1874; Amos Wheeler, 1875; Silas T. Floyd, 1876; Elliot Wood, 1879; Abijah R. Crane, 1880; Reuben T. Jones, 1881-2; Rutillas Alden, 1887-8; John E. Brainard, 1891-2. *Unity Plantation*, Francis B. Lane, 1869.

The Speakers of the Maine House from Kennebec county have been: George Evans, Gardiner, in 1829; Benjamin White, Monmouth, 1831; J. H. Drummond, Waterville, 1858; William T. Johnson, Augusta, 1859; James G. Blaine, Augusta, 1861; W. A. P. Dillingham, Waterville, 1865; Reuben Foster, Waterville, 1870; Edmund F. Webb, Waterville, 1873; George E. Weeks, Augusta, 1880; J. Manchester Haynes, Augusta, 1883.

COUNTY OFFICERS.—The successive sheriffs of Kennebec county since the incorporation of Maine, in 1820, have been: Jesse Robinson, Hallowell, who began serving in 1820; Benjamin White, Monmouth, in 1832; George W. Stanley, Winthrop, 1834; Gustavus A. Benson, Winthrop, 1838; Eben F. Bacon, Waterville, 1839; William Dorr, Waterville, 1841; James R. Bachelder, Readfield, 1842; Ebenczer Shaw, China, 1850; Charles N. Bodfish, Gardiner, 1851; John A. Pettingil, Augusta, 1854; Benjamin H. Gilbreth, Readfield, 1855; John A. Pettingil, Augusta, 1856; Benjamin H. Gilbreth, Readfield, 1857; John Hatch, China, 1861; Charles Hewins, Augusta, 1867; Asher H. Barton, Benton, 1871; William H. Libby, Augusta, 1875; George R. Stevens, Belgrade, 1881; Charles R. McFadden, Augusta, 1885; and Greenlief T. Stevens, Augusta, since January 1, 1889.

The present sheriff of Kennebec county is Major Greenlief T. Stevens, of Augusta, now completing his fourth year of faithful and efficient service. Although educated to a profession and thoroughly identified with civil affairs, he is best known and probably destined to be longest remembered by his military career. Facts are the only fast colors in history. The facts that hold a life like his, fully represent the actor, without comment or commendation. He comes of

patriotic stock. His grandfather, William Stevens, came from Lebanon, in York county, and settled in Belgrade about the year 1796, and was a soldier in the revolutionary war. Daniel and Mahala (Smith) Stevens, daughter of Captain Samuel Smith of Belgrade, where he was born August 20, 1831, were his parents. A farm life, a happy home and a country school, supplemented by the advantages of the Titcomb Belgrade Academy, and of the Litchfield Liberal Institute, were the good fortune of his childhood and youth. Then he applied his talents and acquirements for several years to teaching school, a part of the time in the South.

By that time the purpose of his future was settled and he went to Augusta and read law with Hon. Samuel Titcomb till 1860, when he obtained admission to the Cumberland bar. Wishing the best possible equipment, he then took the regular course at the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in August, 1861, receiving the degree of LL.B.

In the meantime the first cloudburst of the impending rebellion had captured Fort Sumter and fired the patriotism of every truly American heart. Instantly the inherited hero blood of the citizen dominated over the professional ambitions of the lawyer, and with his own name at the head of the roll, he recruited at his own expense, a large number of men for the Fifth Maine Battery, and tendered his services to Governor Washburn. From the Maine adjutant general's report it appears that on December 14, 1861, he was commissioned first lieutenant in that battery, and on January 31, 1862, was mustered into the United States service for three years. In May he joined the army at Fredericksburg, Va., and served successively under McDowell, Pope, McClellan, Mead, Grant and Sheridan. At the battle of Fredericksburg he was temporarily in command of the Fifth Battery, and at the battle of Chancellorsville was wounded in the left side by a fragment of a shell. He was promoted captain, June 21st, and at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2d, received another wound, a ball passing through both legs, below the knee. In July, 1864, he was detached from the army of the Potomac with the Sixth Corps and proceeded to Washington for its defense. Subsequently joining the army of the Shenandoah under Sheridan, he was engaged in the three great battles which resulted in the complete destruction of the rebel army under Early. On February 14, 1865, he was appointed major by brevet, to take rank from October 19, 1864, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Cold Harbor, Winchester and Cedar Creek. Major Stevens was mustered out of the United States service with his battery, at Augusta, Me., July 6, 1865.

An extract from *The Cannonier* in describing the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, under Sheridan, reads:



G. F. S. Evans

"At the time when Getty's division was fighting in its second position Stevens, who had apparently been retiring in the interval between the right of Getty and the left of Wheaton, formed his battery on the knoll opposite the right flank of Warner's Brigade and opened a tremendous fire of canister on that part of the enemy's line which was advancing to envelope Warner. These must have been Kershaw's troops, but there was another Rebel division coming up still beyond Kershaw over the ground vacated by our First Division. This, according to Early's account, was Gordon's division, and one brigade of it started to charge Stevens' Battery. According to the best information immediately after the battle or since, there was no infantry of the First Division within supporting distance of Stevens at that moment, as that division was then reforming at from one-third to one-half a mile in his rear. But he stood his ground and repulsed the charge of Gordon's troops, who did not get more than half way up the acclivity of the knoll he was holding, and who, according to Gen. Early's account, 'recoiled in considerable confusion.'"

On a document requesting his promotion General Wright, commanding the Sixth Corps, endorsed: "The gallant and important services rendered by Captain Stevens of which I was personally cognizant make it my duty to bring his merits before the authorities of his state and to ask for him at their hands such acknowledgment in the way of promotion as it is in their power to bestow." General Sheridan endorsed the recommendation as "highly approved."

Describing the great crisis in the battle of Winchester the field correspondent of the *New York World* said: "The moment was a fearful one; such a sight rarely occurs more than once in any battle, as was presented on the open space between two pieces of woodland into which the cheering enemy poured. The whole line, reckless of bullets, even of the shell of our battery, constantly advanced. Captain Stevens' battery, the Fifth Maine, posted immediately in their front, poured its fire unflinchingly into their columns to the last. A staff officer riding up warned it to the rear, to save it from capture. It did not move—the men of the battery loading and firing with the regularity and precision of a field day. The foe advanced to a point within two hundred yards of the muzzles of Captain Stevens' guns." Colonel C. H. Tompkins, chief of artillery, Sixth Corps, said: "However trying the circumstances Captain Stevens has always been found equal to the occasion."

After the war Major Stevens returned to his profession and opened a law office in West Waterville, now Oakland, where he had a lucrative practice, being employed in nearly every case in that vicinity. During the score of years of Mr. Stevens' professional life he has built up a most enviable reputation, not only for knowledge of the law but for what is still more important, complete devotion to his clients' interests. His fellow citizens expressed their respect and confidence by placing him in the legislature in 1875, where he was a most useful

member of the judiciary committee. In 1877 he was promoted to the state senate, serving as chairman of the committee on legal affairs. He was also a member of the committee on railroads and military affairs. Re-elected to the senate of 1878, he was chairman of the committee on the judiciary. In 1882 he was commissioned colonel and assigned to duty as chief of staff First Division Maine Militia, under Major General Joshua L. Chamberlain. He is a member of the Maine Gettysburg Commission, and is widely known in Grand Army circles.

He was first elected to the office of sheriff in 1888 and was re-elected in 1890. His administration of the affairs of this important office, and his management of the criminal department have been characterized by economy, efficiency and good judgment.

Major Stevens' wife is Mary Ann, daughter of Richard Yeaton, 2d, a prominent citizen of Belgrade. They have had four children: Jesse; Don Carlos, a Unitarian minister now located in Fairhaven, Mass.; Ala, and Rupert—the first and two latter now deceased.

The first deed recorded in this county bears the date 1783. Only a few transfers are recorded, however, while Augusta was a half shire-town, and until the regular series of dates beginning with 1799. Those who have served the county in the capacity of registers of deeds are: Henry Sewall, from June 12, 1799; John Hovey, April 10, 1816; J. R. Abbott, December 29, 1836; John Richards, January 1, 1842; Alanson Starks, November 1, 1844; J. A. Richards, January 1, 1858; Archibald Clark, January 1, 1868; William M. Stratton, September 23, 1870; P. M. Fogler, November 12, 1870. The present efficient system of the office was largely inaugurated during Major Fogler's long term of service, and he compiled the elaborate indexes now in use. His successor, George R. Smith, of Winthrop, took the office January 1, 1892.

The following have served as treasurers of Kennebec county. Accompanying their names are the dates on which their respective terms of office began: Joshua Gage, Augusta, 1810; Daniel Stone, Augusta, 1832; Daniel Pike, Augusta, 1838, died in office, July 1, 1868; John Wheeler, of Farmingdale, who was appointed to fill the vacancy, served until 1869; Alanson Starks, Augusta, 1869; Mark Rollins, Albion, 1879; and James E. Blanchard, Chelsea, 1889. Mr. Blanchard is a son of Edwin H. Blanchard, of Chelsea, where he was born in 1857. He was educated there, and in Hallowell Classical School, and Dirigo Business College. He was elected town clerk of Chelsea in 1879, and after holding various town offices, was elected county treasurer in 1888.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.—Prior to 1839 Maine had no state provision for the care of the insane. The several towns provided in various indifferent ways for such unfortunates as were in indigent circumstances, while dangerous lunatics were simply restrained in the common prisons, which were wholly without means of care or relief.



H. M. Harlow

The cardinal motive in building a state asylum was to provide better care for such. Now any indigent person within the state may be admitted upon proper order, and the town in which such person has a settlement is charged chiefly with the expense; but a person within the state not having a settlement may be cared for wholly at the expense of the state. The attention of the legislature was first called to the subject in 1830, by Governor Jonathan G. Hutton; but nothing definite was done until 1834, when Governor Dunlap urged that a systematic and suitable provision be made by the state for the relief of her insane. Petitions to that end and in regard to a location followed from various parts of the state, and these, with that part of the governor's message pertaining to it, were referred to a legislative committee, which reported in favor of the establishment of such an institution.

On the 8th of March, 1834, the legislature appropriated \$20,000 for the purpose, upon condition that a like sum should be raised by individual donations within one year. Before the time limit was reached Reuel Williams of Augusta and Benjamin Brown of Vassalboro each agreed to contribute \$10,000 for the purpose. Mr. Brown in his donation proposed to convey to the state as a site, two hundred acres of land, lying on the Kennebec river in Vassalboro, and would consent to a sale of the estate, if advisable to build elsewhere. The legislature accepted the land, which was sold for \$4,000 and the present more eligible site was selected in Augusta, on the eastern bank of the Kennebec, nearly opposite the state house, for which \$3,000 was paid. Reuel Williams, who was appointed a commissioner to erect the hospital, sent John B. Lord, of Hallowell, to examine similar institutions, and the general plan of the asylum at Worcester, Mass., was adopted. During 1836 contracts were made and materials collected, but in March, 1837, Mr. Williams resigned the office and John H. Hartwell was appointed, under whose supervision the work was carried on one year. In March, 1838, a further appropriation of \$29,500 was made to complete the exterior, and Charles Keene was appointed in place of Mr. Hartwell. In 1840 a further appropriation of \$28,000 was made to complete the wings, and on the 14th of October one of the 126 rooms was occupied by the first patient.

Dr. Cyrus Knapp, of Winthrop, was appointed superintendent and physician; Dr. Chauncey Booth, jun., assistant; Henry Winslow, steward, and Mrs. Catherine Winslow, matron. In 1846-7 appropriations of \$29,400 were made to erect a new wing, which was completed during 1848 and provided for seventy-five additional male patients.

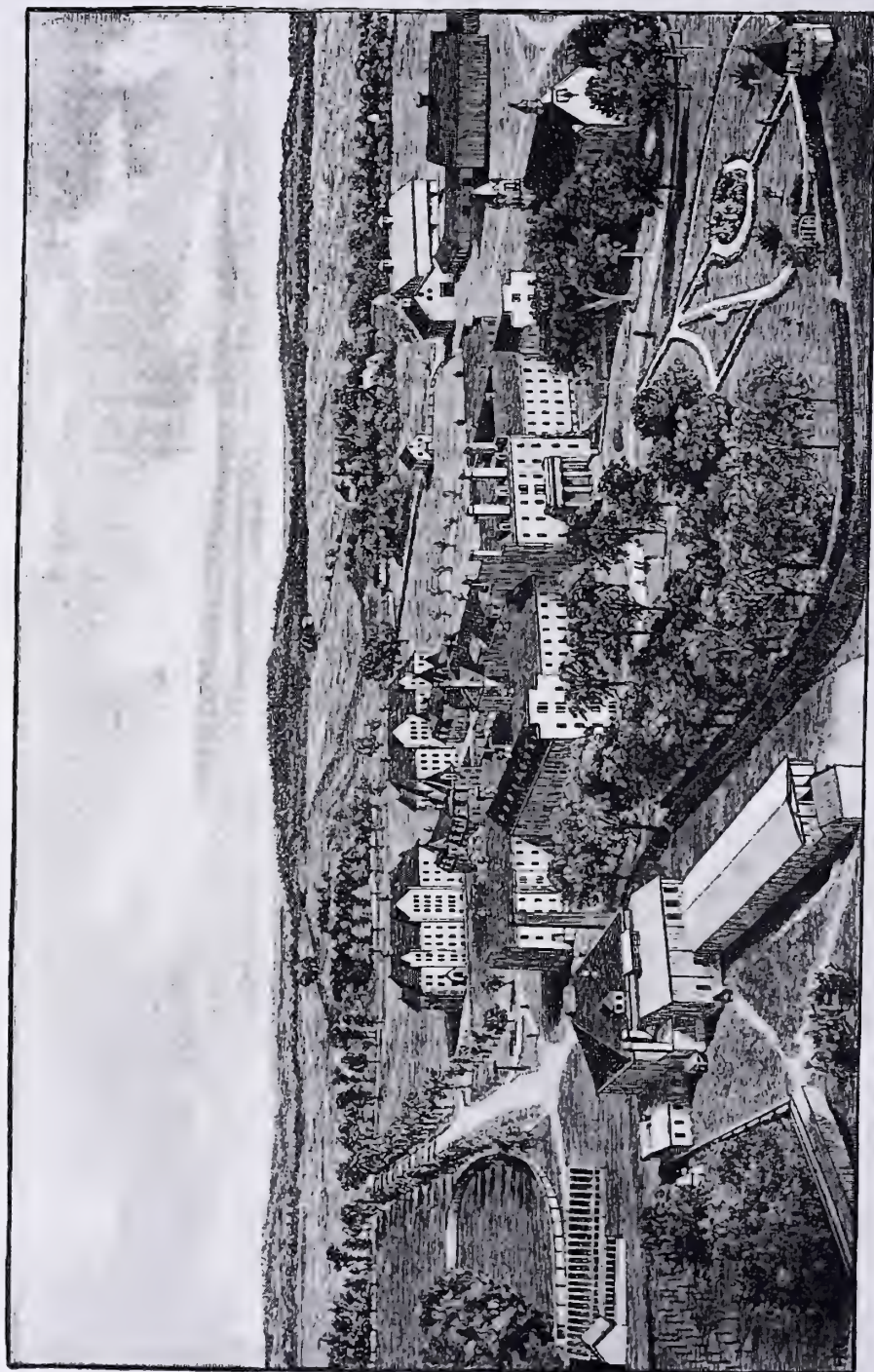
Doctor Knapp resigned early in 1841 and was succeeded in August by Dr. Isaac Ray, of Eastport, whose first edition of *Medical Jurisprudence* had recently appeared. During his three years here he re-wrote the work and published the second edition, which became authority

in Europe as well as in America. He was succeeded March 19, 1845, by Dr. James Bates, the father of Dr. James Bates of Yarmouth, and formerly a member of congress from Norridgewock. He remained until after the terrible fire of 1850. This fire, in which twenty-seven patients and one attendant lost their lives, occurred on the early morning of December 4th. The building was immediately repaired and was occupied before the close of 1850, and Dr. Henry M. Harlow, who came as assistant to Doctor Bates in June, 1845, was made superintendent June 17, 1851. During that and the following year \$49,000 was appropriated to rebuild and improve the buildings, which were thoroughly and safely heated by steam. By 1854 facilities were ample for 250 patients, and the fact that this capacity was often fully taxed, confirms the judgment of its founders.

Doctor Harlow is a native of Westminster, Vt., a graduate from the Berkshire Medical School of Pittsfield, and before coming to Augusta had been assistant physician in the Vermont Asylum at Brattleboro. After thirty-two years of faithful and appreciated service to the state and to mankind, he resigned his control of the institution and is passing his later years in quiet life at his home in Augusta. His resignation, tendered some time previous, was accepted on the 18th of April, 1883, on the appointment of his successor, Dr. Bigelow T. Sanborn, who had been his assistant for more than sixteen years.

Doctor Sanborn was born July 11, 1839, in Standish, Me., his ancestors having been substantial residents of Cumberland county since his grandfather was in the revolutionary war. He received his earlier education in select and town schools and in Limington Academy, and subsequently studied medicine in Portland Medical School, but took his degree from Bowdoin Medical School. When he was first offered a place in the institution as assistant superintendent it was through the advice of the medical faculty of Bowdoin, where he had graduated June 6, 1866, only ten days before entering here, upon his career now covering a quarter of a century. After accepting the superintendency of the asylum in 1883, Doctor Sanborn spent a few months investigating the workings of similar institutions, thus bringing to the management of this, the most modern theories of the schools and the medical profession, as well as a personal knowledge of the most approved features in the practical workings of the best asylums.

The accompanying landscape illustration shows the asylum and its beautiful surroundings in 1892. The view is from the northwest, looking from the river. The farm of four hundred acres belonging to the state reaches into the left background of the picture, and also includes some broad fields sloping west to the river bank, showing models of thrifty and profitable farming. The two large hospital buildings in the center background of the view were erected by Doctor Sanborn in 1888 and 1889; in fact less than half of the present equipment of the institution



HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, AUGUSTA, ME.



Bigelow T. Sanborn



was in existence when he came here in 1866, and nearly half of the buildings have been erected and occupied under his supervision. It is a great credit to the commonwealth—the existence and efficiency of so liberal a charity to unfortunate humanity—and it is only just to a broad-minded, capable public servant to note here that this noble institution under the liberal provisions of the state has reached its most important period thus far within the decade marked by the management of Dr. Bigelow T. Sanborn.

The first directors were: Reuel Williams of Augusta, Benjamin Brown of Vassalboro, and William C. Larrabee. In 1843 these directors were superseded by four trustees, which number was subsequently increased to six, one of whom must be a woman. Kennebec county has been represented in the board of trustees by Dr. Amos Nourse and Dr. John Hubbard, Hallowell; Hon. J. H. Hartwell, Hon. J. L. Cutler, Dr. William B. Lapham, Hon. J. H. Manley, George E. Weeks, J. W. Chase and Mrs. C. A. Quimby, Augusta; Dr. A. P. Snow, Winthrop; Hon. Edward Swan and R. H. Gardiner, Gardiner; John Ware, Waterville; and Mrs. E. J. Torsey. The pay is merely nominal and the board has included other philanthropic gentlemen, who have given the institution their attention in sympathy with the generous purpose of its earlier friends. The trustees in 1891 were: Frederick Robie, M. D., William H. Hunt, M. D., George E. Weeks, of Augusta; Mrs. E. J. Torsey, of Kents Hill; Lyndon Oak and R. B. Shepherd. The resident officers are: Bigelow T. Sanborn, M. D., superintendent; H. B. Hill, M. D., asst. sup.; George D. Rowe, M. D., second asst.; Emmer Virginia Baker, M. D., third asst.; P. H. S. Vaughan, M. D., fourth asst.; Manning S. Campbell, steward and treas.; and Alice G. Twitchell, matron.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—Before Maine was a state, Massachusetts had made broad and liberal provisions for popular education, and from then until now we find in this county well equipped schools besides those supported by the several cities and towns. The laws of Massachusetts provided for elementary English schools in every town containing sixty families, and a grammar school in every town containing two hundred; when Maine became a state she changed this, requiring schools in *every* town, each town to raise annually forty cents per capita and distribute the same to the districts in proportion to the pupils in them. In 1825 this school fund averaged \$47.75 for each district; but from the first the amount actually raised averaged more than the law required.

In compliance with a petition addressed to the general court, in which it was stated that no public school existed between Exeter, N. H., and the eastern boundary of Maine, a tract three hundred miles broad, and embracing a population of 100,000, an act was passed

March 5, 1791, establishing an academy at Hallowell. The following June the corporation was endowed with a township of unappropriated land; four years later the building was completed and the school opened, with Mr. Woodman as principal. In its years of prosperity, many who subsequently became eminent in professional vocations availed themselves of the advantages which this school afforded.

Next to Hallowell Academy, the first school in Maine which embraced in its curriculum a complete college preparatory course, was Monmouth Academy, which was incorporated as a free grammar school in 1803, and as an academy in 1809. Among the alumni of this institution, which is treated more exhaustively in the chapter devoted to the history of Monmouth, are found some of the leading statesmen and professional men in the country.

In 1813 the Maine Literary and Theological Institution was incorporated, for the education of young men for the Baptist ministry. In June, 1820, the powers of the school were enlarged, and authority given to confer the usual university degrees. In the following February its name was changed to Waterville College. The state of Massachusetts granted the school about 38,000 acres of land, and in 1829 the college had buildings valued at \$14,000, a library of 1,700 volumes and other permanent property aggregating \$29,500. The first building erected was a house for the president, who instructed the students in a private house from 1818, when he accepted the position of professor in theology, until 1821, when the dormitory now known as South College was completed. In 1822 Chaplin Hall was begun, and in 1832 and 1837, respectively, two other large buildings were added.

In 1862 Maine granted the institution two half townships of land, in addition to a former endowment of an annuity of \$1,000 for seven years succeeding its incorporation as a college. A manual labor department was established in 1830, with a view to lighten the expenses of the institution, but after a thorough trial the project was abandoned and the shops and tools sold.

The munificent gift of \$50,000 from Gardiner Colby, of Newton, Mass., in 1864, and \$100,000 received from other sources, placed the college on a secure basis, and led to the title Colby University, which it has borne since January, 1867. In 1871 women were first admitted on equal terms with young men. There are three academical institutions in Maine controlled by the trustees of Colby University, from which pupils are admitted to the college on presentation of a diploma—Hebron Academy, Ricker Institute and Coburn Classical Institute. Jeremiah Chaplin, D. D., was president from 1822, succeeded by Rufus Babcock, D. D., in 1833; Robert E. Pattison, D. D., 1836; E. Fay, A. M., 1841; David N. Sheldon, 1843; R. E. Pattison again, 1854; and James T. Champlin, 1857 to 1873.



COLBY UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS, WATERVILLE, ME

The president of Colby University from 1873 to 1882 was Rev. Henry E. Robins, followed by Rev. G. D. B. Pepper, D. D., who served until 1889, when he was succeeded by Albion Woodbury Small, Ph. D., born May 11, 1854, at Buckfield, Me. He graduated from Portland High School in 1872, from Colby University in the class of '76, and three years later from Newton Theological Institute. He went to Germany in 1879, where he spent one year each at the universities of Berlin and Leipsic. In the fall of 1881 he began his work at Colby in the chair of history and political economy, where his ability as an educator soon became apparent, and in 1889 he was made president. He is the youngest president, that Colby has ever had, and the first graduate of the institution to hold that office. His depth and originality of thought, and his earnest, straightforward and powerful diction never fail to command the attention of his listeners, whether in sermon or lecture.*

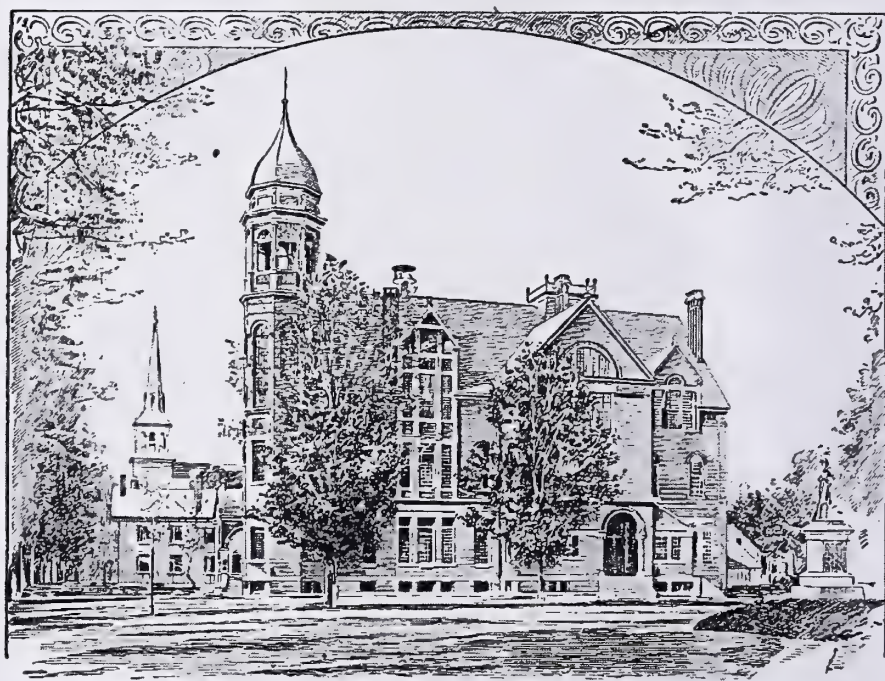
Coburn Classical Institute was founded in 1829, a Waterville Academy. Hon. Timothy Boutelle had given a lot for the purpose, and by the earnest efforts of Dr. Jeremiah Chaplin and others a suitable building was erected. The school went into operation under the charge of Henry W. Paine, a senior in Waterville College, now Hon. Henry W. Paine, LL. D., of Boston. He was assisted by Josiah Hodges, jun., a fellow student in the college. Robert W. Wood had charge of the school a part of the term. George I. Chase was principal from August, 1830, until May, 1831. In August, 1831, Henry Paine, a graduate of Waterville College, took charge of the school, and kept his place for five years. He was succeeded by Mr. Freeman and he by Moses Burbank, who stayed but a few months. His successor was Lorenzo B. Allen. In 1837 Charles R. Train, afterward attorney general of Massachusetts, took his place. For the next five years the office was filled by several different persons, among whom were Charles H. Wheeler and Nathaniel B. Rogers, a nephew of Hon. Timothy Boutelle.

In the winter of 1841-2 the trustees of the college gave up the charge of the school and it was incorporated and Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Butler, was put in charge. In 1843 Dr. James H. Hanson took charge and in September became principal. In 1845 another room was fitted up and Miss Roxana F. Hanscom was employed to teach a department for girls. When Doctor Hanson took the school there were but five pupils. In 1853 the 308 pupils demanded another teacher, and George B. Gow was employed as assistant. Doctor Hanson resigned in 1854, and Mr. Gow was principal until 1855, after which James T. Bradbury was principal until 1857, Isaac S. Hamblen until 1861. Ransom E. Norton, Randall E. Jones and John W. Lamb were principals succes-

*Doctor Small has accepted the head professorship of social science in Chicago University. October, 1892.—[Ed.]

sively until 1865. The trustees then made over their trust to the trustees of the college. The name was changed to Waterville Classical Institute, with a three years' (subsequently four years') collegiate course for young ladies, and Doctor Hanson was persuaded to return as principal, which position he still occupies. In 1883 Governor Abner Coburn gave the school its present elegant building in Waterville, and the institution has since been known as Coburn Classical Institute.

Dr. James H. Hanson, the present principal of the institute, is a native of China, Me., having been born there June 26, 1816. At the age of eighteen he left the farm to attend China Academy, where



COBURN CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

he was fitted for college, and graduated from Colby University in the class of '42. He began teaching in 1835, and taught each winter until his graduation. Since that time he has taught continuously, and in this period of fifty years he has not been absent from the school room a week altogether from any cause. He became principal of Waterville Academy in 1843, continuing until 1854, when he took charge of the high school of Eastport, Me., and three years later he became principal of the Portland High School for boys, where he remained until 1865, then returned to Waterville, and has since been the untiring and energetic principal.

In 1835 the legislature incorporated the Waterville Liberal Institute, and December 12, 1836, the school was opened under the auspices of the Universalist society, with fifty-four pupils under Nathaniel M. Whitmore as principal. In 1850 a female department was added and the school flourished until 1855, when the growth of Westbrook Seminary sufficiently filled the field. Mr. Whitmore's successors were: T. G. Kimball, Rev. J. P. Weston, P. L. Chandler, J. H. Withington, T. W. Herrick, Rev. H. B. Maglathlin, J. M. Palmer, Hon. H. M. Plaisted and J. W. Butterfield.

In 1815 Judge Cony, of Augusta, erected, entirely at his own expense, a building for a female seminary. The structure, which stood on the corner of Cony and Bangor streets, was completed in great secrecy, and until the seats and desks with which it was furnished arrived, no one but the judge knew the purpose for which it was intended. On Christmas day, 1815, he presented the academy to a board of trustees appointed by himself. In 1818 the institution was incorporated as Cony Female Academy, when it was further endowed by its munificent patron. The legislature, in 1827, granted half a township of state land, and Benjamin Bussey, of Boston, donated a tract of land in Sidney. On the strength of these endowments, a commodious brick boarding house and dormitory was erected on the corner of Bangor and Myrtle streets.

In 1825 the school had fifty girls in attendance. Board was quoted at \$1.25 per week and tuition \$20 per annum. The donation of \$3,225 by the founder, together with the funds derived from the sale of lands given by the state, raised the permanent fund of the school \$9,985. At that time the library, also donated, embraced 1,200 volumes. The school having outgrown its accommodations, in 1844, Bethlehem church, a structure erected by the Unitarian society in 1827, was purchased and remodeled for its use, the old building being sold for a private residence. With the growth of Augusta's splendid free school system, the academy disappears, but the generous founder is remembered in name of the Cony High School of that city.

Through the liberality of Mr. Luther Sampson, of Kents Hill, the Readfield Religious and Charitable Society was incorporated in 1821. One of the multifarious designs of this organization was that of establishing a school, on land donated by Mr. Sampson, for instruction in experimental Christianity, theology, literature, and a practical knowledge of agriculture and the mechanic arts. By a new charter, granted in 1825, the corporation adopted the title Maine Wesleyan Seminary, and was united with a religious boarding school which had been established by Elihu Robinson at Augusta. Mr. Robinson removed to Kents Hill where, by means of an endowment of \$10,000 by Mr. Sampson, buildings for the school were erected, and assumed the duties of principal. Thinking to further the designs of the founders to furnish

the means of acquiring a liberal education at small cost, a manual labor department was established, with the usual unhappy result.

In 1841 the institution had almost succumbed to adversity. At this juncture Dr. Stephen Allen became principal, and under his management and the indefatigable efforts of his successor, Dr. Henry P. Torsey, who was elected president in 1844, the institution was relieved of many of its embarrassments and gradually rose to prominence. It is now the largest and best equipped academical institution in the state. In addition to its regular classical and scientific departments, it supports a female college, founded about 1830, a conservatory of music, an art department and a commercial college.

The Gardiner Lyceum, founded in 1822, being an important agricultural school, is fully noticed in the chapter on agriculture, and an account of Oak Grove Seminary, at Vassalboro, will be found in the chapter on the Society of Friends.

About 1821 an academy was started in a small building at China village, on the bank of the lake, where the district school house now stands. John S. Abbott, a popular lawyer; E. P. Lovejoy, a martyr in the cause of freedom in anti-slavery days; Rev. Henry Paine, Rev. Hadley Proctor, and others were among the preceptors. A new and spacious brick academy was subsequently erected at China village, in which many young men have been fitted for college. Hon. Japheth C. Washburn procured the charter of this academy, and with his own hands felled and prepared for hewing the first stick of timber for the building. The institution was endowed by the state with a grant of state lands to the value of \$10,000. This school stood high in public estimate as an educational institution for many years. The stockholders held their annual elections and meetings until 1887, when the property was deeded to the school district for educational purposes.

Belgrade Titcomb Academy, founded in 1829, was named in honor of Samuel Titcomb, through whose efforts, together with those of John Pitts, its establishment was made possible. The academy building was a large, two story brick structure, and from its situation on the summit of Belgrade hill commanded one of the grandest views in Kennebec county. The institution was incorporated, and its management was in the hands of a board of trustees elected annually. Here were taught the higher branches, unknown to the common schools, as well as ancient and modern languages, and students of both sexes came from many of the neighboring towns. In its most prosperous days over a hundred pupils were in attendance. A lyceum, connected with it during its whole existence, formed no unimportant part of its course. Among its teachers and pupils were many who have since won high names for themselves. Regular terms of the academy were held each year until about 1865, when lack of financial support and the introduction of free high schools in many of the sur-



MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY, KENTS HILL, ME.

rounding towns were the chief reasons for closing its doors. In June, 1885, the edifice was burned under suspicious circumstances. The first principal of the academy was William Farmer, and among others who acted as principals in subsequent years were Thomas Hubbard, Horace Austin, Charles K. Hutchins, D. F. Goodrich, Milford T. Merchant, Mr. Grant, Mr. Matthews and Mr. Adams. A few bricks in an open field now mark the spot where once flourished this, the only institution of higher education ever in that part of the county.

Litchfield Academy was incorporated in 1845. It was endowed by the state in 1849 with half a township of land in Aroostook county, and in 1891 with an annuity of \$500 for ten years. The building which is now occupied by the school was erected in 1852. [See Litchfield.]

Butler's Female Seminary, a private school for young ladies, located at East Winthrop, was, in its day, one of the most popular and best patronized educational institutions in Maine. It was founded and conducted by Rev. Mr. Butler.

The West Gardiner Academy was built and incorporated in 1858. It was also used as a place of worship by the First Free Baptist Society. The building has long since ceased to be used for educational purposes.

Jenness Towle made provisions by will for a Winthrop Academy, stipulating that his gift should revert to Bangor Theological Seminary unless the town made use of the bequest within a limited time. In 1855 the town erected a building for a town hall and academy, using the bequest, and thus Towle Academy began a period of usefulness, merging about 1876 in the subsequent period of the present high school of the town. The first principal was John Walker May, now of Lewiston.

St. Catherine's Hall was established by members of St. Mark's parish, Augusta, aided by friends outside of the diocese, in 1868. For several years prior a small denominational school for girls had been conducted in a private house on the east side of the river, under the patronage of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lambard. At an expense of \$18,000 a large private residence was purchased and remodeled for the accommodation of the school. But such was the growth of the institution under its able management that it became necessary to erect the present beautiful structure on the east side of the river.

Hallowell Classical Institute was organized in 1873, and the new buildings erected for its occupancy were dedicated January 14th of the following year. It was designed for a preparatory school for Bowdoin College and for a seminary for young ladies, and incidentally became a local school of higher grade than the regular city schools. For sixteen years it did good work in its broad field of usefulness, but want of means proved too great an obstacle to be overcome after

the summer term in 1889. Its first principal was Rev. Vincent Moses. His successors were: Rev. Almon W. Burr, 1876-82; Lawrence Rolfe, A.B., 1883-5, and Rev. Edward Chase, 1886-9.

The Maine Industrial School for Girls was organized at Hallowell in 1872. The purpose of the institution is to afford girls who are thrown upon their own resources at an early age the advantages and influences of home training. The school is convened in a large, well-planned brick building on the crown of a high hill overlooking the city, and is supported by appropriations from the state and private contributions and donations. Since the organization of the institu-



tion between three and four hundred have found in it an asylum, and of these a large number, after a short tuition, have been received into good homes in private families. The board of managers and trustees, of which the governor, secretary of state and superintendent of common schools are members *ex officio*, are appointed by the state.

The Erskine School, at China, was founded in 1883, by Mrs. Sullivan Erskine, who purchased at Chadwick's Corners the church building which, in 1891, was enlarged and fitted for the growing wants of the school. Here under the principalship of William J. Thompson, many young people are receiving a serviceable article of real learning. Professor Thompson was born in Knox county and was educated at the Castine Normal School. He taught at South Thomaston and in



J. S. Hobbs.

the Searsport High School until 1883, when he came to China as the first principal of this school, which has flourished under his management.

The Dirigo Business College is located at Augusta. The modern business training school is the result of a revolution in methods of preparing for business pursuits, which once were thought to involve a liberal scientific, if not a classical, course in seminary or college. A private business school—the first in the interior of Maine—was opened in Augusta in 1863, by David M. Waitt. He was a good teacher and the school became popular and useful under his management, and subsequently the legislature granted it a charter as the Dirigo Business College. In May, 1880, Mr. Waitt was succeeded by the present principal, R. B. Capen, who, with an able corps of teachers, has enlarged the usefulness and increased the popularity of this college, whose graduates include many of the younger professional and business men in this part of the state. Mr. Capen is a native of Massachusetts, where he was master of the Norwood High School and principal of the Dowse Academy in Sherborn.

The Maine State Library was founded in 1839 and its little collection of 3,349 volumes was under the charge of the secretary of state. Twenty-two years later, when the collection had reached 11,000 volumes, the office of state librarian was created and George G. Stacy became its first incumbent. His successors have been: Joseph T. Woodward, John D. Myrick, Josiah S. Hobbs and Leonard D. Carver. In 1892, the collection having reached 45,000 volumes, was removed to the new wing of the capitol building.

In October, 1872, J. S. Hobbs, then of Oxford county, was appointed state librarian, and in the following January removed to Augusta, where he resided during the long period of service by which he is now best known to the people of Kennebec county.

He was born in Chatham, N. H., June 27, 1828, and with his father, James Hobbs, removed to Fryeburg, where he was educated, and at eighteen years of age began teaching for a time, as his father for nearly thirty years had done. From the Fryeburg schools he attended the Norway Liberal Institute, when Hon. Mark H. Donnell was principal, and in 1850 took the English prize for prose declamation. Four years later, after reading law under D. R. Hastings, he was admitted to the bar of Oxford county and began practice in Waterford in 1855. The son of a whig, who was twice elected to the state senate, Mr. Hobbs was active in the organization of the republican party in Oxford county, and in 1857 and 1858 represented his district in the legislature. Beginning in January, 1861, he was register of probate of Oxford county for twelve years and was two years a trial justice at the county seat.

The efficiency of his service in the State Library, as well as his

general bearing in the extensive intercourse with the public, made his administration popular and must have increased to the state the usefulness of the institution. In November, 1890, in his sixth term, he resigned the position and retired to his country place in a beautiful and picturesque spot in Litchfield, where he is enjoying rural peace and domestic happiness. His wife, Emelin, is a daughter of Stevens Smith, of Waterford, Oxford county, Me.

L. D. Carver, the present librarian, was educated as a lawyer, but in 1870 he went West, where he was principal of high schools. Returning to Waterville in 1876, he was admitted to the bar and for six years was city clerk. He served on the school board and was the author of the school provisions in the city charter. His military service, covering two years and three months, was with the 2d Maine Infantry. His wife, Mary C. Low, was the first lady graduate of Colby, class of '75.

UNITED STATES ARSENAL.—An act passed the United States senate in 1827, providing for the establishment of an arsenal at Augusta for the safe storage of arms and munitions for the protection of the northern and eastern frontier. Beginning with the meager appropriation of \$15,000, the government, as the advantages of the location for a general storage depot became more apparent, made further appropriations aggregating \$90,000.

On June 14, 1828, the corner-stone of the main building was laid. This building is one hundred feet long, thirty wide and three stories high, with a storage capacity of 7,128 muskets. The following year two magazines, capable of holding 914 barrels of powder, store-houses, officers' quarters, barracks, stable and shops were erected. These buildings, nearly all of which are of rough granite, occupy a forty acre lot, all of which is surrounded by a high iron fence. Fixed ammunition and war rockets were prepared here during the civil war and the war with Mexico. Among commanders of this institution who afterward secured national fame, are General O. O. Howard, of the United States Army, and Lieutenant Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter.

NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOME.—As early as 1810 a mineral spring was discovered in a meadow in the town of Chelsea, which, on account of the sulphurous odor it emitted, was popularly known as the "Gunpowder Spring." The water gained more than a local reputation of healing malignant humors, and was for several years in considerable demand. The spring and a large tract of surrounding land were purchased in 1858, by Mr. Horace Beals, of Rockland, who, the following year erected, at an expense of many thousands of dollars, a magnificently appointed hotel, which he opened in June, 1859, as a fashionable watering place.

At any other period than that of the civil war such an enterprise

might have flourished; but under the depressing events which followed it proved an utter failure. After two or three years of weak existence it was closed to the public, and in 1866, after his decease, it was sold for \$50,000 to the United States government for an asylum for disabled veterans. In 1867 the building had been remodeled and two hundred ex-soldiers had availed themselves of the refuge thus afforded. As it was evident that the accommodations would shortly be insufficient to meet the constantly increasing demand, proceedings were instituted for the erection of new buildings capable of accommodating five hundred men. A brick hospital was soon erected, and plans for the erection of a large chapel and workshop were beginning to materialize when the principal building was destroyed by fire.

This casualty, which occurred late in the evening of January 7, 1868, turned the inmates, many of whom were confined to their beds with sickness, into the piercing frosts of a midwinter's night. The sick were placed on the snow until they could be removed to private houses, while those who were able to be carried so long a distance, were quartered in Waverly Hall, at Augusta. The hospital, which was not seriously damaged, was hastily prepared for barracks, and early in the spring three large brick buildings were commenced, each of which was nearly one hundred feet in length. These were placed contiguous to the hospital, so as to form a hollow square surrounding an ample courtyard. With these were erected a large amusement hall, workshop, barn and a residence for the commanding officers, all of which were constructed of brick manufactured on the spot. The hall was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1871, at a loss of about \$20,000. A smaller building has been erected to supply its loss. Other structures for the accommodation of the surgeon, bandmaster and other subordinate officials have recently been erected.

The home is open to all survivors of the civil and Mexican wars, and the war of 1812, who received an honorable discharge from the service. Cutler Post, No. 48, a local division of the G. A. R., has been established by the veterans, and in their cemetery a monument of granite blocks has been erected, bearing a dedicatory inscription and dates of the three principal wars succeeding the revolution.

The first deputy governor of the home and commandant was Major General Edward W. Hincks, of Massachusetts, who held the position until March 6, 1867, when, at his request, he was relieved and was succeeded by Colonel Timothy Ingraham, of Massachusetts, who was soon succeeded by General Charles Everett, of Washington, D. C., who was shortly followed by Major Nathan Cutler, of Augusta, Me., and he by Colonel E. A. Ludwick, of New York, who, after a short term of service, was succeeded, in 1869, by Brigadier General William S. Tilton, of Boston. General Luther Stephenson, the present governor of the home, was born at Hingham, Mass., April 25, 1830. Entering the ser-

vice in April, 1861, as lieutenant in the Fourth Massachusetts, he was several times promoted for merit, and by order of General Grant was brevetted colonel and brigadier general, March 15, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious services in the campaign against Richmond." He was appointed governor of the National Home at Togus on the 17th of April, 1883, and assumed the duties of the position the next day. The home has increased in numbers since that date from 1,400 to 2,000. The whole appearance of the buildings and grounds has been changed and beautified and twenty new structures have been erected.

CHAPTER V.

MILITARY HISTORY.

Revolutionary Period.—War of 1812.—Coast Defense of Maine.—Militia Companies called out.—Officers and Men.—Town Companies.—Treaty of Ghent.

THE peaceful interim of above two decades which followed the last of the skirmishes referred to in Chapter II, was dissipated by the call of the minute men of Concord and Lexington—a call which, although sounding from beyond an almost unbroken wilderness over one hundred miles in extent, met a prompt response on the part of the patriots of the Kennebec valley. The smoke had hardly cleared from Lexington green before bands of scantily equipped men and boys were pushing their way through the forests, eager to reach the point of enlistment. Many of the settlers in the interior of the county had removed from towns adjacent to the scene of the conflict, and while the oppression to which those who resided nearer the metropolitan districts were subjected, was not as severely realized by these men who depended almost entirely on the products of their own farm and loom for the luxuries as well as the essentials of life, the impulse of a brother's need moved them to earnest action. Many farms were abandoned or left to the care of women and minors, and, in many instances, the latter, catching the inspiration from the fathers, stealthily left their homes and followed on the tracks of their seniors.

However obscure and comparatively unimportant may be the part Kennebec played in the war of the revolution, the influence of that critical epoch on the subsequent history of this section is considerable. Arnold's ascent of the Kennebec on his expedition against Quebec changed, to quite an extent, the life of the settlements along its banks. This expedition, which was embarked at Newburyport, September 17, 1775, arrived at Pittston, on the Kennebec, the day following. Here the eleven transports of which the fleet consisted were exchanged for bateaux, which had for some time been under process of construction, under the supervision of Major Colburn. The troops, consisting of eleven hundred men, being transferred to the bateaux, began the next day their slow and wearisome advance toward the Canadian frontier. The officers, conspicuous among whom were Bene-

dict Arnold, Christopher Green, Daniel Morgan, Aaron Burr and Henry Dearborn, men whose later careers challenged the attention of nations, remained on their sailing vessel until they reached Augusta. Here they joined the fleet on the bateaux and proceeded on that disastrous errand, the result of which is familiar to the general reader.

The rare beauty of the valley through which they passed, the waving meadows, the heavy forest growth, made a lasting impression which the hardship, the cold and the starvation of the terrible campaign which followed could not efface. The proclamation of peace which brought as a minor accompaniment to the joyous notes of liberty a siege of famine upon the settlers all along the main thoroughfare of the Kennebec, through the depredations of famishing regiments of soldiers bound for their homes in the eastern part of the state, brought, also, many of the members of the Arnold expedition back as permanent settlers. Among others of them whose names hold a prominent place in history was General Henry Dearborn, who purchased extensive tracts of land west of the river, and founded a home near the point where he first landed after entering the Kennebec, to which he resorted as often as the duties of the high office he held under the national government permitted, until called by President Madison to assume the responsibilities of commander-in-chief of the national forces in the second war with Great Britain.

WAR OF 1812.—The opening of this war found the military conditions of Maine entirely unlike those that existed thirty-seven years before, when the first call to arms resounded on her pine-clad hills. In compliance with a law of the commonwealth, every able-bodied man had, at stated periods, been submitted to instruction at the hands of a competent drill-master; and well equipped and disciplined regiments took the place of the straggling, unarmed hordes of the continental minute men. There was not, however, that unanimity of sentiment which characterized the patriots who brought the nation through her birth throes. Although blood as warm for their country's weal as that which flowed at Lexington coursed through their veins, there were many who firmly believed that the nation's honor was not at stake, and that money, not blood, should be the price of England's depredations on our commerce. The federalists of Kennebec were especially bitter in their denunciations of the policy of the national government, and when the intelligence reached Augusta that a formal declaration of war had been issued, the quick blood of the party immediately responded by hanging President Madison in effigy, and placing the Stars and Stripes at half-mast. The national troops quartered in the city exhibited due respect for their chief executive by military interference, and but for the action of the civil authorities the episode must have closed with bloodshed.

In 1814 the British fleet hovered on the coast of Maine; Eastport,

Bangor and other places were seized during the summer. The county of Kennebec was on the alert, and many companies of men were enlisted. The *Adams*, a United States vessel of war, was burned by her commander to prevent her falling into the enemy's hands, and her crew retired through the woods from the Penobscot to the Kennebec, causing an alarm that the enemy were approaching.

On Saturday, September 10th, a special town meeting was held at Augusta to consider the safety of the towns. A committee consisting of George Crosby, Joshua Gage, John Davis, Thomas Rice, Pitt Dillingham, William Emmons and Joseph Chandler was appointed, who reported that the selectmen should be directed "to procure 200 lbs. of powder at once, and a quantity of materials for tents, camp kettles, etc." Sunday, the following day, while at meeting, General Sewall received a dispatch from the committee of safety at Wiscasset, asking for a thousand men, as the enemy threatened a landing. Colonel Stone's and Colonel Sweet's regiments, with the Hallowell Artillery, marched forthwith in companies for Wiscasset. On the 15th General Sewall went to assume the command of the troops; but the alarm proved groundless.

In the Maine adjutant general's office is a record of the officers and men called into the state service in those trying times. In 1876, by order of the governor and his council, this manuscript record was carefully compiled by Z. K. Harmon, of Portland. It is a model of neatness, the volume containing 420 pages. It appears that the 1st Brigade, 8th Division, was under command of Major General Henry Sewall, Augusta; Eben Dutch was major; William K. Page, of Augusta, was aid-de-camp; and William Emmons, Augusta, was judge advocate. The brigadier general was William Gould, Farmington; the brigadier major was Samuel Howard, Augusta; and the quartermaster was Jesse Robinson, of Hallowell.

Lieutenant Colonel Stone's regiment of the 8th Division, 1st Brigade, had the following officers: John Stone, Gardiner, lieutenant colonel; Reuel Howard, Augusta, major; Henry W. Fuller, Augusta, major; Enoch Hale, jun., Gardiner, adjutant; Gideon Farrell, Winthrop, quartermaster; Rufus K. Page, paymaster; Eliphalet Gillett, Hallowell, chaplain; Ariel Mann, Hallowell, surgeon; Joel R. Ellis, Hallowell, surgeon's mate; Benjamin Davenport, Winthrop, sergeant major; James Tarbox, quartermaster sergeant; Roswell Whittemore, drum major; and John Wadsworth, fife major.

Augusta.—Captain Burbank's company of Lieutenant Colonel Stone's regiment was raised in Augusta. The officers of the company were: Benjamin Burbank, captain; Nathan Wood, lieutenant, and David Church, ensign. Ephraim Dutton, Benjamin Ross, Ebenezer B. Williams and Philip W. Peck were sergeants; John Hamlen, William B. Johnson, Thomas Elmes and Bartlett Lancaster, corporals.

In this company were thirty-four privates, who served at Wiscasset in September, 1814.

Another company raised in Augusta for Lieutenant Colonel Stone's regiment had for captain David Wall and for ensign Charles Sewall. The non-commissioned officers were: Luther Church, William Fellows, Nathan Stackpole, Elias Stackpole, sergeants; Jeremiah Tolman, Jesse Babcock, Elisha Bolton, corporals. Thirty-four privates went out with these officers.

Augusta raised still another company for Lieutenant Colonel Stone's regiment, of which Stephen Jewett was captain, and Oliver Wyman, lieutenant; and the non-commissioned officers were: Benjamin Swan, William Stone, Timothy Goldthwait, George Hamlen, sergeants; William Pillsbury, John Goldthwait, Del F. Ballard, Varanos Pearce, corporals. Newel Stone was musician. The privates of this company numbered fifty-one.

Albion.—A company was raised for Lieutenant Colonel Albert Moore's regiment at Albion, of which Joseph Wellington was captain; Samuel Kidder, lieutenant, and Ebenezer Stratton, ensign. The non-commissioned officers were: Samuel Libbey, James Chalmer, James Skilling, Charles Stratton, sergeants; Samuel Tarbel, John Jackson, John Kidder, jun., Samuel Stackpole, jun., corporals. The musicians were: Benjamin Reed, jun., and Thadeus Broad. The privates numbered forty-eight men.

Captain Robinson raised a company in Albion for Lieutenant Colonel Moore's regiment. The commissioned officers were: Benjamin Robinson, captain; Thomas Harlow, lieutenant, and Benjamin Louis, ensign. The non-commissioned officers were: Warren Drake, Hiram Brackett, Stephen Bragg, Ebenezer Shaw, sergeants; Washington Drake, Richard Handy, Oliver Baker, Moses Dow, corporals. Zebulon Morse and Asa Burrell went out as musicians, and twenty-six privates were enrolled.

A company was drafted from Albion in the autumn of 1814, of which Joel Wellington was made captain; Washington Heald, lieutenant, and Israel Richardson, ensign. Robert Richardson, Charles Stratton, William Eames and Samuel Ward were sergeants; Richard V. Haydon, Nathaniel Merchant, Andrew S. Perkins and Benjamin Reed, jun., corporals; Odiorne Heald, John Kidder, jun., and Samuel Gibson, musicians. Eighty-seven privates were sent out in this company.

Belgrade.—Belonging to Lieutenant Colonel Sherwin's regiment was a company of fifty privates raised at Belgrade, with James Minot, captain; John Fage, lieutenant, and Jesse Fage, ensign. The non-commissioned officers were: Richard Mills, Lewis Page, Samuel Page, Lemuel Lombard, sergeants; Charles Lombard, Wentworth Stewart, Briant Fall, James Black, jun., corporals. The musicians were David Wyman, Davison Hibbard, David Moshier and Jeremiah Tilton.

Belgrade raised another company for Lieutenant Colonel Sherwin's regiment and the commissioned officers were: Joseph Sylvester, captain; Levi Bean, lieutenant; Isaac Lord, ensign. The non-commissioned officers were: Daniel Stevens, Samuel Smith, John Sylvester, William Stevens, jun., sergeants; Jonathan H. Hill, Ephraim Tibbetts, William Wells, Samuel Tucker, corporals. Samuel Littlefield and Isaac Farham were enrolled as musicians, with thirty-six privates.

Clinton.—For Lieutenant Colonel Herbert Moore's regiment a company was raised in Clinton, of which Trial Hall was commissioned captain; James Gray, lieutenant, and Israel Richardson, ensign. The non-commissioned officers were: Samuel Haywood, Nathaniel Brown, John Fitzgerald, William M. Carr, sergeants; William Richardson, Peter Robinson, David Gray, George Flagg, corporals; Rufus Bartlett, Samuel Gibson, musicians. Thirty-two privates went out in the company.

China.—For Lieutenant Colonel Moore's regiment a company was raised in China, for which the commissioned officers were: Daniel Crowell, captain; Nathaniel Spratt, lieutenant, and Zalmuna Washburn, ensign. Jonathan Thurber, Elisha Clark, Jabish Crowell and Thomas Ward, jun., were sergeants; Samuel Branch, David Spratt, Samuel Ward and James Wiggins, corporals; Ephraim Clark 3d and Jonathan Coe, musicians. Twenty-four privates were enrolled in the company.

Another larger company was enlisted in China, of which Robert Fletcher was captain; Nathaniel Bragg, lieutenant, and Caleb Palmer, ensign. John Weeks, John Whitley, William Bradford and Jedediah Fairfield were sergeants; Nathaniel Evans, Daniel Fowler, Daniel Bragg and Ephraim Weeks, corporals; Thomas Burrell and Timothy Waterhouse, musicians; with fifty privates.

Fayette.—In Lieutenant Colonel Ellis Sweet's regiment was a company of men, enlisted at Fayette, of which Henry Watson was captain; Alden Josselyn, lieutenant, and David Knowles 2d, ensign. Elisha Marston, Richard Hubbard, Thomas Fuller, jun., and Benjamin J. Winchester were sergeants; James Watson, Moses Hubbard, David Knowles, 3d, and Moses Sturdevant, corporals; and William Sturdevant and John D. Josselyn, musicians; with thirty-five privates.

Another company was raised in Fayette, of which the commissioned officers were: John Judkins, captain; Thomas Anderson, lieutenant, and Luther Bumpus, ensign. The non-commissioned officers were: James McGaffey, William Whitten, Levi Fletcher and John Brown, sergeants; and Joseph Greely, Edward Griffin, Moses Carson and Bazaed Bullard, corporals. Musicians were A. Whitten, Squire Bishop, jun., and James Trask; and the company mustered thirty-eight privates.

Gardiner.—The field and staff officers of Lieutenant Colonel John Stone's regiment, 1st Brigade, 8th Division, in service at Wiscasset and vicinity in the autumn of 1814, were: John Stone, Gardiner, lieutenant colonel; Reuel Howard, Augusta, major; Henry W. Fuller, Augusta, major; Enoch Hale, jun., Gardiner, adjutant; Gideon Farrell, Winthrop, quartermaster; Rufus K. Page, paymaster; Eliphalet Gillett, Hallowell, chaplain; Ariel Mann, Hallowell, surgeon; Joel R. Ellis, Hallowell, surgeon's mate; Benjamin Davenport, Winthrop, sergeant major; James Tarbox, Winthrop, quartermaster sergeant; Roswell Whittemore, drum major; and John Wadsworth, fife major.

From Gardiner a company went out in Stone's regiment with the following commissioned officers: Jacob Davis, captain; Ebenezer Moore, lieutenant; Arthur Plummer, ensign, and William Partridge, clerk. The non-commissioned officers were not given in the record, but the company enrolled eighty privates.

Another company was raised at Gardiner with Edward Swan, captain; Daniel Woodard, lieutenant, and William Norton, ensign. The non-commissioned officers were: William B. Grant, Thomas Gilpatrick, Michael Woodard, Arthur Berry, sergeants; Benjamin C. Lawrence, William Bradstreet, Charles M. Dustin, corporals. The musicians were: Jonah Perkins, John Palmer, Edward Bourman and Andrew B. Berry. This company embraced forty-two privates.

Hallowell.—In Lieutenant Colonel Stone's regiment was a large company from Hallowell, of which William C. Vaughan was captain, Pettey Vaughan, lieutenant, and William Cobb Wilder, ensign. The non-commissioned officers were: Abisha Handy, Nathaniel Brown, 2d, Levi Thing, jun., George Carr, sergeants; Benjamin Perry, Charles Kenney, Joseph Richards, corporals; David Dyer, Zebulon Sawyer, Samuel Howard, John Moons, musicians. The privates numbered seventy-three men.

Captain Simeon Morris' company for Stone's regiment was raised at Hallowell, for which Isaac Leonard was lieutenant and Stephen Smith was ensign. James B. Starr, William B. Littlefield, Samuel Merrill and James Kean were sergeants; Samuel Carr, jun., John Greely, George Waterhouse and Joshua Carr, corporals; Robert Child, musician; and there were fifty privates.

Captain Dearborn's company was also raised in Hallowell and was attached to Lieutenant Colonel Stone's regiment, with Benjamin Dearborn, captain; Thomas B. Coolidge, lieutenant, and William Clark, ensign. Isaac Smith, Enoch Marshall, Ebenezer White and Sheppard H. Norris were sergeants; Ephraim Mayo, Thomas Fillebrown, jun., John Folsom and Benjamin Plummer, corporals; Seth Sturtevant, James Batchelder, Elias Webber and Bradley Folsom, musicians. The company had thirty-seven privates.

A company of artillery was raised in Hallowell, which was attached

to Major Joseph Chandler's Battalion of Artillery. The officers of the company were: Samuel G. Ladd, captain; Jedediah Lakeman, lieutenant, and Joseph S. Smith, ensign. Non-commissioned: Abraham Thurd, Samuel Tinney, Daniel Norcross, David Stickney, sergeants; Ezekiel Goodall, Richard Dana, William Livermore, jun., Cumwell Aldrich, corporals. Musicians: John Woods, Levi Johnson, Aaron Bickford, Harvey Porter and John Dennett. The privates numbered forty-six.

Hallowell also raised a cavalry company for Major Peter Grant's Battalion of 1st Brigade, 11th Division. Of this company Thomas Eastman was captain; Francis Morris, lieutenant, and William Winslow, ensign. Henry D. Morrill and Ebenezer Mathews were musicians, and Parsons Smith, clerk. Benjamin Paine, Alvan Hayward and Jonathan Mathews were sergeants; Samuel Blake, John Savage, Albert Hayward and Richard Belcher, corporals. The company embraced thirty-two privates.

Litchfield.—Colonel Abel Merrill commanded a regiment at Bath, in which was a company from Litchfield. The commissioned officers of this company were: Hugh Getchell, captain; William Randall, lieutenant, and Jesse Richardson, ensign. The non-commissioned officers were: James B. Smith, Cornelius Richardson, Cyrus Burke, sergeants; Adam Johnson, Isaac Smith, Thomas Springer, William Towns, corporals. John Hodgman, Cornelius Thompson and Isaac Shurtleff were musicians, and the company contained fifty-seven privates.

Litchfield also raised a company for Lieutenant Colonel Stone's regiment. Of this company David C. Burr was captain; Nathaniel Marston, lieutenant, and Ebenezer Colby, ensign. Andrew Goodwin, Daniel Herrick, Jesse Tucker and James Parker were sergeants; William Hutchinson, John Sears, Joshua Ritchinson and Daniel Cram, corporals; and Cypron J. Edwards, David Fuller, William Brown and James Goodwin, musicians. The privates numbered fifty-seven.

Another company from Litchfield in Lieutenant Colonel John Stone's regiment had for captain, John Dennis; for lieutenant, Daniel Stevens; and for ensign, Joseph Jewell. Samuel Hutchinson, Joseph Wharff, Israel Hutchinson and William Robinson were sergeants; Robert Crawford, Ebenezer Harriman, Miser Williams and William Spear, corporals; John Robbins, James Hutchinson and Elijah Palmer, musicians; and the company enrolled thirty-eight privates.

A company in Litchfield was drafted from the 10th Division and mustered into the United States service to garrison the forts on the coast of eastern Maine. The commissioned officers of the company were: David C. Burr, captain; John Dennis, jun., lieutenant; Benjamin White, jun., lieutenant; and John A. Neal, ensign. Caleb Goodwin, Joshua Walker, Andrew Goodwin and William Hutchinson were sergeants; William Bailey, Francis Douglass, Hezekiah Richardson and

Moses Stevens, corporals; Joseph Hutchinson and David F. Weymouth, musicians. Fifty privates went out in the company.

Monmouth.—A company of thirty-nine, under Captain John A. Torsey, raised in Monmouth, was attached to Lieutenant Colonel Blaisdell's regiment. Pascal P. Blake was lieutenant and Frederic W. Dearborn, ensign. The non-commissioned officers were: Martin Cushing, Jacob Smith, Robert Gilman, Thomas Witherell, sergeants; John Plummer, Samuel Titus, Josiah Towle, James Merrill, corporals. Henry Day and John Merrill were musicians.

Another company of fifty-six privates was raised in Monmouth for the same regiment, with Moses Boynton for captain; Royal Fogg, lieutenant, and Benjamin Sinclair, ensign. Joseph Prescott, Joseph B. Allen, Jedediah B. Prescott and John S. Blake were sergeants; Newell Fogg, Hugh M. Boynton, Ira Towle and George W. Fogg, corporals; Levi Tozier and John Richardson, musicians.

Joseph Chandler was major of a battalion of artillery attached to the 1st Brigade, 8th Division. His adjutant was Jonathan G. Huntoon, of Readfield, and his quartermaster was John S. Kimball, of Augusta. Monmouth raised a company for this battalion, with the following officers: Samuel Ranlett, captain; Dudley Moody, lieutenant; Eleazur Smith, lieutenant; Ebenezer Freeman, Jacob Mills, jun., Joseph Kelley, James Fairbanks, sergeants; Asa Robbins, jun., Jason Prescott, Phinehas Kelly, Marcus Gilbert, corporals; Levi Gilbert, Benjamin Berry, musicians. The company embraced only twenty-seven privates. This company was subsequently attached to Sherwin's regiment of militia, with William Talcott and Benjamin Butler added as sergeants; Peleg B. Fogg, Jesse Fairbanks and John Marshall added as musicians; and twenty privates were added. The company were at Wiscasset from September 24 to November 8, 1814.

Mt. Vernon.—In Lieutenant Colonel Ellis Sweet's regiment was a company raised at Mt. Vernon, and its captain was Timothy Stevens; lieutenant, George McGaffey; ensign, Ariel Kimball. James McGaffey, William Whitten, Levi Fletcher and John Brown were sergeants; Joseph Greely, Edward Griffin, Moses Carson, Bazald Bullock, corporals; Aled Whitten, Squire Bishop, jun., and James Trask, musicians. Thirty-eight privates belonged to the company.

In the same regiment was another company from Mt. Vernon, of which Thomas Nickerson was captain; John Stevens, lieutenant, and John Blake, ensign. The non-commissioned officers were: Joseph Gilman, Daniel Gordon, Nathan S. Philbrook, Ephraim Nickerson, sergeants; Walter W. Philbrook, Nathan Smith, Levi French, jun., and Bela Gilman, corporals. The musicians were John Stone and Jesse Ladd, and the privates numbered thirty-four men.

Pittston.—Two companies for Lieutenant Colonel Stone's regiment were raised in Pittston. The captain of the first was David P. Bailey;

lieutenant, John Blanchard; ensign, Jacob Bailey. Joseph Follansbee, Elihu Lord, Joseph Kidder and George Williamson were sergeants; William Troop, Nathaniel Brown, George Jewett and Tristram Folsom, corporals; James Bailey and Alexander Blanchard, musicians. The company embraced forty privates. Of the second company, Jonathan Young was captain; Eli Young, lieutenant, and Dudley Young, ensign. Jonathan Clark, Leonard Coopey and James Gray, jun., were sergeants; Henry Benner, Nathaniel Benner, Reuben Lewis and Frederic Lewis, corporals. The privates numbered fifty-six.

Readfield.—A company of militia was drafted from Readfield and attached to Lieutenant Colonel Ellis Sweet's regiment. The commissioned officers of the company were: John Smith, captain; Samuel Benjamin, lieutenant, and Eli Adams, ensign. Joseph Gilman, Nathan S. Philbrick, Joseph Heselton and James McGaffey were sergeants; Walter N. Philbrick, Benjamin King, David Huntoon and Warren Crocker, corporals; Joshua Bartlett, Josiah Bacon, Stephen Abbott and John M. Shaw, musicians. The privates of the company numbered fifty-nine.

Another company drafted from Readfield was attached to Lieutenant Colonel Sweet's regiment. Of this company George Waugh was captain; Alden Josselyn, lieutenant, and Herman Harris, ensign. Three of the sergeants were Elisha Marston, William Whittier and Richard Hubbard. The corporals given in the record were Gilman Bachelor and Samuel Tuck. In this company were thirty-eight privates. It would seem that the latter company was increased and partly re-officered, for we find in Sweet's regiment a company of which George Waugh was captain; Samuel Page, lieutenant; Reuben Smith, ensign; John Page, William Taylor, Christopher Adle and Joseph Hutchinson, sergeants; Moses Simmons, Seward Page, Elijah Clough and Nathan Coy, corporals; Henry Carlton, William Tucker and Levi Morrill, musicians. In this company were forty-four privates.

The same regiment received from Readfield still another company, of which John Smith was the captain; Daniel Carlptell, lieutenant, and Eli Adams, ensign. James Fillebrown, Lory Bacon, Jethro Hilman and James Smith were sergeants; Jacob Turner, David Huntoon, Jacob Cochran and William Stimpson, corporals; Thomas Pierce, Charles Pierce and John Turner, musicians. The company also had forty-five privates.

Rome.—Lieutenant Colonel McGaffey's regiment of militia was attached to the 8th Division and was the 5th Regiment. The field and staff officers from Kennebec county were: David McGaffey, Rome, lieutenant colonel; Moses Sanborn, Vienna, major; Francis Mayhew, major; Jonathan Gilbreth, Rome, adjutant.

A company was raised in Rome for Colonel McGaffey's regiment and the commissioned officers of the company were: William Hussey, captain; Robert Hussey, lieutenant, and Ezekiel Page, ensign. The non-commissioned officers were: Enoch Knight, Samuel Mitchell, Elijah K. Hussey and Richard Furbush, 2d, sergeants; Benjamin White, Rufus Clements, Jonathan Butterfield and Moses Choate, corporals; Elisha Mosher and Samuel Grant, musicians. Twenty-five privates were enrolled.

Rome raised another company which was in the same regiment, and in service at Hallowell awaiting orders, in September, 1814. Matthias Lane was captain; Palatiah Leighton, ensign; Peter Beede, James Colbath, jun., William Blye and Benjamin Folsom, sergeants; James Wells, Joseph Gordon, John Allen, jun., and Peter Folsom, corporals; John Jewett and Joseph Jewett, musicians. This company enrolled eighteen men.

Sidney.—Sidney raised men for Lieutenant Colonel Sherwin's regiment. One company had Richard Smith as captain, Benjamin Sawtelle as lieutenant, John Robinson, ensign. Samuel Jones, Paul Hammond, jun., George Woodcock and Edmund Longly, sergeants; Ebenezer Irish, jun., Ichabod Pitts, jun., Samuel Smith, jun., and David Weeks, corporals; Asa Sawtelle and Abial Abbott, musicians. Thirty-two privates were enrolled.

Another company for Sherwin's regiment had for captain Stephen Lovejoy; for ensign, Joshua Ellis. The sergeants were: John Tinkham, jun., John Sawtelle, jun., Joseph Hastings and Thomas Johnson. Abial Dinsmore and Jacob Lovejoy were musicians. Thirty-nine privates enlisted in the company from Sidney.

The third enlisted company from Sidney had for its captain, Amasa Lesley; lieutenant, Bethuel Perry; ensign, David Daniels. The non-commissioned officers were: Ebenezer Perry, John Bragg, jun., John Davis, Rufus Emerson, sergeants; Zenos Perry, Robert Packard, Abel Sawtelle, Woodhouse Boyd, corporals; Francis Smiley, Seth Perry, musicians. The privates numbered thirty-two.

Men were drafted from Sidney and a company attached to Colonel Sherwin's regiment, of which company Stephen Lovejoy was captain; Joseph Warren, lieutenant; Ebenezer Lawrence, ensign; Palmer Branch, John Bates, Jabez Harlow and Joshua Grant, sergeants; Levi Meade and Ebenezer Morse, corporals; Winthrop Robinson, musician. This company embraced eighty men as privates.

Captain Lesley's company, before mentioned, was enlisted; but he went to Wiscasset late in the autumn of 1814, with a company of drafted men from Sidney. The commissioned officers were: Captain, Amasa Lesley; lieutenant, Benjamin Sawtelle; ensign, William Bodfish. Elias Doughty, Samuel Page, David Gullifer and John Bragg, jun., were sergeants; Wentworth Steward, Samuel Jones, Robert

Packard and Ebenezer Trask, corporals; Nathaniel Dunn and Richard Jones, musicians. This company had fifty-two privates.

Vassalboro.—This town raised companies by enlistment. One was raised for Lieutenant Colonel Moore's regiment, and the commissioned officers were: Daniel Wyman, captain; Alexander Jackson, lieutenant; William Tarbell, ensign. Thomas Hawes, Daniel Whitehouse, Zenas Percival and Roland Frye were sergeants; John Clay, Gersham Clark, Thomas Whitehouse and Jonathan Smart, corporals; George Webber, musician. There were twenty-nine privates.

Wing's company, enlisted in Vassalboro, was attached to the same regiment. The commissioned officers of the company were: Joseph Wing, captain; Levi Maynard, lieutenant, and Nehemiah Gould, ensign. The non-commissioned officers were: Elijah Robinson, Moses Rollins, Stephen Low, Josiah Priest, sergeants; Levi Chadbourne, Amasa Starkey, John Frye, Reuben Priest, corporals. The musicians were Enoch Marshall and Stephen Townsend. The privates numbered fifty-three men.

Still another small company was enlisted for Moore's regiment, and the captain was Jeremiah Farwell; lieutenant, Aaron Gaslin. Charles Webber, Eli French, John G. Hall and Elijah Morse were sergeants; Benjamin Bassett, Nathaniel Merchant and Heman Sturges, corporals; John Lovejoy, musician; and the file of privates numbered thirty men.

A company was drafted from Vassalboro, of which Jeremiah Farwell was commissioned captain; Nathaniel Spratt, lieutenant, and Nehemiah Gould, ensign. Charles Webber, Amariah Hardin, jun., Jabez Crowell and Elijah Morse were sergeants; Rowland Frye, Samuel Brand, Benjamin Melvin and Thomas Whitehouse, corporals; Washington Drake and Timothy Waterhouse, musicians. The company embraced sixty-seven men as privates.

Wayne.—This town enlisted men for a company in Sweet's regiment. Of this company Jacob Haskell was captain; William Burgess, lieutenant, and Levi Roberts, ensign. The other officers were: William Knight, Jesse Bishop, Eliakim Top, Gustavus Top, sergeants; Warren Crocker, James Wing, Asa Tapley, James Burgess, corporals. Joshua Norris was fifer and Asa Top drummer. Twenty-eight men were enrolled as privates.

Lieutenant Colonel Ellis Sweet's regiment—the 4th in 1st Brigade, 8th Division—was officered in part from Wayne. Colonel Sweet was a Wayne officer and also Moses Wing, jun., the major of the regiment.

Another small company from Wayne was commanded by Ebenezer Norris, lieutenant. Amasa Dexter, Seth Billington and Benjamin Norris were sergeants; Samuel Besse, Allen House, Samuel Wing and Elisha Besse, corporals; Nathan Sturdevant and Seth Hammond, musicians. The privates numbered only twenty-seven men.

Waterville.—This town and Vassalboro raised a company that was assigned to Major Joseph Chandler's Battalion of Artillery. Of this company Dean Bangs was captain; Lemuel Pullen, lieutenant; Abraham Smith, ensign; Jabez Dow, Artemus Smith, Levi Moore, jun., William McFarland, sergeants; William Marston, Alexander McKechnie, Abiel Moore, James Bragg, corporals; Henry Richardson, Reward Sturdevant, musicians. Twenty privates enlisted in this company.

Lieutenant Colonel Elnathan Sherwin's regiment was in the 8th Division, 2d Brigade, his being the 1st Regiment. From this regiment a draft was made, May 24, 1814, to fill up the regiment of Colonel Ellis Sweet. The officers of the first-named regiment were: Elnathan Sherwin, Waterville, lieutenant colonel; John Cleveland, Fairfield, major; Joseph H. Hallett, Waterville, quartermaster; Moses Appleton, Winslow, surgeon; David Wheeler, Waterville, paymaster; and Jedekiah Belknap, Waterville, chaplain.

One of the companies of Lieutenant Colonel Sherwin's regiment was raised at Waterville, of which Joseph Hitchings was captain; Samuel Webb, lieutenant; Thomas McFarland, ensign; Josiah Jacob, jun., Abraham Morrill, Solomon Berry, Calvin L. Gatchell, sergeants; Abraham Butts, Pelatiah Soule, Simeon Tozier, 2d, William Watson, corporals; David Low, Lewis Tozier, musicians. The company had twenty-nine enlisted privates.

Another company from Waterville contained forty privates for Sherwin's regiment. The commissioned officers of this company were: William Pullen, captain; Joseph Warren, lieutenant, and Leonard Comfourth, ensign. Leonard Smith, Reuben Ricker, Isaiah Hallett and John Hallett were sergeants; Samuel Merry, James Gilbert, Wyman Shorey, and Thomas Stevens, corporals; Dexter Pullen, Isaac Gage and Asa Bates, musicians.

Winthrop.—This town raised two companies for state defense. The one attached to Stone's regiment had for captain Asa Fairbanks; lieutenant, Solomon Easty; ensign, Jonathan Whiting. Benjamin Richard, Wadsworth Foster, John Richards and Oliver Foster were sergeants; Eliphalet Stevens, Thomas Stevens, Samuel Chandler and Columbus Fairbanks, corporals; Beser Snell and Nathan Bishop, musicians. The privates numbered thirty-four men.

The other company was attached to Sweet's regiment. The captain was Elijah Davenport; lieutenant, Samuel Benjamin; ensign, Herman Harris. Jabez Bacon, Levi Fairbanks, Joseph Heselton and Francis Perley were the sergeants; Stephen Sewall, Benjamin King, Daniel C. Heselton and Caleb Harris, corporals; Waterman Stanley, Josiah Bacon, jun., Stephen Abbot, Thomas Fuller and Simon Clough, musicians; and the company contained forty-nine privates.

Windsor.—This town raised a company of thirty-three privates for Colonel Cummings' regiment. The commissioned officers for this

company were: Gideon Barton, captain; George Marson, lieutenant; John Page, ensign. William Bowler, Jacob Jewett, Clement Moody and Michael Lane were sergeants; Robert Hutchinson, Luther Pierce, Walter Dockendorff and Thomas Harriman, corporals; Lot Chadwick and Joseph Wright, musicians.

Winslow.—Lieutenant Colonel Herbert Moore commanded the 3d Regiment, 2d Brigade, 8th Division of Maine militia in service in 1814, at Wiscasset. The officers from Kennebec county were: Herbert Moore, Winslow, lieutenant colonel; Nathan Stanley and Daniel Stevens, China, majors; Whiting Robinson, Clinton, surgeon's mate; Charles McFaddin, Vassalboro, paymaster; and Joseph Clark, Clinton, adjutant.

Winslow had a company in Moore's regiment, and its commissioned officers were: James L. Child, captain; Washington Heald, lieutenant; William Getchell, ensign. The other officers were: William Harvey, James Heald, Joel Crosby, Abraham Bean, sergeants; Alvin Blackwell, Richard V. Hayden, Simeon Heald, Elisha Ellis, corporals. The privates numbered thirty-eight men.

The adjutant general's office at Augusta also contains a manuscript record of enlistments in the regular army for 1812-14, carefully arranged by companies and regiments; but the residences of the officers and men are not indicated.

By the treaty of Ghent, December 24, 1814, the war ended, and the news was received in this country February 11, 1815, with great demonstrations of joy.

CHAPTER VI.

MILITARY HISTORY (Concluded.)

The Civil War.—First Call for Troops.—Response by Kennebec County.—Early Enlistments.—Call of July 2, 1862.—Bounties.—Enlistments.—Equalization Bonds.—Peace.—General Seth Williams.—G. A. R. Posts.—Monuments.

WHEN the angry mutterings of the storm that for years had been gathering over the institutions which held in check the aggressions of a despotic feudalism culminated, on that memorable 12th of April, in the crash which dismantled the walls of Fort Sumter and jarred the foundations of the nation, no section of the federal territory was more prompt and energetic in rallying to the protection of the loyal colors than Maine. In twenty-four hours from the time the despatches from Washington were bulletined, whole companies had reported to their officers, regiments were in readiness for the roll-call, and impatiently awaited orders to enter the service.

Although 60,000 men were enrolled in the state militia, only 1,200 were, in the language of the adjutant general, "in a condition to respond to calls for ordinary duty within the state," while their uniforms, equipments and camp equipage were of a character totally unfitted for service in the field.

Seven days from the issuing of the call from Washington for 75,000 men, the legislature, at a special session convoked by Governor Washburn, passed an act authorizing the organization of ten regiments of infantry, and the bonding of a loan of one million dollars for their equipment. Under this act six regiments were mustered into the service; and such was the celerity with which they were equipped and forwarded that we find it recorded that of all the loyal troops who were actually engaged in the first battle of Bull Run, one fourth, at least, were sons of the Pine Tree state, and of these as large a ratio were citizens of Kennebec county. The disastrous result of this engagement led to an immediate call for more troops, accompanying which authority was granted by the war department to organize, in the maximum, eight new regiments of light infantry. At the close of the year 1861 Maine had enlisted fifteen regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, six batteries of light artillery, one company of sharpshooters and four companies of coast guards. For these various

companies, Kennebec county furnished 1,535 enlisted men*, credited to the towns as follows:

Albion.—James Austin, Albert Bessee, Atwood Crosby p at Richmond July 21 61, Augustine Crosby p at Richmond July 21 61, Rodney Crosby, Albert D. Foss p at Richmond, Martin Foss p at New Orleans July 21 61, Lieut. John S. French k at Rappahannock Station Nov. 7 63, William H. Gifford, Henry S. F. Gerald, Erastus H. Hamilton d at Ship Island Mar. 23 62, Amaziah F. T. Hussey, Timan N. Hamilton, James Jameson, Marshall Lawrence, Rufus F. Lancaster, Morrison Leonard w at Baton Rouge d Aug. 62, William Mayberry, Walter H. Morrison, James Murdough d at Yorktown 62, John Nade, Gilman S. Quinn d Jan. 12 62, James A. Ridlon, John W. Ridlon, Rodolphus Rider, Daniel Rollins, William B. Robinson, William A. Stackpole, Warren B. Stinson, Charles Seekins, w July 10 63 and May 20 64, Lieut. Joseph H. Spencer w at Baton Rouge, William H. Tabor, C. B. Taber, Atwell M. Wixon w at Chantilly.

Augusta.—Cyrus D. Albee, Lieut. James H. Albee, George Allen d in 63, James M. Allen, Judson Ames, George W. Annable, Lieut. Holman M. Anderson p at Gum Springs June 20 63, William R. Anderson, Edward H. Austin, Riley B. Avery, George F. Bachelder w June 1 64, George E. Bartlett, George M. Bean, Josiah W. Bangs, Algernon S. Bangs, Capt. Edwin A. Bachelder, C. M. Bachelder, Lieut. Silas C. Barker, Musician Fenelon G. Barker, Charles Berry, Chap. George W. Bartlett, Josiah L. Bennett w June 16 64 d May 10 65, Samuel Bennett, Gardiner Beal, C. F. Beal d Feb. 8 63, Homer S. Bean d Nov. 4 62, Samuel Berry, Charles S. Beverley, Sherebiah H. Billington w July 2 64, Thomas G. Billington, Josiah B. Blackman, Wingate W. Bradbury, Sumner S. Brick, William H. Brooks, Jeremiah Buckley, George H. Brick, Eli A. Black d at Fernandina Aug. 14 63, Isaac P. Billington, William Bushea, John W. Boynton, John H. Breen w and p May 5 64, Samuel F. Bennett, George W. Bowman k May 12 64, William Brennan, Jacob Bolton, Sumner L. Brick, Isaac C. Brick, William H. Brick, William H. Brock d April 20 64, Adj. Edwin Burt, George F. Burgess d at Fernandina Sept. 21 62, B. C. Bickford, W. A. Brown, Calvin H. Burden p at Bull Run k July 2 63, William Bolton, Byron Branch, Nathan H. Call w July 2 63, Francis M. Caswell, Horace Church, George L. Cromett w March 10 64, Charles Clark, John A. Clark, Augustus Chadwick, Edgar M. Churchill, Warren B. Chapman w and p April 8 64, Samuel Cunningham, John F. Chase w July 3 63, Henry A. Cummings, Lemuel A. Cummings, William Campbell, Lieut. George Cony, George Cowell, William Cahoon, Charles Cunningham, Surg. Albert S. Clark, Capt. Nathaniel W. Cole, John Code d 63, Henry

*Names transcribed by Captain Thomas Clark, adjutant general's office. The following abbreviations are used in these lists: k killed, w wounded, d died, p prisoner.

Clark w July 18 63, Daniel H. Cunningham, L. M. Conway, I. H. Cook, Charles Clark, Chap. Andrew J. Church, Daniel Chadwick, George H. Chadwick, Nathaniel G. Church, Leander M. Clark, Amasa L. Cook, William Clark, Richard Cunningham, Lieut. Rufus T. Crockett, Lieut. Warren Cox p at Manassas k May 3 63, George Cunningham, Capt. Robert F. Dyer, David Day, Sylvester Davis, John J. Delmage, Milton Dellings, Charles S. Delano, Joseph Devine, Henry Day, Caleb Denison, Thomas Dougherty, Sewell Dickinson, Adj. Charles C. Drew p at Bull Run, William H. Dunn, Alden S. Dudley, Reuel W. Dutton, Charles F. Emerson, Elisha S. Fargo w at Antietam, Edmond Fay, Charles A. Farnham w Aug. 9 64, Samuel S. Farnham, George L. Fellows p at Bull Run k at Gettysburg July 2 63, George H. Fisher, Roland R. Fletcher, Elias W. Folsom, John Fox, Andrew J. Getchell, Edwin A. Getchell, William T. Getchell, H. A. Griffith, G. H. Gordon d from wounds, Samuel Gowell, Edward Gilley, Serg. Frederick Gannett w July 2 63, Leonard J. Grant, Daniel W. Gage, Samuel H. Gage, Com. Serg. Lorenzo D. Grafton, William Gordon, Solomon Gordon, Dennis Getchell, Alonzo H. Getchell, Henry W. Getchell, George W. Gould d at Carrollton La. Sept. 4 62, Daniel Gordon, Robert Gilley, Marcellus Gale, Hartwell Hatch w, Elijah S. Horn k Dec. 13 63, Reuel Haskell, Samuel Hall, Andrew Herrin p at Gettysburg, Richard B. Hussey, Henry Hutcherson, John Hayes, Otis Haskell, Lieut. Lucius M. S. Haynes, Albert B. Hall, Hadley O. Hawes w, George Hawes, Elijah K. Hill, William H. Hersum, Isaac C. Hovey, Henry Hodsdon, George Ingraham, Horace Ingraham, Thomas F. Ingraham, Henry W. Jones, John W. Jones p at Bull Run June 1 62 k July 2 63, Thomas C. Jones, William H. Jones, John A. Keating, Edwin A. Keay, George A. Kimball, Levi W. Keen, Miles H. Keene, Orrin Keene w May 16 64, George H. Kimball, Capt. William H. Kimball, John H. Larrabee, Aaron Leighton, L. H. Livermore, William Leighton, Lyman E. Leach, Edwin Ladd, Col. M. B. Lakeman, John Leighton w at Cold Harbor June 3 64, Ira B. Lyon, Harvey N. Leighton w at Fair Oaks, William F. Locke k at Chancellorsville May 3 63, Martin Lord, Abijah S. Lord, Ira Lovejoy, Otis Ludwick, John McMaster, John McMaster jun. w July 8 63, Alexander McDavitt, Reuel Merrill, William McDavitt jun., William McDonald p at Bull Run, Hos. St. Joseph D. Moore, Ambrose Marriner, Lieut. Joseph H. Metcalf, J. A. Mann, Edward Murphy, Joseph W. Merchant, Horace A. Manley, Bradford McFarland, John Mahoney, Jeremiah Murphy, John M. Mosher d Oct. 19 63, William C. Moore, Lieut. Fred A. Morton, Daniel B. Morey, Peter B. Merry, William E. Mariuer d at Yorktown May 13 62, Henry C. Marston, Henry McMaster, John Morphy, Thomas Murphy d Dec. 13 62, John W. Murphy, James W. McGregor d in service, Charles P. Morton, William N. Murray, John B. Murray, R. S. McCurdy, F. S. Morton, Edward E. Myrick, William H. Nason w May 4 63, William

Nason d in Maine, Capt. Joseph Noble, Frank Nutting, Amos B. Nichols, Andrew Nicholas, Augustus Nichols, Lyman C. Neal w July 2 63, James Orick, James M. Porter, John Parker w July 30 64, Henry Parker, John H. Packard, John O. Perry, Frank Perry. Eben Packard d Mar. 17 63, Allen Partridge, Thomas O. Pease, Henry E. Patterson d at Carrollton La. Aug. 17 62, Augustus Plummer. Lieut. Frank C. Peirce, George E. Pond, Horace P. Pike, Mansfield H. Pettingill, Capt. Edward C. Pierce, Daniel Pease jun., William Place, Stephen H. Prescott, Asa Piper, N. Byron Phillips, John W. Phinney, Asbury Pottle, Lieut. A. R. Quinby, Silas Reed, Peter Russell, John P. Ryan, William Ryan, Charles L. Ray, James Rideout, Serg. Asa C. Rowe k July 2 63, Emerson Remick d at Yorktown May 4 62, Capt. Thomas L. Reed, Benjamin A. Ray, Lieut. H. M. Rines, George N. Rice, Luther A. Robbins, Q. M. Ivory J. Robinson, G. L. Russell, Alfred Savage p July 8 63 and July 18 64, Charles Stilkey, W. M. Sabin, William Stover, Charles O. Stone, William H. Spofford, George W. Stone, Edward A. Smart, George E. Stickney, Stephen M. Scales, Lewis Selbing w and p at Manassas, J. H. Spaulding, E. A. Stewart, Thomas Sawtelle, James Sullivan, Thomas Stevens, Nathan W. Savage, James F. Snow, William A. Swan, William H. Stacey, Col. Henry G. Staples, Lieut. William T. Smith, Cyrus A. Sturdy, Major Greenleaf T. Stevens w May 3 and July 2 63, Lieut. Henry Sewall, Jason Spear, John N. Scott d Nov. 25 63 in New Orleans, Capt. Samuel G. Sewall, Enoch Sampson d in rebel prison Aug. 12 64, James Scott, Greenleaf Smart, Harrison R. Stone, Charles E. Smith, Charles A. Thoms, George H. Thompson p at Manassas w Aug. 31 62, Actor P. Thompson, W. S. Thoms, Caleb Trask, Alfred Trask, John A. Trufant w at Slaughter Mountain, Arnold P. Thompson, Lieut. James L. Thompson, Alanson G. Taylor d at Carrollton La. Oct. 30 62, George Taylor, William H. Taylor, Aaron C. Varney w Aug. 2 and d Aug. 22 63, Peleg O. Vickery, Thomas H. Welch p at Bull Run d Dec. 23 62 from wounds received at Fair Oaks, Nathaniel Wentworth, Frank White, Edwin S. Witherell, Frank Whitney, Lewis Widge, Elbridge Warren, Randall S. Webb, G. P. Wentworth, C. H. Wagg, Charles Whittemore, Daniel Williams, Asa Wing, Charles H. White, Serg. Charles B. Whittemore, John O. Webster, Thaddeus S. Wing, George Woods, Orison Wood k at Manassas Aug. 30 62, True Whittier, Capt. Edward P. Wyman, George M. Wyman, Charles O. Wyman, William A. Young.

Belgrade.—James M. Rockwood, Charles M. Stevens, Albert Austin, Samuel E. Frost w at Gettysburg July 2 63, Lieut. George S. Blake p June 20 63, Henry C. Kennison, Roscoe S. Farnham d at Hilton Head June 18 62, John M. Rockwood, Lorenzo H. Wallace, William H. Lord, Charles L. Damrem, Sanford Bartlett k in R.R. collision June 1 62, Henry Frost, Henry Richardson p at Cedar Mountain.

Benton.—Reuel W. Brown, Rufus F. Brown, W. Scott Brown d Mar. 1 64, Sumner Emery, William H. Goodale, Lieut. Nathaniel Hanscom d at Fair Oaks June 16 62, Asher C. Hinds, Nathaniel P. Hudson, Charles H. Pratt, Charles H. Preston p at Bull Run July 21 61, Chandler Reynolds, George H. Robinson, Joel C. Smiley, John McClusky, Erastus McKenney, John A. McKinney, Alonzo Wyman, Lorenzo Wyman, Bowman Wood, Luke B. Williams.

China.—John H. Babcock, Asst. Surg. George E. Brickett, William V. Cook, Jacob Emery, John Farris, Augustus P. Jackson, Charles H. Johnson, Ira S. Jones, Capt. James P. Jones, Daniel B. Hanson w May 6 64, Edward P. Hanscom p, Sylvester L. Hatch, Roscoe G. Hamlin, Western Hallowell, William Holmes d at Columbian Hospital Dec. 29 61, Samuel W. Howes p Mar. 2 d in prison 65, John M. Hussey, Alvanah Libby, Augustus Libbey, Samuel R. McCurdy, Isaac Morrill w Aug. 30 62, Charles H. Plummer, George W. Rogers, Charles L. Robbins d at New Orleans May 26 62, G. L. Robinson, George Stewart, George L. Spaulding p, Charles G. Thwing, Edmund Thombs, Chap. James A. Varney, Francis P. Ward, Daniel Ward, Joseph F. Winslow p at Bull Run, George N. Wiggin p at Winchester, Capt. Everett M. Whitehouse, Capt. Eli H. Webber, George Weymouth, Ora C. Wyman.

Chelsea.—Andrew J. Bailey w July 2 63, James W. Bailey, Robert Brawn, William H. Booker, Rinaldo Brown, John H. Cappers, Henry Cappers w Oct. 19 64, Charles H. Caniston, Charles J. Dalton p, John F. Davis d at Baltimore May 26 62, Nathan Durgin, James S. Emerson, Joseph Irwin, G. H. Kimball, C. M. Kimball w, George W. Kenniston w at Fair Oaks, Benjamin F. Merrill, Daniel Moulton, John McPike, Franklin B. Neal, James Robbins, Henry Stevens, Harrison B. Sanborn, Joseph H. Stone d of wounds received May 12, Laratius Stevens d at Newport News Apr. 62, Austin Yelden.

Clinton.—Franklin Bagley, Jonathan Bagley, Oliver Bagley, William Bagley, Justin E. Brown, William Chandler, David Cole, Asbury Cole, Horace Cole, Patrick Connor, Gardner L. Eastman, Alpheus R. Eastman, Sumner Flood, Almason Fly, Adam C. Goodwin w June 27 62, James Gerald, Increase F. Goodwin, John C. Hall, Harrison D. Hobbs d from wounds July 1 62, Lieut. Alvin S. Hall d of wounds received May 6, Philander Hunter p May 2 63, Albert M. Harriman, Cyrus Hunter, Horace Hunter w and p at Richmond July 21 61 d in prison from wounds, William Hunter, Melvin Hunter, John Kelley, Orren Kendall, Augustus Knox, Jesse Kimball w at Drury's Bluff May 16 64, John F. Lamb, Henry W. Livingston, George A. Lewis, Arthur F. Malcom, Ora M. Nason p at Gettysburg, Horatio N. Reed, Charles M. Reed, George Ricker, A. Riley Spaulding, James P. Spaulding, George Sargent, David Spearin, Dustan Smith, Charles S. Thompson,

James Thurston, John Winn, Warren Weymouth, Alonzo Weymouth, John Weymouth.

Farmingdale.—Alvin Brann, Eugene D. Burns, Charles E. Carter, Eugene B. Carter, Joseph L. Colcord, Joseph B. Cannon, Albert J. Colcord, Edwin A. Colcord k Aug. 30 62, Henry C. Carter w at Manassas, Benjamin F. Grover k at Chancellorsville May 3 63, Charles J. Higgins wat Middleburgh Va. June 19 61, Alvin M. Johnson w at Middleburgh Va. June 19 61, Franklin Lowell, Henry M. Neal, Reuben S. Neal p, George W. Rice, William J. Seavey d at Washington, Seth Sweetland p at Annapolis w at Chantilly, Frank Sweetland, Alonzo Sweetland, Frank W. Whitney, William A. Winter.

Fayette.—Capt. John E. Bryant, Charles E. Clough d July 14, 62, Edwin R. Crane d at Baton Rouge July 25 62, Otis Conant, Charles L. Crane w at Chancellorsville May 3 63, Capt. Lewis Chase, Arthur D. Chase, Stephen Fellows, Stephen H. French, Allen Fisk, Charles H. H. French, Henry H. Folsom, Lewis C. Gordon, De Forrest M. Gille, Calvin S. Gordon, William H. Irish, Sylvester Jones, Daniel H. Morrill, Charles F. Palmer p at Winchester, James G. Palmer, George H. Palmer, Thaxter B. Safford, G. B. Sanborn, — Sturdevant, Freeman C. Thurston d June 2 62, Calvin C. Woodworth.

Gardiner.—William A. Abbott, Peter Adlay, Lieut. George E. Atwood w, Lieut. George S. Andrews, Eben Andrews, Francis Anne, Ellis W. Ayer, Thomas O. Brian, Lieut. Thomas A. Brann, Daniel H. Backus, William C. A. Brown, Michael Burns, Roscoe G. Buck, Joshua H. Crane, John F. Crawford, Capt. James M. Colson, Lieut. Parlin Crawford w July 2 63, George B. Douglass, Roswell Dunton, Capt. Augustus P. Davis, Frederick W. Dahlman, Westbrook Deane, Horace W. Dale k July 2 63, John C. Dalton p at Fair Oaks w May 3 63, John S. Dennis w July 2 63, Alexander Fuller, Joseph M. Fuller, Sewell F. Frost p, Hamden A. Fall, Sylvester S. Fall w Aug. 30 62, Charles H. Foy w July 2 63, Lincoln Grover, William Garland, J. B. Grover, Lincoln Grover, John H. Howe, Horace W. Hildreth, Charles A. Hildreth, Charles Hodges p, Osgood Hildreth d at Gaines Hill, Phineas B. Hammond, Lieut. Melvin S. Hutchinson, Leander C. Hinckley d at Alexandria Apr. 12 61, William Horn, George M. Houghton w, Albion T. Hutchinson, George H. Hutchinson, Horatio N. Jarvis k in action Aug. 30 62, Capt. William E. Jarvis, Orison D. Jaquith, Charles H. Jaquith, Augustus Jack, William Jordan, John S. Kelley, Capt. George S. Kimball k June 19 63, James W. Kimball, Samuel W. Kimball, Meltiah W. Lawrence, James M. Larrabee, William Libby, Lieut. Horatio S. Libby, Hiram L. Lawrence, Charles F. McLoud, Joseph Lunt p June 9 63, Parker G. Lunt, Thomas Lunt, James W. McDonald, John C. Meader, Charles H. Merrill, William Maher, Capt. John S. Moore, Lieut. Gustavus Moore, Joseph C. Morrison p May 2 63, Michael Murray, Bargill S. Newell, Ingraham Nickerson, Lieut. Thomas I. Noyes, Thaddeus

Page, Surg. Gideon S. Palmer, Sidney Patten, James H. Pope, Benjamin F. Pincin, Almon J. Packard, Nathan E. Quint, Peter Reaves p May 3 63, John Redman, Luther Ridley, Edwin M. Reed d of wounds received at Manassas, Hiram H. Ricker, Mellen Ring, Ira Rollins, Thomas J. Robinson, William H. Robinson, Osgood M. Sampson, William C. Stewart, David Stevens, David M. Stevens, George H. Smith d Feb. 13 63, John Sawyer, George F. Spear k July 2 63. Charles H. Spear, Hiram B. Stevens, George W. Stevens, William H. Sturtevant, Eugene A. Smith, Robert A. Stinchfield p at Fair Oaks, Robert Strickland, William M. Stone, David Strong, Dexter Taylor, William F. Taylor, Abijah W. Tripp, H. D. Tarbox, Emerson Turner jun., Col. Isaac N. Tucker, A. B. Wakefield, George Ware, Hiram Wakefield d Jan. 11 62, William H. Wakefield, James Witham, John Webber, Frank Williams, Moses S. Wadsworth, Fife Maj. Moses M. Wadsworth, Lieut. Denola Witham k May 3 63, G. C. Wentworth, James F. Williams, Nathan Willard, Charles B. Winslow, Capt. Henry P. Worcester, Stephen D. Wakefield, Nathan N. Walker k May 23 64, George M. Washburn, Orrin H. Weeks, Charles H. Welch, William Wight.

Hallowell.—Horatio N. Atherton, Henry A. Albee, Henry A. Arthur, Jesse Austin, Elijah Bartes, Plummer Butler, Charles H. Bubier, Charles M. Bursley p at Manassas May 10 64, Ammi A. Burgess, Martin V. B. Benman, Sumner H. Bryant d Jan. 8 63, Charles Bancroft w July 2 63 k July 2 63, Albert S. Buswell, William F. Bragg, Hugh Burns, Erastus B. Burgess, John W. Bryant, Lorenzo Chamberlain, Horace E. Choate w Aug. 16 64, Daniel Calaghan, James S. Choate, George F. Chamberlain d Aug 21 63, Joseph D. Carr d at Harrison Landing July 4 62, Henry S. Currier, Joshua Cunningham, Sewell S. Douglass, Augustus L. Dunn, John Dunn, George F. Douglass, George H. Dearborn, Charles M. Dodge, Hazen H. Emerson p May 5 64, William J. Emerson, Nathaniel Ellery, David H. Ellery, Albert Fly, David Flavin, James Frank, George A. Francis, Lieut. George S. Fuller, John P. Greeley, Lieut. Franklin Glazier, Capt. George O. Getchell d May 30 64, William B. Gilman, Capt. C. W. Gardner, Harry W. Gardner, Edwin S. Goodwin p May 3 63 d at Annapolis 64, Charles C. Gilman k May 1 64, Orlando Gould, George W. Gilman, Sherburne E. George, Weston Gilman, James H. Haskell, Joseph S. Haskell, Frank B. Howe, William W. Heath, William H. Hodges, Reuel M. Heath, James T. Howard, George W. Hubbard, Joseph E. Howe jun., Frank B. Howe, John F. Hobbs, Lieut. John B. Hubbard, Lieut. Hannibal A. Johnson p July 2, Capt. Gorham S. Johnson, Thomas Keenan, Major Kelley, James Leighton, William E. Laughton, John H. Lowell, Q. M. Charles H. Lincoln, Jackson M. Libbey, Byron Lowell, William E. Mathews, George O. Morrill w at Chantilly, Charles C. Morrill, Capt. John M. Nash, George E. Nason, J. Edwin Nye, Capt. George A. Nye, Alonzo D. Pottle, John A. Paine w July 1 63, George W. Piper w Oct. 19 64,

Charles B. Rogers k July 2 63, Sanford E. Runnells d June 16 62, George S. Ricker, George O. Russell w at Manassas, Joshua Robinson, Frank B. Runnells, William F. Richards, Ferdinand S. Richards p Oct. 62. Lieut. John S. Snow, Joseph W. Swain, Frank E. Sager, Benjamin A. Smith, Lieut. John W. Sanborn, Charles Smith p, Spooner Simmons, Stephen Simmons, William B. Smith, Richard D. Smith, Henry A. Swanton, Stephen H. Simmons p at Richmond, Eben S. Stevens w at Malvern Hill, Charles Tobey, John Tommony, John Tomony, Thomas E. Wagoner, William White, Reuben A. Wentworth, Francis H. Weymouth, Noah F. Weeks, George S. Woodbridge, William Wiley, Albert T. Wharton, Amos Webber jun. d at Georgetown Jan. 14 62, William Willis, Horace F. Woods, Charles H. Watson, George Webber w at Chancellorsville, Samuel Wannofsky p June 30 62, Edward Willis.

Litchfield.—Surg. Enoch Adams, George Allen, George A. W. Bliss, William H. Bosworth, Lieut. James S. Burke, George S. Buker, R. Franklin Chase, Charles F. Campbell, Charles H. Chick, George H. Douglass, Edward H. Dunn w at Gaines Hill d Apr. 16 64, Watson Foster, Alphonso C. Gowell, Emery Gilbert, Frank Gilbert, Lewis E. Grant, Levi Gordon, w at Manassas, Page F. Grover, John C. Grover d at New Orleans Nov. 12 63, Charles M. Hattin, John H. Hayden, George A. Howard, Joseph E. Howard, Bradford T. Howard, William K. Huntington, G. H. Huntington, Edward L. Knowlton w at Chancellorsville May 3 63, Lieut. J. Edwin Libby d Sept. 16 63, Lieut. Joseph E. Latham, Benjamin Landers, Thomas H. Lombard p July 23 63, George M. Maxwell k at Fredericksburg May 4 63, Darius Meader, George Meader, Joseph Meader, John W. Neal k in action June 19 63, John Potter w May 5 64, Joseph E. Perry, John Perry d Jan. 15 64, Joseph J. Perry, Cyrus Perry, Warren D. Stuart, Orrin A. True, H. S. Vining, Jones M. Waire, Hutchinson E. Williams, Thomas S. Wedgewood.

Manchester.—Isaac L. Brainard d June 29 62 at New Orleans, Herbert T. N. Brainard d Mar. 22 62 at Ship Island, Xerxes O. Campbell, James G. Cummings, Augustus A. Caswell, Greenleaf D. Greely, Seth D. Gordon, John L. Hatch, Joseph T. Hewins, Elias Howard, Silas F. Leighton w July 2 63, William H. Lyon w at Manassas, Henry F. Lyon k at Shepherdstown July 16 62, L. W. Merrill d Nov. 6 62, Wellington Murray d at Fernandina Aug. 22 62, Wellington Murney, Ira Mason, George B. Safford, Joseph H. Spencer, Thomas Sun, Alton M. Stackpole, George E. Tums, John H. Varney.

Monmouth.—Nathaniel Billington d at Point Lookout Sept 18 62, William A. Bowers d Dec. 25 62, Nathaniel Boynton, Lieut. William H. Briggs k May 30 64, William H. H. Brown, John Chick, Capt. Granville P. Cochrane, Lewis H. Cushman, Asa W. Cummings d at Wash-

ington, Warren S. Folsom d 62, Andrew J. Fogg w May 4 63, Frank M. Follynsbee, Horace C. Frost, Adj. Henry O. Fox w at Fair Oaks, Otis H. Getchell, Charles F. Gilman, John Q. A. Gilson, Nathaniel G. Gilson, Joshua Gray, Valentine R. Grey, George B. Hall p at Antietam, Francis Hall, Silas E. Hinkley d Oct. 30 63, Charles H. Hinkley, John B. Hodsdon, George H. Hutchins, John Ingersoll, William H. Jones, Thompson S. Keenan, Charles K. Keenan, Henry F. Leach, Harlow Z. Murch, W. Scott Norcross w June 27 62, Capt. Greenleaf K. Norris, John B. Parsons, Shepard Pease d Aug. 6 62, S. B. Plummer, Solomon O. Prescott, Josiah T. Smith, George Small, Nathaniel M. Smith, Joseph S. Taylor, Emeelus S. Tozier, Milburn S. Tozier, Frank Wardsworth, Edward P. White, Lieut. Spencer F. Wadsworth, Lieut. John F. Witherell, Elias H. Wadsworth.

Mt. Vernon.—Ansel H. Cram, Roscoe G. Cram, Capt. John P. Carson, Samuel Davis, Benjamin F. Griffin, Calvin C. Griffin, George W. Griffin, F. M. Gilman, John H. Gordon w at Slaughter Mountain, Delano Leighton, Otis McGaffey d at Fredericksburg Nov. 30 62, George McGaffey, William B. Morse, Daniel S. Norris, George G. Potter, Josiah F. Pearl d July 6 63, George M. Rollins, Edwin L. Robinson d at New Orleans June 23 62, Wesley Storer d Jan. 29 62, C. E. Scofield, Henry Sargent, Leroy H. Tuttle, John R. Teague, Oliver Trask d in hospital May 10 62, Everard Thing p at Winchester w, O. J. Wells, Parker Wyman, Coolidge Whitney, Verona Whittier, T. J. Woods p at Bull Run, George Whittier, James M. Wright, Charles B. Williams, George W. Woods, Lorenzo Weston, Cyrus M. Williams.

Pittston.—Walter N. Boynton, Daniel Brookings, John G. Boynton, Harrison H. Blair d Oct. 16 62, Kendall Bickford, Hiram W. Colburn, William Connor, Levi Connor, William Denene, Lewis Gray d Feb. 20 63, Seth Hunt, Capt. Eben D. Haley w Oct. 19 64, Simeon F. Hunt d June 3 62, Rodney C. Harriman, Alexander T. Katon d July 8 62, Robert A. Morton, Daniel M. Moody w July 2 63, Andrew Nelson, John L. Newhall, George W. Nichols, Alvin A. Potter, David Potter, Daniel Plummer, Millen Potter, Thomas A. Richardson, Joseph A. Shea, Joseph W. Stewart, Calvin R. Sears, Joseph A. Spea, George W. Thompson, Franklin Trask, Charles L. Ware, C. L. C. Wease.

Readfield.—John F. Brown d at Hilton Head Dec. 5 61, Charles C. Brown w July 18 63, Henry G. Blake, Lewis F. Brown d at Little Washington Va. Aug. 4 62, Lemuel S. Brown, William P. Caldwell k July 4 62, Benjamin J. Cram, James L. Craig, Lieut. Hamlin F. Eaton, Elias H. Gove, Robert Gordon, Lieut. Dudley L. Haines, John M. Howes, William H. Howard, Abner Haskell d Jan. 2 63, Lieut. Charles B. Haskell w at Fair Oaks d June 12 62, Herbert Hunton, Emory L. Hunton, Samuel Hunton, George W. Handy, George H. Holden, Dennis B. Jewett, Lieut. Noah Jewett, Charles R. Kitteridge, Franklin M. La Croix, George Lyons, Capt. Melville C. Linscott, William H.

Linscott, Joseph S. Merrill, David V. Merrill, Elijah A. Mace, Joseph S. Morrill, Auburn Merrill, Charles S. Morse, Jacob P. Morrill w at Fair Oaks, Michael Moran, Hugh S. Newall, Anson B. Perkins, Christopher C. Putnam, Thomas H. B. Pierce, Thomas A. Packard, Oscar E. Robbins, Bradbury N. Thomas, Zadoc H. Thomas, Henry C. Thomas, Alvaro S. Whittier, Charles H. Williams, Elbridge G. Wright, George W. Wright, Hebron M. Wentworth, Cyrus B. Whittier.

Rome.—Arthur McIntire, Wheelock Moshier, William H. Charles, Russell Clement, Lafayette Clement, Abram S. Brooks.

Sidney.—Charles H. Arnold p at Gettysburg July 2 63, Perry Arnold, Calvin Bacon, William E. Brown w at Gettysburg, Joseph A. Clark d in prison June 22 64, Francis O. Dealing, Allen H. Drummond w Dec. 13 63, William Ellis, Charles T. Ellis, George A. Ellis k at Chantilly, Henry Field, Ausburn Hutchins, James H. Mathews, George W. Nason p May 2 63, Hiram G. Robinson, Greenleaf W. Robinson p May 2 63, Joel F. Richardson, Charles H. Robinson, John E. Shaw d at New Orleans Aug. 17 62, Augustus M. Sawtelle, Augustine P. Smiley w at Bull Run, Henry W. Sawtelle, John R. Sawtelle, Charles W. Smiley, Charles Snell, Allen Smith, James A. Thomas, George F. Wixen, William Henry Young.

Unity Plantation.—George Davis, Samuel A. Myrick.

Vassalboro.—Charles F. Austin, Albert C. Ballard p at Richmond July 21 61, Llewellyn Ballard w and p at Richmond July 21 61, Leander Bean, Joab D. Bragg, Lewis Bragg, George E. Burgess, Jefferson Bragg, William H. Brown d Oct. 24 62, Daniel W. Buzzell, Edmund P. Buck, Frederick O. Chick, Eugene W. Cross, Antone Cady, Benjamin B. Coombs, Alonzo P. Cortland, Daniel Eaton, Jeremiah A. Estes k Aug. 25 64, James R. Eaton, William Elliott, Lorenzo Farmington, George R. Freeman, George L. Freeman d at Washington Dec. 19 61, James Farrell, H. P. Fairfield, Frank Forbes p at Bull Run July 21 61 k May 5 64, John E. Fossett w at Chantilly and Gettysburg July 2 63, Edwin P. Getchell, Edwin F. Getchell, Van T. Gilbert, Alonzo Hinckley d Sept. 20 62, Thomas E. Home d Apr. 25 62, Orrick H. Hopkins, James W. Irving, William H. Irving, Asa W. Jaqueth, Benjamin Lamson, John W. Livermore, William W. Livermore w July 2 63, Samuel Lisherness, Henry Lyon k in action, Timothy Merrow, Horace S. Mills w in action, John McCommie, Capt. Richard W. Mulen w at Baton Rouge, George C. Morrow, William A. Merrill d Feb. 6 62, Cyrus M. Major d Dec. 9 63, Nathaniel Meigs d Nov. 13 62, John M. Mower, Allen W. Mills, John Morrow, Alamber H. Pray, Isaac C. Pratt, Benjamin Parker, Nathaniel P. Randall, George S. Rollins d of wounds received at Fredericksburg, William A. Robinson d Oct. 8 62, W. J. Rowe, William B. Shaw d Nov. 1862, George W. Sabins, Timothy Small jun., Edwin Small, Alonzo Stillings, George A. Stillings, Charles A. Smart w July 2 63, Lieut. Bradford W. Smart p at Manas-

sas, Charles H. Stone, G. W. Seward, Cyrus Southards, James H. Taylor, Nathan P. Taber p at Bull Run July 21 61, Albert Varney k in action, Orrison Warren, Hermon S. Webber w at Fair Oaks June 4 62 d Aug. 10 62, Elisha T. Weymouth, William Wentworth, Daniel Weeks, George A. Wills, James W. White, William Weiler, Charles H. Whitehouse, Eben W. Young p at Richmond.

Vienna.—H. G. Colby, Charles D. Hall, Daniel A. Lord, Jethro Brown, Marcellus Wells, Thomas Penn Rice, Warren Ladd d Dec. 24 61, Stephen P. Evans, Francis W. Ladd p at Annapolis, Orren B. Whittier d at New Orleans Nov. 20 62, Henry W. King, George Lord, Emulus F. Whittier.

Wayne.—Stephen Allen, William H. Bean, Rufus N. Burgess, Francis Burgoine, James W. Boyle, Franklin Burrell, David Berry, Charles D. Crosby, Lieut. Archibald Clark w May 17 64, Hermon N. Dexter, Samuel T. Foss d at Ship Island 62, Darius Harriman, Lieut. Nelson H. Norris w, Greenwood Norris d July 30 62, William H. Prince d at Baton Rouge July 30 62, William R. Raymond w July 2 63, Ephraim D. Raymond d in New Orleans 62, George W. Raymond, Lyman E. Richardson w at Bull Run d at Manassas, Capt. Winfield Smith, John O. Sullivan, William Stevens.

Waterville.—George T. Benson, George W. Bowman d May 13 62, James K. Bacon, George Bacon, David Bates w p at Richmond July 21 61 d of wounds, Charles Bacon d Nov. 3 of wounds received Oct. 27 64, Henry W. Barney, Levi Bushier, Thomas Butler, Daniel Blackstone, Horace Bow, John H. Bacon w July 2 63, William K. Barrett d at Richmond 62, William H. Bacon, Charles I. Corson, Andrew J. Cushman, Robert Cochran, Albert Corson d of wounds July 2 63, James M. Curtis, William H. Clapp, Henry Crowell, Baxter Crowell, George W. Davis w at Gettysburg, Henry Derocher p June 24 62, Charles W. Derocher, Lieut. John R. Day p June 20 63, James Dusty, Hadley P. Dyer, Luther N. Eames, Shepherd Eldridge w at Fredericksburg, Charles A. Fenno, Henry N. Fairbanks, Hiram Fish d at Culpepper Oct. 4 63, Asst. Surg. Frank H. Getchell, John F. Goodwin, George Geyrough, Serg. Maj. Marshall P. Getchell, Cyrus C. Galusha, Henry Goulding p May 2 63, David B. Gibbs, David B. Gibbs jun. d Apr. 1 63, Lieut. Samuel Hamblen, Col. William S. Heath k at Gaines Hill June 27 62, Lieut. Col. Francis E. Heath, Lieut. Col. Frank S. Hesseltine, Capt. William A. Hatch, Charles A. Henrickson p at Richmond July 21 61, Adj. Frank W. Haskell, Algernon P. Herrick w at Chantilly, John S. Hodgdon, Albro Hubbard p, Isaiah H. James, Charles R. Kendall, George Lashers, George Littlefield, Albert G. Libbey, Solomon B. Lewis, Edward C. Low, Lieut. Charles W. Lowe, Lieut. Edwin C. Lowe, Gott Lubier, Michael McFadden, Capt. George A. McIntire, Watson Marston, John N. Messer, George M. Maxham, Hezekiah O. Nickerson, Sylvanus Nook, Paul Oeward, Lafayette Oli-

ver, William Penney, Capt. James H. Plaisted, John H. Plummer, Nathaniel Perley, Henry P. Perley, Gott Pooler, George Perry w May 20 64, William D. Peavey, Joseph M. Penney d at Waterville Nov. 19 62, Joseph Perry k Aug. 30 62, Peltiah Penney, Peter Prco, Charles Perry, Edw. S. Percival, Frank D. Pullen, James Perry w at Gettysburg July 2 63, Abram Ranco, Moses Renco, Lucius Rankins, James F. Ricker, Elisha M. Rowe, William Rowe, David Seavey, Charles R. Shorey, Jacob Shurburne, Major Abner R. Small, Jason K. Stevens, Frank O. Smiley, Charles W. Thing, Henry A. Thing, John Tallus, Welcome Thayer, Lieut. Henry E. Tozier w May 20 64, Albert Tozier d in Waterville, Asa L. Thompson d Dec. 26 62, Levi Vique, Hos. St. W. W. West, George L. Wheeler k at Chantilly, William W. Wyman w at Bull Run, Henry White d at Fredericksburg Oct. 20 62, Alvin B. Woodman, Eugene H. Young.

West Gardiner.—Joseph Edwin Babb, Jeremiah C. Bailey, Amos J. Bachelder, George W. Bailey w July 2 63, Hiram Babb, Lieut. Alfred G. Brann, Lieut. Cyrus W. Brann, James S. Burns, Charles A. Cooke, William O. Davis, Stephen S. Emerson, Henry Fairbanks, George E. Grover, William F. Haines, Adams Johnston p at Bull Run July 21 61, William H. Jewett, Seward Merrill, Charles J. McCausland, L. D. McKinney, Horace Morrill, Ferdinand A. Nudd, Dexter W. Page, William H. Peacock, Cyrus S. Peacock, Hubbard C. Smith, Daniel S. Smith, Ari Thompson, Ebenezer Whitney.

Windsor.—Samuel R. Cottle d in service 64, James O. Carroll p at Manassas, E. B. F. Colby, Albert A. Craig, Francisco Colburn, William Dockendorff, Byron H. Farrington d at Washington Aug. 22 62, Capt. John Goldthwait, George Gray, William H. Hewitt, Daniel Hallowell, S. C. Huntley, Francis J. Lacey, William Lisherness, William B. Marson, George L. Marson, Melmouth M. Marson d Jan. 22 64, Oakman W. Marson, Daniel Melvin d at New Orleans Sept. 30 62, George A. Pollard, Nathan Peva, George H. Pevea, Freeman C. Pera, Harrison Reed, Seth Rhines, Edward W. Sanborn, Wentworth L. Sampson, Lucius S. Starkey, David Stevens, Reuel W. Trask, Lieut. Marcellus Vining w May 12 64.

Winslow.—J. Holman Abbott, George A. Baker, Elisha S. Baker, Daniel Burgess, George H. Bassett, Rial M. Bryant w at Fair Oaks d June 7 62, George W. Boulter, Charles H. Burgess k June 20 64, Francis E. Chadwick, Simon McCausland, George C. Drummond, Daniel H. Elliott, Serg. Maj. Andrew W. Fuller, James E. Fox, Edward F. Garland, Martin V. Guptill, John L. Hale, Llewellyn E. Hodges, Maxcey Hamlin, Charles W. Jackins, Assenius Littlefield, George L. Morrill, Isaac Morrill, George P. Morrell, Addison Morrill, Edward B. Merrill, Frank E. Nelson, Albion Osborn, Asa Pollard d at Yorktown June 62, Homer Proctor, Henry Pollard, Otis Pollard w July 22 63, Charles Pillsbury, William Pollard d Dec. 4 62, Hiram S. Pollard,

Rufus Preble k at Antietam, George A. Pollard, George W. Pillsbury p at New Orleans July 21 61, William T. Prebble, Harris C. Quinby, Amasa Spaulding, Henry Spaulding, Charles E. Smiley, Sharon C. Taylor, William H. Taylor, Seward A. Wood, Hiram C. Webber d of wounds Aug. 18 63, Oliver W. Wilson d July 27 62.

Winthrop.—Andrew P. Bachelder d at Andersonville, Orrin G. Babb, William H. Burgess k July 2 63, John W. Russell, George A. Butler p July 2 63 d Andersonville, Andrew C. Butler, William P. Bailey, Samuel Ballantine, Weston Burgess, John Bessee, Frank Beal w May 16 64, Rishworth A. Burgess, Franklin S. Briggs, George W. Chandler, Franklin Duyer, Thomas M. Daniels, Charles H. Dearborn p Andersonville, Stephen H. Day mortally w Sept. 20 63, John Dealy jun. k June 9 63, William Durham mortally w Sept. 62, Lieut. William Elder, James M. Forsaith, Melville N. Freeman, Thomas R. Forsaith, David P. Freeman w at Fair Oaks, Warren A. Friend p near Richmond June 29 62, Albert H. Frost k at Gettysburg July 2 63, Calvin B. Green, David Grant d at New York June 13 62, Edwin Goldthwait, John F. Gaslin w at Fair Oaks, Christopher Hammond, James M. Holmes, Ivory C. Hanson, Capt. Thomas S. Hutchins, Elijah T. Jacobs, Henry Judkins, Lieut. Bimsley S. Kelley, Lieut. Daniel Lothrop, Solomon A. Nelke, George Perkins, Daniel W. Philbrook p at Chancellorsville, Lieut. Henry Penniman w July 2 63, Elias Pullen, Orrin Quint, Capt. William L. Richmond, James C. Ricker p July 2 63, Sumner H. Stanley, Charles H. Smiley, Joseph H. Sterns, Charles J. Sterns, Patrick H. Snell, Charles D. Sleeper, Edward F. Towns, Edward K. Thomas k May 6 64, Stephen A. Thurston, George W. Upton d at Yorktown May 19 62, George W. Williams, A. G. H. Wood w at Gettysburg July 2 63, William G. Wilson k in action, Andrew Woodbury.

The president's call of July 2, 1862, for 300,000 volunteers chilled the hearts of men like the clang of a death-knell. The youthful passion for war that gave the first summons all the joyous peal of the wedding chimes had now subsided. The beautiful vista of valient achievements and brilliant victories which fancy painted had gradually faded away, and, like a dissolving view from the stereoscope, war, hideous in its vestments of blood and carnage, had taken its place on the screen. The days of filling state quotas by the impulse of chivalry were gone. Some inducement must be offered to exchange the then highly remunerative pursuits of civil life for the dangers of war. At the special session of the legislature called by Governor Washburn, to which the attention of the reader has already been called, a bounty equal to two months' pay was appropriated.

As the novelty of war gradually wore off and men became more self-conservative, many of the towns offered an additional bounty. With this last call for volunteers the state promptly offered an increase of fifteen dollars for enlistments in new regiments, and twenty dol-

lars to recruits for regiments already in the field. But even this and the liberal government bounty failed to arouse enthusiasm sufficient to insure the completion of some of the local quotas. To meet this emergency and counteract the effect of the exorbitant bounties offered by some of the wealthy municipalities in other New England states, many of the towns followed their example and appropriated sums reaching, in many instances, four hundred dollars per capita.

The reader can readily apprehend the effect of this measure on some localities. The quota being based entirely on the population of the communities, those small towns which had not the accompaniment of wealth with a large citizenship were unequally burdened. To meet and equalize this oppression of the less opulent localities the legislature of 1868 passed an act authorizing that each town, city and plantation should receive as a reimbursement from the state one hundred dollars for each man furnished for the military service for a term of three years, under the call of July 2, 1862, and all subsequent calls, and in the same proportion for any man furnished for any shorter period.

A commission of three persons was appointed by the governor to audit the claims of towns. By this commission certificates were issued to the towns, duplicates of which were deposited with the state treasurer. On presentation of a certificate to the latter functionary by the treasurers of the municipalities, bonds of the state were issued to the towns for the amount of their claims in even hundreds of dollars with a currency payment of all fractional excesses. A loan of \$2,827,500 was procured on twenty year bonds of the state bearing six per cent. semi-annual interest. No town which furnished its quota without the payment of at least one hundred dollars per capita was entitled to reimbursement under this act, unless the town appropriated the amount thus received to the benefit of the soldiers who enlisted, or were drafted, or, if deceased, to their legal heirs. Thus it became the duty of the selectmen of the respective towns to file lists of their citizens' military service under enlistments after July 2, 1862. These original rolls, by towns, authenticated by the selectmen's signatures, are among the most reliable documents in the adjutant general's office. The 3,813 names of enlisted men in the succeeding list are from those documents, transcribed for these pages, by Captain Thomas Clark, of the adjutant general's office.

Albion.—Moses Atkinson, Lieut. Amos J. Billings d July 28 63, Howard S. Bessey, Selden E. Brann, David Brown, Albert B. Brown, Emery Bruce, George Bolton, Charles A. Coleman, James A. Craig, Luther W. Crosby, Lewis H. Cofran, Seth R. Clark, Persia B. Clifford, John F. Clifford, Samuel Charlton, James H. Coombs, Isaac N. Coombs, John E. Copeland, William T. Cressey, Luther Davis, Charles A. Douglass, William D. Doe, Robert Dingley, John Donnough, Had

ley P. Doc, Martin V. Eldridge, Caleb F. Estes, Josiah Edwards, George W. Flood, Charles L. Feldtman, Albert P. Farnham, Charles G. Fowler, Edward Fox, John M. Gaslin, Henry S. F. Gerald, Joseph C. Gilman, George W. Gilman, Henry A. Griffith, Charles P. Gove, George W. Griffith, Adj. Sanford Hanscom, James Hodgkins, Cyrus S. Hamilton d, Eben Hanely, George F. Hopkins w May 6 64, Lewis E. Hopkins, Lewis E. Hovey, John M. Hussey, Stafford B. Jones, Charles Keene, William G. Kidder, Joshua Knights, William Leonard w May 6 64, Charles H. Libby, Rufus F. Lancaster, George W. Longfellow, Albert P. Leavitt, Isaac H. Libby d June 28 63, Herbert E. Lewis, Samuel Longley, Davis McDonald, Andrew G. Mudgett, George F. Martin, George Meader, John Mains, Jephtha C. Murch, Joseph L. Nado, Albert Norton, Isaac Y. Pierce, George F. Pease, Ezra A. Pray, Allen Parmeter, Alphonso C. Pray, Lieut. Osborn J. Pierce, George Rutledge, Calvin Rollins, Benjamin F. Runnels, Daniel Rollins, Simon Spaulding, Lieut. Joseph H. Spencer, Andrew H. Smiley d in Albion Aug. 19 63, Erastus M. Shaw, Edwin Staples, Warren B. Stinson, Orrin F. Stinson d Dec. 15 64, John F. Stackpole, William G. Stratton, Charles Seekins, Josephus Simpson, Gardiner P. Smiley d Mar. 28 63, E. N. D. Small, James M. Tyler k near Petersburg Oct. 24 64, Lieut. William H. Tabor, Charles B. Tabor, A. S. Weed, Algernon Weymouth, Isaac W. Whitaker, George M. Wiggin, Eugene Worthens, Orrin T. White, Nathan S. Winslow d in rebel prison Aug. 13 64, Samuel Wilder, Charles T. Whitten, Olney Worthens.

Augusta.—Peter Adley, Louis Alexander, Leverett A. Albee, George Allen w, Judson Ames, Charles Annable w May 12 64, Edward Anderson, George W. Andrews, Lieut. William R. Anderson, Lieut. Holman B. Anderson, Charles Arnold, Daniel Anderson, W. F. Applegate, Edgar Atkins, H. D. Austin, Charles W. Allen, Charles H. Arnold, Charles S. Avery paroled p Dec. 7 64, Riley B. Avery, George E. Allen, Orlando R. Achorn, Roscoe G. Avery, John G. Abbott, John F. Arnold w Oct. 13 64, Edward Austin d June 13 65, Charles F. Applebee, George Arbo, Josiah S. Arey jun., Charles M. Batchelder, Byron Branch, William M. Brick, Cyrus Bishop, William Burns, Charles Bushey, Benj. F. Barrows w and p 64, Amasa M. Bennett, Q. M. George W. Brown, William W. Bruce, S. H. Billington, Thomas G. Billington, John S. Brown d in Libby Prison Nov. 63, James D. Brooks w Dec. 13 62, James Britt, Samuel G. Brannan, Stephen B. Brannan, Joshua E. Blackwell, John H. Babcock, Darius Brooks d of wounds June 18 64, Joseph Brooks, William A. Brown, William Bolton, George H. Brick, Lieut. George A. Barton w May 6 64, James E. Bell, Benjamin Backliff, Edward K. Bacon, Lieut. Silas C. Barker p at Manassas, Isaac D. Billington, Edward Brady, Chap. Horace L. Bray, Thomas Brennan, Surg. George E. Brickett, Jesse M. Black, John W. Blomvelt, Walter L. Boynton, John W. Boynton, Peter R. Breen, Charles L. Brann, John

H. Breene, Capt. Uriah W. Briggs, Col. Edwin Burt, Lieut. William H. Briggs, Joseph L. Brown, Joseph Bushey, William Barber, William Bready, John Buderman, Jonas Bruce, Joseph Bunk, Frank Babbitt, Charles F. Berry, Samuel Berry, Charles H. Bradbury, William Buckman, Hezekiah Bean, George H. Brackett, Isaac Bennett, Charles Clark, Augustus Chadwick, Charles C. Chagnon, Rodger Connelly d in rebel prison, Andrew Clark jun., Everett Colson, Richard Cunningham, Ezra G. Caswell jun., Thomas Cready, Thomas Clow, John Cunningham, John Canton, William Collins, James P. Capron, Alonzo Clark, Charles O. Chase, Thomas Cole, Anthony Conway, Morris Cogan, Rowland S. Clark d Feb. 27 63, Charles E. Caswell, David B. Cole, Albert Call, Lieut. William Campbell, William A. Campbell, Frank Carlin, Judah A. Chadwick, Elbridge G. Chick, George E. Chamberlin d in rebel prison Nov. 11 64, Reuel Chamberlin, Horace Church, Leander M. Clark, Reuel Clark paroled p, Stephen R. Clark, Theodore Clark d in rebel prison Nov. 1 64, George M. Clark, Clinton G. Clark, James H. Cook, John A. Clark, Llewellyn Clough, Joseph Cogan, John Connor, Lieut. George Cony, Lucius Cony, Robert A. Cony jun., Surg. Richard L. Cook, Eugene W. Cross, Robert Cochrane, Robert Crawford, Lieut. Warren Cox, Charles Cunningham, Maj. Nathan Cutler, Uriah Cunningham w June 26 64, D. H. Cunningham, Henry C. Daley, James Davis k May 8 64, David Day, Henry Day, William H. Day, Serg. Maj. John N. Denneu, George W. Dill d in hospital Feb. 4 65, William H. Dill, Benjamin R. Dingley, Lieut. Edward P. Donnell, Benjamin Douglass w July 20 64, Thomas Doyle, John E. Dresdell, Edmund M. Dunham, Danforth Dunton, Capt. Robert T. Dyer, Sylvester Davis, James F. Doyle, George H. Devine, Thomas Doyle, John W. Dinsmore, Henry S. Donnell, George W. Dudley, Henry Dresser, Kneeland A. Darrow, Charles Dickson, William Dwyer, Peter Donnelly, George Donahoe, John F. Duggan, Frank Edgerty, Cyrus H. Elems w June 8 64, Charles F. Emerson, Sylvester S. Fall, Samuel S. Farnham, Gustavus A. Farrington d Oct. 30 64, Edmund Fay, George E. Field, Dennis Finnegan, George H. Fisher, Roland R. Fletcher, Edward Fogler w Aug. 18 64, Henry G. Frizzell, D. Fullock, Eugen S. Fogg, Miles Frain, Francis J. Folsom, Augustine Fowler, John Fenney, John Feeny, John Fitzgerald, Patrick Flenning, William J. Forbes, Andrew Fox, Alfred F. Gage, Marcellus Gale, Harvey R. Getchell, Artemus K. Gilley, P. P. Getchell, Lieut. Fred W. Gilbreth, Merritt Goodwin, Daniel Gordon, Charles H. Gordon d about June 15 64, Solomon Gordon, James R. Gordon, Josiah H. Gordon, William O. Grady, Leonard J. Grant d Mar. 6 64, Mark C. Grant, Calvin P. Green, John F. Greeley, Elbridge Gardiner, Edward Grover, John Greene, Lorenzo W. Hackett, Elisha Heath jun., Otis Haskell, William F. Hussey, Warren C. Harlow, Thomas A. Harvey, Abner Haskell, Hadley O. Hawes, Charles R. Haynes, John Hayes, Capt. Albion Hersey, Ed-

ward H. Hicks, Charles E. Higgins, Henry Hodsdon, William H. Holmes, William Holmes, Charles P. Hubbard, George A. Hussey w July 3 63, Merrill Hussey, John F. Hussey, Capt. Charles K. Hutchins, Alonzo F. Hill, George H. Heath, Henry W. Hawes d Apr. 9 63, Simon Higgins, Amos A. Hansom, Greenfield P. Hall, Harvey A. Hovey, Valentine Holt, Daniel W. Hume, Patrick Hynes, David Haggerty, James Higgins, Henry Hugh, John Howard, F. H. Hamilton, John Hogan. Harry Ingraham, Martin Ingraham w June 14 63, Thomas F. Ingraham, John Jenkins, James Jordan, Lieut. Hannibal A. Johnson, John Johnson, William J. Johnson, Frank Jones, Llewellyn Jones, William Jung, William O. Kaherl, John Kavanagh, Stephen Keating, Edward B. Keene, Isaac Keene, John W. Kenney, Michael Kennedy, George Kelly, Thomas H. Kimball, William King, Henry G. Kimball w Aug. 16 64 d Dec. 12 64, Charles N. Kincaid w May 18 64, George W. Ladd, Frank H. Lailer, Col. Moses B. Lakeman, Nathaniel Lane k May 6 64, John Larrabee p June 29 64, Cyrus A. Langton, Hampton W. Leighton w at Gettysburg 63, Thomas Lilley d in rebel prison Nov. 16 64, Robert A. Lishness, Ruel Littlefield, Amasa Lord, Converse Lowell, Judson A. Lovejoy, Newman B. Lane, Robert Lishness, John Leighton, John Laughton, Daniel Lane, Martin Lynch, George C. Lawrence, Nelson G. Libby, Reuel Lambard, Timothy Lucey, Cornelius Lane, William H. Lyon, David S. Lyon, Henry A. Mann, Adj. Joseph H. Metcalf, Josiah M. Morse, William Morgridge, Hiram C. Moody, Daniel McGrath, James McGrath, John H. Moore, H. W. Merrill d of disease Mar. 27 65, Francis McBride, Patrick Maloney, Joseph Meek, Stephen S. Morse, Daniel B. Morey w May 20 64, John McMaster jun., John McMaster, Daniel Mahoney p Oct. 63, James W. Miller, Melville Merrill, Milford Mahoney, George E. Maloon, Charles J. Marden, Ambrose Marriner, Alfred J. Marston p June 22 d Sept. 12 64, Benjamin R. Marston, Charles L. Marston, Henry C. Marston, George T. Mason, Enoch Merrill, Amos Merrill, Florentus R. Merrill, Capt. Joseph H. Metcalf, Eben McFarland, John H. Miller, Stephen Miller, Charles Mile, Stephen McKenney, Henry A. McMaster, Wilder Mc-Mitchell, Charles F. Moore, James Moren, Edward Miner, James McGrath, James McGann, John Murphy, William Murphy p, Capt. J. D. Myrick, Timothy Mahoney, Thomas Minton, Fred E. Marshall, Daniel Murry, Fred Morrison, James Malone, Hugh McKenna, John R. Meyer, William F. Moody, Capt. William C. Morgan, William N. Murray d of wounds Apr. 2 65, Eugene Moraney, Oliver Marr, Isaac Moody w May 6 64, William G. Merrill d of disease 63, Thomas Murphy, Jeremiah Murphy k at Middletown Oct. 19 64, Thomas J. Nary, Albert H. Norcross, Patrick Naughton, Albert P. Nichols, Lieut. A. J. Nichols, Charles F. Nichols w June 63 p June 28 64, John W. Nicholas, Col. Joseph Noble, John B. Nutting, John O'Brien, John O'Neal, Patrick O'Gara, Whitman L. Orcutt, James Orrick, Samuel Orr, Dennis

O'Brien, Samuel A. Packard, Albert H. Packard, James E. Parkér, Charles B. Patterson, Daniel Pease, Frank W. Peaslee d of disease Mar. 6 65, George Peva, John W. Phinney, Augustus W. Plummer, Charles M. Phillips d Feb. 19 64, Allen Partridge, Capt. Edward C. Pierce, Phillip Piper p Oct. 19 64, George E. Pond, Charles H. Powers, Michael Powers, Joseph Pluskey, Jones F. Pratt, Eben E. Pushor, Nathan E. Quint, John Rappel, Sewall R. Reeves, Moses Richards, Orlando W. Richardson w May 16 64, Albert Ricker, James Rideout, Thomas B. Rideout, Andrew J. Riley, Lieut. George E. Rines, George F. Ray, Charles C. Rideout d Apr. 13 65, John Rollins, James B. Robbins w May 19 64, Philander W. Rowell, Franklin Ruffin, William Reed, Joseph Ruggles, Silas H. Runnell, Michael Ryan, Hollis M. Sabine, Capt. James M. Safford, Omar F. Savage, George Scates, Stephen M. Scates, Adj. Henry Sewall, Capt. Samuel G. Sewell, Lorenzo D. Shaw, Thomas Singleton, William B. Small, Augustus C. Smith, Augustus L. Smith, Charles F. Smith, Corp. George W. Smith, Wilson C. Smith, Lieut. William T. Smith, William E. Smith d in rebel prison Nov. 64, Orrin P. Smart w June 6 64, Greenlief Smart, Richard N. Smart, Joseph Snow, James F. Snow, Bt. Maj. G. T. Stevens, Lorenzo D. Stevens, George Stewart, Edward P. Sargent, John F. Short, David W. Small, John Stewart w July 9 64, Charles O. Stone, George A. Snow, Edwin F. Stone, Joseph M. Springer, Abraham Stickney, George H. Smith d at Augusta Maine Aug. 15 63, Homer R. Stratton, Albert M. Scott, Fred A. Sullivan, Daniel B. Savage, David Stuart, Michael Sullivan, Patrick Sullivan, Jacob Sleeper, John Smith, August Smith, George Taylor, Howard W. Taylor, Richard C. Taylor, William W. Taylor, Everett Temple, Augustus G. Thomas, Lieut. James L. Thompson d of wounds June 6 64, Actor P. Thompson, William O. Tibbetts d of wounds May 1 64, Lauriston G. Trask, Anson T. Tilson, James R. Tibbetts, Henry Towle, Charles F. Tibbetts, Joseph A. Turner, Sumner W. Turner, Albion R. R. Twombly, Nicholas Vickolby, Charles Victor, Theodore C. Van Clasburg, Charles De Villenenoe, Charles H. Wade, George Wall, Lieut. William H. H. Ware, Jeremiah Watkins, John O. Webster, Col. James W. Welch, Thomas Welch, Benjamin Wells, John P. Wells d in rebel prison Jan. 12 65, Eben Wellman, Benjamin H. Wescott, Charles H. White, Caleb F. Wade, William A. R. Withee, Andrew P. Webber, William T. C. Wescott, Philander E. Worthley, Stephen Wing, Oliver P. Webber, Joseph Whitney, Henry A. Whitney, Eben B. Whitney, Michael Whalen, Charles Woodman, John L. Watson, George N. White, Frank White, Oliver Woodbury, Joshua R. Webber d May 28 63, William H. H. Ware, John Wentworth d at Barrancas Fla. Dec. 10 64, Nathaniel W. White, True Whittier, Fred A. Wilson, John Wilson, Albert N. Williams d July 3 63, Frederick A. Williams, Henry Williamson, Holmes B. Williamson, Reuel Williams, John Wills, Gilmore S. Wing, Atwell

M. Wixson p 63, John H. Woodbury, Capt. Edward F. Wyman, Charles O. Wyman, William C. Young p d Aug. 24 64, David H. Young, A. J. Zimmerman.

Belgrade.—Joseph A. Ackley, Isaac Adams, Charles Allen, Bowman V. Ames, George E. Andrews, John W. Austin, Thomas J. Austin d of wounds Oct. 27 64, Theodore Ayer, Charles A. Bailey, Edwin L. Barker, William B. Bates, Charles M. Bickford, Milford Bickford, Thomas M. Bickford, William Bickford d Mar. 24 63, George F. Bliss, Franklin Brann, George H. Boston. George F. Breeden, William Brooks, Frederick C. Brookings, Franklin L. Bumpus, William Bushee, James Cavanaugh, Sylvanus W. Chamberlain, Nathaniel F. Clark d in hospital July 29 65, George Clark, Charles A. Clement, Thomas Crosby, Asa J. Cummings, Joseph S. Cummings, Charles C. Damren, James C. Damren, Willard H. Darnen, Charles A. Davis, George Dow, Charles F. Ellis, Freeman Ellis, George W. Emerson, Amasa T. Fall, Lorenzo Farnham, Otis B. Faulkingham, Samuel Fitzherbert, Thomas W. Flint, Daniel L. Folsom, William T. Foss, Sylvester W. Giles, William Garrett, George Guptill w Oct. 19 64, George Grant, Lieut. Henry W. Golder, Charles B. Goldsmith, George W. Grose, Henry Grover, Franklin Grant, John J. Gundlack. Guard Guard, George W. Glidden, John Hammond jun., John Harris, Rufus H. Hopkins, Ausburn Hutchins, Levi Higgins, William H. Huskins, Cyrus Huff, Rodna Hegwood, Charles A. Hinkley, Charles L. Hutchings, P. P. Hutchins, Henry I. Hotchkiss, Henry Huff, Samuel Jobbot, William Jones, Silas P. Leighton, James A. Lombard, Allen Leavitt, Charles H. Littlefield d at Frederick Md. Apr. 25 65, Axel A. Littlefield k June 20 64, Marselus N. Libby, William H. Leighton, William Mathews, Harthorn Marston, Edward H. Merchant d in hospital July 18 65, Asal L. Merchant d in hospital July 25 65, Lyman Maxwell p, H. A. Mills, Alexander McDavitt, Michael McLaughlin, George McMullen, Edwin G. Minot d in hospital Sept. 17 64, Stephen C. Mills, Alphonzo W. McKay, George W. Morrill, Ambrose Merrow, Charles B. Moseley, Florence McCarty, James R. Nickerson, Everet A. Penney, William A. Parker, Fred B. Philbrick, John Patridge, Greenwood C. Pray, John W. Pray, Reuben H. Pray, John Putman, Fred E. Patridge, Leonard H. Pratt, George F. Parks, Gideon Powers, Asst. Surg. Ingraham G. Richardson, Joel Richardson, Royal Richardson d Aug. 15 63, J. D. Rhoades, William Rankins, Henry Richardson, Peter W. Swan d Apr. 1 64, Cathbert E. Stonehouse, Charles Simmons, Henry J. Spaulding, Edward L. Smith d Oct. 7 64, Aaron Simpson, George B. Stevens, Cyrus Shaw, Elijah J. Stevens, Joel Spaulding, Jesse Spaulding, David Strong, George F. Smith, Arthur Stewart, Ezra W. Trask w May 5 d Sept. 14 64, William A. Tibbetts, Miles J. Temple, Thomas C. Wadley, John Worster w at Petersburg June 19 64, Hiram G. Wellman, John W. Weaver, Charles H. Webber, George Warren, William V. White-

house k July 24 64, George D. Wyman, William E. Willey, John M. Williams, Ruel Williams, A. J. Woodbury, William Wilbur, Thomas S. Wyman, Alphonzo H. Wadley d of wounds July 2 64, Jotham D. Young.

Benton.—Oliver Averill, Daniel R. Bartlett, Isaac S. Bicknell, Alpheus Brown, James A. Brown, Charles S. Buken, Benjamin F. Buzzell, Asbury Cole, Abijah Crosby, John Crowley, Daniel F. Davis, William L. Davis, Loren Dodge, John E. Douglass, Leander H. Dow d from injuries May 19 65, George W. Flagg, Gershan Flagg, Stephen Flood, Daniel S. Foss, James H. Foster, Charles Gage, Alvin Gibson, Charles Giles, George W. Grace, John Gray, Albert Gray jun., Charles Goodale, David Goodale d of disease Apr. 28 65, William H. Goodale, James Goodale, John M. Goodin, Joseph Gonner, Freeman Hansworn, James F. Hern, Theodore V. Hill, James Henderson, Benjamin Hunter, John H. Hyer, Aaron Johnson, Henry Johnson, Isaac W. Kenner-son, John F. O. Malloy, Watson D. Marston, David Mason, John O. Dodge w Oct. 27 64, Frank McGray, S. F. McKenney, John A. McKinney, William H. Morrill, Richard McVinet, Charles Noble, Henry Noble, Thomas Pamphay, Noah S. Paul, Lyman Pettigrow, A. R. Preston, Frank Raneo, Charles B. Reed, Henry M. Reed, Albert Rideout, George A. Roundy, George F. Runnells, James Ryan, Cyrus Savage, C. W. Smith, John Smith, Charles H. Spaulding, Charles Spaulding, Henry E. Spaulding, William Spaulding, John Spaulding, Hollis Spearing, Charles Spencer, Charles A. Speneer, Samuel Stacy, John H. Stephens, Alonzo Sylvester, Gershom F. Tarbell, Isaac Trask, Orrin S. Usher, Bowman Wood, Daniel Wood, Henry Wood, Ephraim Winship, Lorenzo Wyman.

Chelsea.—Charles E. Ames, Charles M. Bailey k Apr. 6 64, William H. Bolton, George T. Blanchard, Samuel L. Blanchard, Cyrus Brann, Daniel C. Brown jun., Rinaldo Brown, Plummer H. Butler, Edwin Cappers, Rinaldo A. Carr, John M. Chase d Feb. 20 63, Stephen Cobb w May 27 63, Alfonzo C. Collins, Augustus H. Collins k July 30 64, Augustus Collins, Frank Condon, Albert Cooper, Frank Cooper, Uriah Cunningham, David P. Cornish, William A. Drake, James S. Emerson, George A. Evans, Charles F. French, Stephen H. French, Arnold L. Foye, William A. Foye, Joseph L. Haskell, James F. Haskell, James Hogan, Joseph Irving, Ruel W. Keene, Wilbert W. Keniston, Otis W. Littlefield, Lorin N. Marston, Nathaniel H. Meader, Andrew Morang w May 12 64, William Morgan, Calvin Morang, Cephas Morang d July 17 63, Simon Morang, James G. Morang, Hiram Moulton, George H. Neal, Lyman C. Neal, Henry L. Patterson, Isaac L. Page, Rcuben H. Page, John E. Page, George M. Perkins, Augustus H. Pinkham, Solomon H. Preble, Mark L. Rollins, Harrison B. Sanborn d 64, Charles M. Searls d June 8 63, Henry Stevens, Eben

Tasker, James Wellman d July 7 64, Fred H. White, Henry E. White, Arad Woodbury d May 17 64, James M. Wright.

China.—Edwin Alley, John L. Allen, John C. Andrews, Joseph E. Babb, F. S. Barnard, William Bell, Asst. Surg. David P. Bolster, George A. Bosworth, Edmund Bragg, Everett H. Bridgham, John S. Briggs, Orpheus P. Brann, John Brown, Alonzo Burrill, John Burrill, Thomas E. Carpenter, Lendell S. Caswell, Gustavus B. Chadwick, Charles F. Choate, Stillman Choate, Thomas F. Clark, Osgood Coffran, Ezekiel L. Cole p Aug. 19 61 d Feb. 2 65, William J. Cole, Elias Collamore, Elisha Cooley, William B. Coombs, Joseph Corow at Gettysburg 63, Atwell J. Cross, Watson W. Cross, Greenlief P. Curtis, Philip W. Day, Aaron Davis jun., John D. Davis, Wallace A. E. De Beque, Addison G. Deering, Adolphus W. Doe, George L. Dow, John Doyle, James H. Ellis, Orren Emerson, Jacob Emery d Aug. 27 64, Jeremiah H. Estes, Isaac W. Fairbrother, William H. Fairbrother, Reuben M. Farrington d 64, John Farris, Alvanna V. Farris d July 24 64, Oscar M. Fernold, Abisha B. Fletcher, Capt. Alfred Fletcher, Charles B. Fletcher, Eben L. Fletcher, Edward A. Fletcher, Edwin A. Fletcher, Charles Fowler, Alden H. Frazier, Oscar S. Frost, James E. Fulton, Frederick G. Gage, Samuel S. Galligar, Joseph Gelcott jun., Samuel D. Giddings, F. C. Goodspeed, Charles B. Greeley, Alfred M. Hamlin, Thomas E. Harrington, Joseph H. Haskell, Orrin A. Haskell, Oscar H. Haskell, George S. Hawes, Thomas E. Harrington, Myron C. Harrington, Ambrose B. Hanson, Quimby H. Hamilton d of disease Apr. 19 63, Stephen Harmon, Sylvester L. Hatch d of disease Sept. 23 65, Sumner Haskell, Joseph Hatch, J. W. Hall, Samuel C. Haskell, Edwin H. Hana, Andrew B. Hubbard, George K. Huntington w May 20 64, Fred E. Hutchinson, George H. Hussy, Charles H. Jackson, Willis J. James, Charles H. Johnson, Amos Jones, John Jordan, Edwin Kelley, Charles A. Ketchen d Jan 13 64, Charles Keliran, Amos Keller d Aug. 18 64 in Florida, J. Kempton, James Knichler d Sept. 18 64, Edwin D. Lee, Aaron Libby, Albanah H. Libby d in rebel prison, Llewellyn Libby, Moses Libby, Capt. Willard Lincoln, Charles F. Lord, Bartice S. Luce, John C. Marston, Orville W. Malcolm, John S. Marsh, James H. Mathews, Edward A. Maxfield, Frederick Maxfield d at China 63, Henry W. Maxfield, Dustan McAllister, Charles McCavron jun., Gardiner F. McDaniel, Burnam McKeene, Franklin Mitchell, Judson A. Mitchell d of disease Dec. 7 62, William W. Murphy, Winthrop Murray, James E. Mosher, Charles H. Nelson, Erastus F. Nelson, John Norris, Thomas Norton, Henry B. Page, Laforest Parmater, James H. Peavey, George S. Percival, Avery Percival d of disease July 30 63, William Perham, Franklin A. Perry, Mark Porter, Abraham R. Powers, Alden H. Priest, Charles Proctor, Lorin Proctor, George H. Ramsell, Henry C. Rice, Franklin D. Robbins, John L. Robbins, William Robbins, Everett Robinson, H. G. Robinson, Timothy Robinson,

Henry A. Rogers, David Savage jun., Orrin L. Seco d Oct. 11 64, John H. Seekins, Eliab W. Shaw, Appleton W. Shorey p Aug. 19 64 d Feb. 64, Edwin Small, Herbert M. Starbird, Augustus H. Starkey d July 64, Samuel C. Starrett, William H. Squires, Benjamin F. Stetson, Charles F. Stevens, Charles B. Stuart, Alvin Sylvester, Henry H. Talbott, Atwell A. Taylor, Samuel A. Taylor, Charles H. Temple, Charles E. Thomas, William L. Toby, William B. Toby, Ambrose E. Trask, James O. Trask, Charles W. Turner, Elias Tyler w July 2 63 d July 15 63, Charles F. Waite, Orren B. Ward d Aug. 10 64 in New Orleans, Wilbur N. Ward, George Wentworth, Abner D. Weeks, Albert R. Ward, Freeman C. Ward, Howard G. Ward, Uriah E. Ward, Thomas B. Washburn, Richard Welch, George Wentworth, Charles W. Weymouth, E. A. Whitney, John Q. A. Whitley, Andrew D. Wiggins, James M. Wright, Charles Worthing, William P. Worthing w May 12 64, James Wyman, Lorenzo York, Edwin F. Young.

Clinton.—Albert Ames, Charles Andrews, Moses H. Arthur, Thomas Armstrong, Benjamin G. Bagley, Franklin Bagley, John H. Balow, George Barrow, Capt. Charles W. Billings d of wounds July 15 63, William M. Brown, Leroy T. Blackwell, Edward P. Blood, Alvin Brann, William Brenney, Charles S. Brimner d 63, John W. Brown, Rufus N. Brown, Capt. Samuel S. Brown, James L. Bush, Eben Burton, Peter Cane, Ezra S. Chase, Francis A. Chamberlin, Edwin J. Chase, James F. Chaney, John D. Chandler, Charles H. Clark or Card, George L. Cole, John S. Cleveland, Horace Cole, Patrick Connor k May 16 64, Jeremiah Conway, James L. Colmer, Patrick Dacey, Oliver W. Dickey d Mar. 17 63, Enos Dow, Gardiner L. Eastman, Shepard Eldridge, Ereeman Emery, John Flarety d of disease June 24 63, Henry R. Flood, Francis P. Furber w May 6 64, Oliver P. Gates, James A. Gardiner, William F. Gerald w 63, Increase F. Goodwin, E. C. Goodwin d Mar. 28 63, Horace Goodwin, Jeremiah Goodwin, John H. Goodale, Lieut. Stephen R. Gordon, H. F. Harwood, George W. Hall, Simon Hall, John C. Hall, Isaac C. Hodgdon, Asa Holt, George W. Holt d Apr. 11 63, John D. Hoffman, Osgood Howland, Q. M. Albert Hunter, Melvin Hunter, Charles A. Jaquith, John M. Jewell, James Johnson, Stephen M. Johnson, Henry P. Jones, Lyman B. Kimball, Jesse Kimball, Samuel Leighton, Amos Leonard w 64, Wilson C. Lewis, Jonathan Lewis, Joseph G. Linnell, Francis Low jun., Nelson Mallett, Alpheust Manson, Alexander McDonald, Albert C. McMaster, John Morrill, John McKenney, Hason McNully, George S. Mullen, Thomas J. Murphy, Milford Nye, Adelbert L. Orr, Oliver P. Paul, William H. Pearson, Herbert D. Perkins, Charles C. Pierce, John G. Pierce, Thomas A. Patter, Samuel D. Prescott, Stephen H. Powell, William Prescott, Michael Quiley, Horatio N. Reed, Ezra R. Reed p June 22 64, John Renchler, Stephen B. Rhodes, Perley H. Richardson, George Ricker, Joseph F. Rolf, Peter Rudnick k Nov. 12 64, John Ryan, Wil-

liam Ryley, Elias D. Rowell, Lieut. Marcus Rowell, Theodore H. Smith, Albert T. Snow, Franklin Snow, Daniel Y. Sullivan, Oscar M. Sabine, Thomas Scanlon, Francis Seede, George E. Snow, Perry Snow, Albion Spurling, James C. Spaulding, Lewis B. Spaulding, John Spikes, Merritt Stinson, Erastus Tarball k May 8 64, Calvin Taylor d Apr. 24 64, James Thurston, Charles F. Tibbetts, John H. Taylor, John Thompson, Jeremiah Thornton, Daniel Thurston, Charles L. Totman d of disease Mar. 2 63, John A. Totman w May 27 63, John F. Townson, Laforest P. True, Montgomery Tuttle, Norman Vault, Henry F. Waldren, James W. Waldren, David S. Wardwell, John C. Walter, Retire W. Webber, Daniel J. Wells, Alfred Weymouth, John Weymouth, Marshall Weymouth, Osgood Weymouth, Warren Weymouth, George Whitten, Otheo W. Whitten, John W. Willey, Charles T. Winslow, Henry Young.

Farmingdale.—James Andrews, Alverdo Averell, Horace W. Baker, Marcellus Blair, George W. Briggs, Edmund J. Brookings, George Campbell, Ezekiel Chapman, John Clery, Charles A. Cooke, James S. Cote, Charles R. Curtis d July 8 64, William H. Curtis w July 1 63, James R. Dill, Joseph C. Dill, Alfred Douglass, George S. Fogg, Sumner Gardiner, Samuel S. Glidden, Jonathan S. Goodrich, John P. Greeley, Timothy Higgins, Benjamin S. Hodgdon, John Holmes, Joel Howe, G. W. Hunt, Charles W. Johnson, Edward Kelley, Joseph S. Lowell, John A. Lyons, Albert McCausland, Alonzo McCausland, Moses B. McCausland, Charles Meader, Charles B. Millett, Gustavus Moore, Henry M. Neal, John H. Pease, J. A. Perkins, Charles T. Rice, George W. Rice, John G. Robie, George H. Seavey, Reuben Seavey, Daniel R. Shaw, Joseph E. Sims, Horace L. Smith, Lieut. Emilus N. D. Small, George H. Stone, Frank Sweetland, William H. Sweetland, James D. Tibbetts, Samuel L. Tibbetts w, S. C. Thomas, John W. Waterhouse, Nathan W. Walker, William Wiley.

Fayette.—Philip C. Adams, C. H. Bacheldor, Osbert L. Basford, Benjamin F. Bruce, Michael Buckley, Milton W. Burnham, Francis A. Bryant, Arthur D. Chase, Lieut. Adolphus J. Chapman, Martin V. B. Clark, Loren S. Clough, Charles L. Crane, Francis A. Crane, Mark F. Ditson, John F. Dwyer, Isaac Emerson, Samuel H. Fifield w Dec. 13 62 d Dec. 29 63, William H. Fish, H. H. Folsom, Stephen H. French, Asst. Surg. Albert G. French, Charles H. H. French, Clarence C. Frost, Stephen Fellows, Lovell L. Gardner, Calvin S. Gordon, Lewis C. Gordon, John C. Gurney, William Hasty, Edgar Hathaway, Charles Hunter, William H. Irish, Charles L. Jones, Edwin C. Jones p Aug. 19 64, Moses I. Jones, Sylvester H. Jones, Daniel Lennon, Henry Magan, John Mangan, Elijah D. Marden, George L. Moore d of wounds May 20 64, Daniel W. Morrill, Timothy Nickoles, Tyler Newton, Albert A. Palmer, Thomas Powers, William H. Richmond w May 19 64, E. P. Sanborn, James Scott, Marcus M. Small, James W. Smith, Robert

Smith jun., Josiah H. Sturtevant, Lewis F. Sturtevant, John H. Thurber, Edward M. True, Lieut. John H. True, Isaac Warren, Samuel D. Weed, James M. Wiswell, Charles W. Wing.

Gardiner.—John E. Atkins, Capt. Eleazer W. Atwood, Col. George M. Atwood, Adj. George E. Atwood, Peter Aliff, Lieut. Ellis W. Ayer k Sept. 9 64, Lieut. Alfred G. Brann, Sanford Brann, Appleton Babb, Edward Bird, James H. Booker, Mark G. Babb, George A. Bowic, Roscoe G. Buck, Daniel Brann d in rebel prison Nov. 1 64, Lieut. Cyrus W. Brann, George H. Baker, William Brann d in hospital Feb. 1 64, James S. Benson, George H. Berry, Charles P. Brann, Lieut. Frederick H. Beecher, Emery H. Brann, S. S. Bennett, Lieut. Thomas A. Brann w at Fair Oaks, Lanson G. Brann d of disease May 11 64, Daniel Booker, Edward Brush, John W. Bennett, John Burke, Michael Burnes, Gideon Bowley jun., Edward Brown, Daniel Brooking, Daniel Black, Emery M. Brann, David R. Campbell, Albert E. Clary, George W. Church, Cornelius Card, George W. Cheney, John H. Crowell, John P. Church, George W. Cross, Abiel Cowen, Pell Clason, George Clark, John Coleman, Patrick H. Cummings, Pell Clason, Albert Dudley, Charles W. Dill, Charles B. Dexter, Ambrose Dudley, Dorson M. Dale, Aaron Dudley, John S. Dennis, Frank W. Dirgen, James Delaney, John Ducott, Ambrose S. Douglass, Silas A. Dixon, Charles E. Deering, J. W. Douglass, Stephen W. Dana, Charles F. Davis, Robert Davis w at Gettysburg July 1 63, Charles W. Dill, Thomas Douglass d Mar. 3 64, Joseph C. Dill, Albert Dudley, Ruel M. Dunlop, Augustus Dudley, I. C. Dalton, Howard Doyle, Randall Eldridge w Aug. 18 64, John H. Emerson, Franklin Eastman, Amasa P. Elwell, B. F. Flanders, E. B. Follett, Charles F. Garry, George W. Gardiner, Q. M. Franklin Glazier, Edward Gould, James A. Goodwin, Ichabod Gray, Nathaniel P. Goodwin, Charles H. Godney, James Gallagher, Benjamin F. Goodwin, William H. Gardiner, Rufus C. Gerry, Frank Gilbert, Fred E. Gowell d Sept. 15 64, William C. Gardiner d Nov. 16 64, C. F. Gray, William Garland, John Grant, George H. Hooker, David Haines, A. M. C. Heath, Ora K. Hinkley, William H. Huntington w at Gettysburg July 9 63, Israel W. Holbrook, Phineus B. Hammond, Henry Harrison, Joseph S. Hill, Charles A. Hildreth, Surg. Thaddeus Hildreth, Silas N. Hinkley, James Horn, Warren Hooker, Lieut. Melvin S. Hutchinson, Albion T. Hutchinson, Ora K. Hinkley, Seth C. Hutchins, William W. Hutchinson, George H. Harrington, George N. Houghton, Daniel R. Hodgdon w Feb. 6 64, William Hall, George Holmes, Charles F. Hutchinson, P. B. Hammond, Charles E. Handy, Joseph E. Hooker, William R. Hutchins, Andrew Hooker, C. A. Hooker, Capt. Charles T. Hildreth, William H. Hodges w Feb. 6 64, George Jackson, Elisha James jun., Abram Jordan, Thomas P. Jordon, William Jordan d Nov. 21 64, Joseph A. Jordan, Stephen E. Johnson

Freeman A. Johnson, Major Kelley, George W. Kelley, Edward Kelley, Samuel W. Kimball jun., Henry Kimball, John P. Kirk, Capt. George S. Kimball, Benjamin C. Kittridge, Alfred W. Knight, John Lawson, Charles F. Lawrence, Lieut. Horatio S. Libby, William Libby jun., Benjamin Lincoln, Ivory Littlefield, Frank Lord, William H. Lunt, Nicholas Maker, Smith R. Morrill, John Montgomery, Amos Muzzy, Augustus W. McCausland w July 1 63, Albert McFarland w Dec. 13 62, Asa Moore, John C. Meader, Rufus S. McCurdy, Charles H. Merrill, John A. Mann, William H. Merrill w June 12 64, Jesse A. Meader, James S. Morang, James H. Morang, Nicholas Maher, George Moore, Charles H. Martin w Feb. 6 64, Alfred A. Mann d of wounds Apr. 22 65, Patrick Mulligan, Peter McCann, George E. Maker, John Miller, Amasa R. Meader, Benjamin A. Merrill, Ansel L. Meader, Thomas McNamara d Aug. 15 64, Clark D. Meader, James H. Morang, Loring C. Marriner, John F. Merrill d Nov. 11 65 in Florida, Mitchell R. Nobridge p June 25, Ingraham P. Nickerson, Gideon P. Noyes, Alden Norton, Luther Oliver, Alfred Oliver, James R. Peacock, Thomas Page, David Page, Charles H. Potter d of wounds June 2 64, David Potter, Almon J. Packard, Jacob Patterson, William S. Peacock, George R. Parsons, Sidney Porter, Lieut. James A. Pray, k June 18 64, Joseph J. Perry, Leander Potter, Samuel F. Pope, C. W. Price, Lorenzo Quint, Joseph A. Ricker, Peter Reves, Benjamin F. Ring, Daniel W. Robinson, James R. Rosignal, John F. Royal, Hiram H. Ricker, George E. Rhodes, John Ray, William H. Robinson p July 63 w in action 64, William J. Rowe, Charles M. Stevens, David H. Stevens, William F. Sherman, Jacob M. Steward, Mandred O. Savage w May 6 64, Everett B. Small, Charles Senaque, William H. Simmons, Capt. George W. Smith, William C. Stoddard, John Shea, H. W. Smith, Leander Stanley, David S. Stevens, Calvin W. Smith, George B. Safford, Benjamin S. Smith, Horace Sturtevant, Martin C. Stephenson, Merrill Savage, Harrison A. Sturtevant, William H. Stackpole, Charles L. Swift, Eugene A. Smith d Aug. 22 64 at New Orleans, James L. Stoddard, Frank W. Sawyer d Oct. 9 64, Alex. Simpson w May 10 64, Timothy W. Sheehan, Robert S. Starbird d Aug. 4 63, Benjamin C. Smith, David S. Stevens, Thomas E. Smith w Apr. 1 65, Naham Spear, George F. Strong, Charles D. Smith p in 64, William K. Savage, Charles Sprague k Dec. 13 62, Aaron Stackpole, James O. Smith, Lieut. Sanford W. Syphers, William F. Swift, Francis A. Taylor, William F. Taylor, Simcon P. Taylor, George F. Taylor, Abijah W. Tripp, George W. Taylor, Silas H. Taylor, George W. Tyler, Martin Tyler w June 3 64, Elbridge Thomas, Caleb Taylor p July 30 64, William F. Taylor, Martin Taylor, John S. Towle, Peter Thorp, Alonzo F. Tinkham, Charles H. Tabor d at Annapolis Sept. 17 63, Leonard L. Taylor, Elijah Towsier, Edmund S. Towsier, Emerson Turner jun., David H. Wakefield, William Wallace, William S. Ward, Charles M. Winslow,

Charles A. Washburn, William B. Webber, Charles H. Welch, Charles W. Webber, William H. Wilson, William White, Owen Woods, William H. H. Waterhouse, Cyrus K. Witham, Chester Whitney p Sept. 27 64, Thomas B. Whitney, George W. Wakefield, Franklin Williams, Stephen D. Wakefield, Andrew Ware, William Wallace, George M. Washburn, Winfield S. Witham, Moses S. Wadsworth, Phineas Witham, James T. Williams, Wesley Webber, George M. Wentworth, Warren E. Welch d Jan. 26 65, Joseph W. Welch, Charles O. Wadsworth w June 24 64, William O. Wakefield, Warren C. Waterhouse, George E. Webber, John M. Webber.

Hallowell.—Cyrus Allen, Eben P. Allen, Moses H. Arthur, John D. Bailey, Asa E. Bates, Elijah H. Barter, William C. Bartlett, Josiah Bean, Rufus Besse, George W. Booker, Albert Borner, Charles M. Burley, Hugh Burns, Charles A. Brown, Albert S. Buswell, Horace E. Choate w Aug. 16 64, George L. Crummett, Alvah H. Davis, Winfield S. Dearborn d of disease June 14 63, George F. Douglass, Thad. H. Fairbanks, Albert Flye, William Flye, William A. Forrest, George A. Francis, Samuel S. George, Owen Getchell, Eugene B. Getchell, William H. Gilman, Edward R. Gould, William C. Gray, Surg. John Q. A. Hawes, William W. Heath, John R. Holt, Joseph E. Howe, James H. Howard, George W. Hubbard, Col. Thomas H. Hubbard, Alvin T. Huntington, Buzzella L. C. Hussey, Horace S. Jackson, Henry A. Johnson, Lewis E. Kauffer, Morris Kennedy, Thomas Keenan supposed prisoner, Waldo B. Keen, William H. Libby d in New Orleans June 28 64, Thomas C. Littlefield, Michael McCollier, Edward Minor, George O. Morrill, Capt. Charles E. Nash, Winslow Niles, John O. Northy, Darius Nye, Simon C. Paine, Lieut. John A. A. Packard, Silas Palmer, Thomas L. Palmer, Charles E. Pinkham, Sanford L. Pinkham, Levi W. Pitts, Ashbury F. Pottle, Elias N. Remick, James K. Reynolds, George S. Ricker d Mar. 21 64, Levi Robinson, John W. Rogers w, George S. Rowell, Lieut. Edwin W. Sanborn, Lieut. John W. Sanborn w Sept. 19, George E. Shurborn, Augustus H. Smith k May 5 64, Emery N. Smith, Thomas Smith d in hospital Oct. 12 64, Richard D. Smith, Michael T. Smith, William R. Stackpole, Nahum R. Stone, Francis B. Swan, Joseph W. Swan, Jeremiah Sullivan, Charles H. Thing, William Thurston, Elijah C. Town, Elisha Towns, Reuben A. Towns, Capt. Orville T. Tuck, Thomas E. Wagoner, John W. Welch, Reuben A. Wentworth, George Whitcom d of wounds June 6 64, Charles H. S. White, George O. White w at Gettysburg, Robert A. Witherell, William P. Wood, Samuel Wynoskey, Dunbar H. Young.

Litchfield.—Charles H. Adams d Oct. 20 62, Thomas B. Aderton p 64, d in prison Dec. 12 64, Franklin A. Bailey, G. W. Baker, Lieut. William C. Barrows, Allen G. Barrows, William Berry, William H. Bosworth, George W. Brown, William O'Brien jun., Cyrus E. Burke, Morrill

Burke, John S. Buker, James H. Buck, Lieut. Joseph W. Burke, Joseph Cameron, John C. Chandler, Charles G. Clifford, William W. Cook d of disease Apr. 1 63, Davis S. Curtis, John H. Davis, George P. Day, George R. Douglass, Clement H. Douglass, John Dyer, Henry D. Earl, Dennis Gatchell, Andrew J. Goodwin, Marcellus Goodwin, Amaziah E. Googins, Levi Gordin, Nathaniel O'Gowell, John D. Gowell, Abiel W. Hall, David Harmon, Augustus Hatch, Joseph S. Hatch, Wilson M. Hattin, Charles M. Hattin, John Holland jun., Daniel G. Huntington, Fred E. Hutchinson, Nelson G. Hutchinson d of disease Aug. 14 63, Benjamin G. Hunter, Lieut. Amos M. Jackson, Joseph E. Jack, Samuel Jackson, William L. Johnson, Thomas H. Lambert, Joseph E. Latham, Joseph Sawyer, John Lewis, Napoleon D. O. Lord, Daniel McAlister, Josiah A. Marston, Joseph Y. Maxwell, Joseph H. Maxwell w Apr. 24 64 d July 5 64, Isaac Meader p 64, George Meader, Joseph Meader, Augustus Merrill, David Mitchell d Sept. 11 64, Alexander McNear, Elijah Nickerson, Jonathan Newell, James O. Nickerson, Edward E. North, Charles E. Parks, Daniel W. Perry, George S. Perry, Charles W. Potter, John Potter, Alden H. Powers, James W. Powers, Correcor K. Richardson k May 6 64, Lorenzo M. Richardson d Apr. 13 65, James Ricker, Daniel W. Robinson, Andrew S. Robinson, Charles G. Runnells, George E. Safford, John D. Smith w June 22 64, David G. Smith w May 17 64, Charles A. Smith, Richard Spear, Col. Isaac W. Starbird, Charles D. Starbird w Aug. 14 64, William W. Stevens, James O. Stevens, Joseph B. Stevens, George N. Thurlow, Orrin A. True, Daniel G. True, Anson Turner, Jones M. Waire, George D. Wakefield, George S. Wedgewood, Newton J. Wedgewood, Baptiste Willet jun., William C. Williams, Henry Wilson, Tom Wolf, Daniel W. Woodbury, William Wyman.

Manchester.—Alonzo C. Atkins w Oct. 2 64, John H. Avery, Bradford S. Bodge, Elbridge Y. Brainard d June 21 64, Edward A. Bowman, James Brazor, William C. Blake, Heman B. Carter d in rebel prison Jan. 20 64, Alonzo Campbell, Hiram W. Campbell, John B. Campbell w at Gettysburg 63, Leonard Dearborn, Joseph L. Dow d Apr. 26 65, Nathaniel F. Dow, Lieut. Loring Farr, Frank S. Harriman d Jan. 10 64, John H. Haskell, John Harlor, Joseph T. Hewin, Thomas Hill, William H. Hock d at home Aug. 10 63, Elias Howard, John F. Hutchinson, Charles F. King, Voramous Kimball, Charles W. Lincoln, John P. Lowell d of disease Aug. 7 63, George A. Lovering d July 20 63, Byron Lowell, Ira Mason, Thomas Mason, James F. Mears, William F. Nickerson, Augustus Parsons, Charles W. Sinclair, James Smith, Joseph A. Spencer, Marshall Thaxter, Jairus Towle, James Wade, Daniel H. Wheaton, Alden Wright, Marcellus Wells.

Monmouth.—James H. Allen, Charles W. Ayer, Edwin F. Bailey, Samuel W. Barker, David Bartlay, Mathias A. Benner, Samuel D. Blake, Samuel T. Blake d of wounds June 5 64, Lieut. Ara C. Brooks d Sept. 26 62, Horace Burrill, Michael Burke, John S. Chandler, Wil-

liam B. Chick w May 20 64, James H. Chick, Leander L. Clark, Simon Clough, David H. Coburn, William Coburn, Con Collins, Charles H. Crowell, C. F. Cummings, Alexander H. Day, Charles E. Day d in Libby Prison Dec. 19 64, Silenus Decker, George E. De Witt d of disease Nov. 9 64, Almon B. Donnell, Edwin L. Donnell, James E. Dudley, Edward Durgin, Nathaniel J. Emerson, Charles C. Ellis p June 30 64, Stone G. Emerson, Warren Farrar, James S. Field, Lemuel T. Field d Apr. 23 64, Andrew J. Fogg, Daniel W. Folsom, Alpheus S. Folsom, George D. Frost d Sept. 64, George W. H. Frost, Horace C. Frost, Samuel A. Frost, William B. Frost, John Fuller, John F. Furbush, David H. Gilman, William Gray, Joseph D. Greenlief, Alanson G. Hall, David S. Hall, George E. Hathane, Willard K. Hathorn, William C. Hannaford, Charles H. Hiuklay k May 12 64, Joseph E. Howard, John F. Howard, George S. Hutchinson, James Jaquith d Dec. 1 63, John H. Johnson p Sept. 16 64, Thompson S. Keenan p 64, George J. Ketcham, Samuel J. King, Philip Kighrigan, George L. Landers, Lewis Lane, Lyman E. Leach, Benjamin F. Leighton p June 29 64, Cephas H. Leighton, Charles H. Leighton, George W. Marston, David T. Moody, Frank G. Moody, Frank S. Mountfort, Charles E. Nason, Charles A. Norcross, Constant F. Oakman, William Paddaux, John Perry, James A. Pettingill d of disease Jan. 12 63, Andrew B. Pinkham, Joseph W. Pinkham, Charles E. Plummer w May 5 64, Charles H. Prescott, James M. Prescott, Herald A. Price, Wilbur F. Priest, George H. Putney p at Antietam, Edwin G. Randall, Charles A. Reed d Feb. 17 64, William Regan, Carlton K. Richardson, Edward A. Richardson, Lieut. James D. Robie, Frank Ronco, James F. Rowe, William Rowkes, Albert J. Sharp, William H. Shorey d July 4 63, Josiah Smith, Jeremiah Spelman, Lucias C. Stockin, Lander C. Thompson, Charles F. Thurston, Jerry E. Thornton, Nathaniel W. Titus, Howard P. Todd, John F. Tolman, Samuel T. Torsey, Charles E. Towle, William A. Tozier, Francisco Wadsworth, Cyril N. Walker, Thomas Ward, Peter Wedge, Philip Wedge, Edward P. White w Apr. 1 65, Edward Wilkes, John A. Wilcox w at Antietam 64, David Wilson d of disease Mar. 8 63, Samuel F. Wing, Samuel S. Wyman.

Mt. Vernon.—Charles A. Allen, James M. Allen, Jonathan Allen, Orlando V. Andrews, John Bartlett k Apr. 1 65, Charles P. Bazin, George W. Bean, Moses T. Bean, George Blake, John D. Blake, James Bennett, D. C. Bagley, Josiah P. Bradbury, John Bubier, Alvin Butler, Henry H. Cain, George A. Carson d Nov. 21 64, Almon B. Carr, Gilman N. Carr, Stephen Carroll, Benjamin J. Cram, Stephen A. Cram, Charles B. Creighton, Henry A. Davis d May 5 63, Samuel Davis, Heman N. Dexter, Charles Dolloff, John Doe, Hiram T. Drew, George E. Dudley, Calvin Dunn, Cornelius Dutton, Joseph W. Fogler, Frank M. Furber d of disease Sept. 19 65, Charles H. Gordon, Emery H. Gordon w May 27 63, John H. Gordon, John S. Gordon, Henry S. Gordon, Samuel H.

Gordon d of wounds June 30 63, Nelson Gould, Madison F. Glidden, Benjamin Hamilton, William H. Hantoon, George W. Hanna d Dec. 14 64, Leroy D. Hopkins d Dec. 26 64, Thomas S. Hopkins, Lieut. George C. Hopkins, Frank Hubbard, Samuel G. Hutchinson, William C. Jackson, William H. Jackson, Charles N. King, Erastus O. Kelley, Gancelo King d July 30 63, George E. Knox, John A. King w May 27 63, Edwin L. Ladd, Edson M. Lougee, Nicholas R. Lougee, Delano Leighton w, Leander S. Leighton d July 18 63, Timothy Leighton, James E. Linscott, William McGoud, Harthor Marston, William B. Morse, Stephen Norton jun., Charles Oaks, Melvander Packard, Benjamin F. Paul w 64, Fred B. Philbrick, Dudley O. Philbrick, Maurice S. Philbrick, Milton P. Philbrick, Lemuel Porter, Orestes H. Porter d Mar. 8 63, Orville Porter, George Prentice, John Ryan p Apr. 9 65, George O. Reed, Joshua B. Smith, Henry G. Smith, John Smith, Arthur Smith, Marcellus Smith w May 12 64, Ezra Smith w Sept. 4 64, James Shaw, Leander Shaw, Richard Shorey, Lloyd H. Snell, Francis C. Stewart, John M. Stockwell, Emulus D. Small, Hilton H. Sidelinger, James M. Stevens, George A. Storer d Aug. 24 64, John Swatz, Charles H. Smith w May 12 64, Everett Thing, Charles Thompson, John R. Teague, Walter Vail, Joseph Ward, James Wardwell, Elisha L. Wells, George Whittier, James L. Whittier, Samuel Whitney, Albert L. Willis, John Willitt, Charles B. Wyman, Lieut. George W. Woods.

Pittston.—William Allen, Charles Allen, Edmund Allen, Alvin G. Bailey d June 22 63, Hiram Barker, John Berry, George L. Blair w July 13 63, William Blair, Eli Blair, John F. Blodgett, George H. Blodgett, Eben N. Brann, Edward Brown, Eben Brookings w Aug. 16 64, Samuel C. Brookings k July 2 63, John Brookings, Mark C. Cass w Oct. 19 64, Elisha S. Chase, John L. Clark, William Connor, James S. Colburn, Isaac Crocker, Benjamin F. Crocker, Llewellyn Crocker, Roland H. Cutts, John Desmond, William Day d Apr. 19 64, Fred Dobson, Michael Donovan, E. H. Doyle, Thomas Doyle, John G. Drake, Edwin Dudley, Lewis H. Dudley, Lewis C. Dudley, William H. Dudley, Charles E. Fillebrown, O. B. Frank, John Gallagher, Wilbert H. Gilman, Frederick Goud, Humphrey Grant, John Grant, George W. Goodwin, Albert Goodwin, Hamilton Goodwin, Joseph H. Goodwin, James A. Hall, William D. Hanover, George T. Haley, Benjamin B. Hanson, Adj. Charles C. Hinds, Enoch Hollis jun. p Aug. 25 64, Charles Hunt, Kingsbury Hunt, Lewis Hunt d Dec. 4 64, Reuben Heseltine, Thomas Hunnewell, Charles A. James, James Jackson, Josephus James w July 3 63, George W. James jun., Hiram S. James, Lewis W. James d of disease Apr. 9 63, Charles H. Jones, Albert Jordan d of disease Mar. 19 63, Joseph C. King, William King d of wounds June 18 64, William Katon d in New Orleans Oct. 4 64, Howard Lamson, Lieut. Eugene Leeman, Clarence Leeman, Elbridge Mames d of disease Dec. 10 62, Alden Marson, Charles B. Mansir d at home

July 10 64, Alden Marson, Benjamin Marson d of wounds July 11 64, George H. Martin, Sawyer McLaughlin, Charles W. Moody, Edwin W. Moody, Leonard Moody, Lucius Moody, Edward Morton, Edward Mosher d on transport May 23 64, John Moulton, Wesley Murphy d in hospital Aug. 12 64, William H. Noyes, William W. Paris w June 4 63 p Dec. 18 64, P. W. Parker, William H. Paris, Melvine Parsons, George W. Palmer, James H. Peacock, Hartley Peasley, Myrick Perham p June 22 64, Ellery Pinkham, Thomas D. Pinkham, William Pinkham d at Point of Rocks Aug. 13 64, Mellen Potter, David Pottle, Moses Pottle, Hiram Pratt, Loren A. Pushard, Fred P. Pulsifer, Charles E. Ramsdell w May 6 64, Sew. D. Ramsdell, Eben Richardson, Bradford H. Reed, Jesse Reed, T. A. Richardson, Capt. Asbury C. Richards, Daniel W. Robinson, Patrick Ryan, David F. Shea, Lincoln L. Sheldon, Joseph W. Stuart, Joseph F. Silver, O. A. Sibley, Joseph A. Shea, James L. Small w May 18 64, David Small d of wounds May 13 64, Calvin C. Smith, John H. Sprague, John B. Stevens, George W. Stevens w July 15 64, John Stewart, Harrison Stewart, A. M. Stilphen, John W. Tarr, Henry Thompson, James F. Thompson, Jesse M. Troop, Lieut. Melvin C. Wadsworth, Alphonso R. Warren, Charles M. Warren, Charles N. Ware, Moses A. Ware, Warren Ware, Auguste Wagner, Charles E. Webster, Frederick L. Wells, Joseph A. White, David White, Pary R. Winslow, Albert O. Wood, John Wyman, Lieut. George T. Yeaton, Benjamin Young w July 3 63.

Readfield.—W. H. H. Adams d Apr. 18 63, Freeland N. Albee w, George L. Armstrong, Reuben Atwood, George R. Allen, James Barnes, Milton A. Bean, Edward Beathan, Benjamin B. Brown, Charles C. Brown w July 18 d at Hilton Head Dec. 5 61, Samuel E. Brown d Mar. 18 63, Charles H. Bubier, George B. Bodwell, Walter C. Boyington, Charles H. Chapman d Mar. 19 63, William Coakley, Charles B. Cobb, Lewis E. Clark, Albanus Clough w June 3 64, Francis D. Clough, John S. Craig, Edwin H. Cram, Charles S. Crowell, Robert M. Cunningham, Capt. Hiram A. Dalton, Charles L. Davenport, Thomas Devins, George Diplock, William H. Dunham, J. P. Dudley, Orrin C. Estes, Elnathan S. Fairbanks d July 7 63, Dudley S. Fogg, Enos Foster w d Sept. 4 63, Francis J. Folsom, Edwin Freeman, John Galvin, Stillman P. Getchell, John W. Gilman w Sept. 30 64, Martin Goding, Robert Gordon, Daniel E. Gordon, Joel H. B. Goss, George W. Graves d of wounds, Charles E. Hall, Charles W. Hamlin, Abba C. Hicks, Henry Holmes, Jonathan Howe, William H. Hunt, Jefferson D. Hunton, Emery L. Hunton, William H. Hutchins, George W. Jackson, Noah Jewett 2d, Dennis B. Jewett, Joseph P. Johnson, Moses King, Frederick S. Knowlton, James M. Ladd d Mar. 7 63, George M. Lane, Frank Lancaster, William H. F. Libbey, Samuel Lisherness, John Little, Daniel H. Lovejoy, Frank Manson, Levi Martin, F. R. McKeen, William Morrill, Frank J. Norton, Charles E. Palmer

Ansel B. Perkins, Nathan Peva, Charles H. Philbrick, Henry Pooler, John Putman, C. V. Putten, A. A. Robertson, William L. Robbins, Joseph F. Rogers, Michael Russell, Lieut. George A. Russell, Nahum Q. Sanborn, Thomas Sawtelle, Gustavus Smith, Lucias Smith, Nathan Smith, Asa V. Starville, Daniel Sullivan, John B. Tarr, Dexter Taylor, Silas C. Thomas, H. C. Thomas, Ferdinand Tinker jun., Charles H. Torrey d Apr. 28 65, James Turner, George H. Waugh, Lewis Webber, Nathan Wentworth, John M. Williams, George R. Williams, Leonard L. Wing, Thomas J. Woodworth, Eben H. Wing, Horace G. Ycaton.

Rome.— Benjamin Austin, Arthur E. Charles, Benjamin F. Charles w at Gettysburg 63, William H. Cook, Lorenzo Cookson, George H. Cunningham, Moses Cunningham, William Dinnon, Hartley Easters, Frederick Z. Eaton, Charles Edwards, James H. Erskine, George Fairbanks, George E. Fifield, Ebenezer Foss d Jan. 1 63, William H. Foss, Levi Gorden, John McGraw, Ira Hammon, Charles Hunnan, David M. Kelley, Otis B. Kelley, John Loftus, Joseph P. Littlefield, Edward L. Martin d Mar. 3 63, Mark McLaughlin, Abram I. Meader, William H. Merrow, William Meyor, Baxter C. Moshier, Charles R. Moshier, George Moshier jun., Israel Moshier, William Moshier, Abram H. Mundy, Albert Page, Andrew C. Perkins, Hezekiah S. Perkins, Robert Perkins, Robert A. Ripley, Edward A. Robbins, Emons Robinson, John F. Robinson, Isaiah M. Sawtelle, Levi E. Stevens, Samuel I. Stevens, Charles Taylor, William Thomas, Edward Thompson, Henry Turner, William H. Ward jun., Moses Warren, Increase E. Watson.

Sidney.— Henry A. Annis, William A. Arnold, Charles E. Avery w and p May 5 64, Artemus R. Bacon, Charles H. Bartlett, William H. Bean w May 27 63, William Bennett, Thomas S. Benson, Hartson M. Bragg, Austin Bragg, George B. Brown, William M. Burgess, Charles Butler, Edward Butler, Frank Butler, Alfred L. Burgess d July 4 63, Ephraim L. Chamberlain, Enoch S. Chase, Lieut. Martin V. B. Chase, Lorenzo D. Clark d Oct. 8 63, George A. Clark, Franklin L. Connor, Amasa L. Cook, Benjamin T. Curtis d Aug. 5 63, Jedediah Cronkhite, Thomas J. Cunningham, Henry C. Davenport d May 6 63, Roscoe G. Davenport d Feb. 27 63, Charles H. Davis, Andrew Denifer, John Dexteeter, Benjamin F. Dow, Henry J. Dyer d on transport Oct. 12 64, Sullivan Ellis, William Ellis, Patrick Falney, Eben M. Field, Albus T. Field, Joseph F. Field, Eben M. Field, Timothy R. French w June 3 64, Mark Frost, Joseph A. Gray, Horace Hall, Henry A. Hallett, Q. M. John Ham, Enoch B. Hamlin, Albert H. Hallett, Simon C. Hastings, H. W. D. Hayward, William W. Hersom, Melville Irish, John Kelley, Harvey M. Leighton, Granville B. Libby, Joseph M. Lincoln, Samuel S. Longley, Sewall Lovejoy w May 6 64, David Low, David A. Low, John Mahon, Fred H. Mann k June 3 64, James S. Marble p May 10 63, Darius Meader, Daniel McLaughlin, John McLaughlin, John McRay, Winslow

H. McIntire d of wounds June 15 64, Charles H. Nason d Aug. 1 64. Hiram B. Nichols, Thomas M. Packard, David O. Parks, Henry R. Perkins, Mulford B. Reynolds p June 24 64, William H. Reynolds, George M. Reynolds w, Asa Robbins d Sept. 22 64. Hiram Robinson, George W. Rollins, Joseph Royal, Edward B. Sanderson, Charles W. Sanderson d of wounds June 18 64, Charles E. Sawtelle, Justine A. Sawtello, Samuel W. Scofield, Charles Sherman d Mar. 24 63, A. B. Sibley, Augustine Smiley d at Stevensburgh Va. Jan. 5 64, Eben Springer, George E. Staples, Jeremiah C. Stephens, Daniel Sughire, Jethro H. Sweat w May 16 64, William H. Stewart, Leavitt Thayer, James W. Vanwart, Silas N. Wait, George Whitney, Alexander Wilson, Richard W. Withee, Alonzo Wixon d Aug. 27 63, Edward Wixon, Vernal A. Woodcock, Adj. Joseph T. Woodward.

Unity Plantation.—Orison T. Brown, George W. Flagg, Sicard Felix, George A. Hanson, Elisha Libby, Joseph McClure, William A. Powers.

Vassalboro.—Benjamin Adams, Peter Aikin d in hospital Nov. 13 65, George J. Allen, George E. Allen, James U. Atwood, Charles L. Austin, William A. Austin w Mar. 27 63, Stilman G. Bailey d Nov. 24 62, George Baker, George Baldwin, George W. Barnes, Lieut. Edwin C. Barrows, Charles Baxter, Isaac F. Bourne, Oliver Brackett, Joseph O. Bragg, Robert C. Bragg, Lewis Bragg, Jefferson D. Bragg, Robert C. Brann, Hiram N. Brann, Frederick Bridge, Benjamin Bubier, C. D. Bubier, Ambrose Burgess d Dec. 26 62, Antoine Cady, Michael Cain, Darius Cain, James R. Carney, Henry F. Chadwick, Samuel Chute, Edwin W. Clark, George W. Clifford, Robert Cole, Edmund G. Coleman, Charles E. Collins, William E. Cox, Charles S. Crowell, John Dalton, Albert F. Day, H. G. Dickey, Samuel K. Doe, Lewis B. Doe accidentally k Jan. 4 63, James R. Eaton, John Emerson, James S. Emery, William English, Redford M. Estes, John H. Estes w July 2 63, Gustavus K. Estes k Oct. 27 63, William D. Ewes, H. A. Ewes w July 1 64, George W. Fairfield, Orrin Farnham, Lorenzo Farrington, Elbridge C. Fassett d July 12 63, Andrew Flanigan, Thomas Flanigan, John H. Frazier, Charles A. Freeman, John M. Fogg, Willard O. Fogg, Robert M. Fossett d Oct. 25 62, Joseph E. Fossett, Norman H. Fossett, James Footman, George H. Gardner, Henry W. Gardner, Joseph C. Gardiner, Abraham Gorow, Eliheu Getchell, Van T. Gilbert, Charles Gibson w in action May 27 63, Joseph A. Glazier, E. R. Goff, Lawrence Griffin, Rishworth Gray, Henry A. Hamilton, Charles L. Hamlin w at Gettysburg 63, James H. Handy d Apr. 17 63, John Hart, Michael Harmon, Edwin P. Hatch w, Michael J. Hanlin, William P. Hawes, G. Hayford, Henry Heath, Charles H. Holt, Stephen A. Hoyt p July 1 63, C. W. Hussey, Isaac Hussey, George H. Hussy k in action May 12 64, Waterman T. Hutchins, John F. Irving d May 18 63, James W. Irving, Preston B. Jones, R. F. Jordan, William Keaton, William Keefe,

Robert J. Kitchen d Sept. 30 64, L. R. Lambard, Samuel R. Latte, Wardman Littlefield, Ezra B. Lord, Prescott M. Lord, George M. Lufkins, H. W. Lyon, Lieut. Thomas A. Maxfield, John McCormick w in head at Manassas, William McCormick, Fred E. Mellen, Shepherd H. Merrow, James McGuin, Horace S. Mills p Apr. 1 65, Albion B. Mills d of wounds Aug. 7 63, Jacob N. McKay p May 2 63 w, Artemas McKay, Robert McMahon, Peter McNalley, Simon Morrison, Charles A. Morse w 63, Thomas Moody, Alexander Murrey, Daniel Nicholas, James Nicholas, John Olson, Joseph P. Phillips, James Phillips, Frank W. Pierce, Greenlief Pillsbury, John T. Pratt, Albert H. Pratt, Orrin Prebble, H. F. Priest k at Gettysburg July 1 63, Edward A. Priest d at New Orleans Mar. 7 65, James S. Priest, N. P. Randall, William Reed, John Regan, F. T. Reynolds, Orson F. Richardson d Oct. 62, Edward Rice, Reuben F. Robbins, Oliver P. Robbins, Harlan P. Robbins, Lieut. Henry H. Robbins, Albert F. Roberts, George W. Sabin, Isaiah C. Sabins, Varnum B. Saulsbury, Charles H. Savage, Warren Sennett, Warren Seward p from Aug. 18 64 to Mar. 65, Charles F. Shaw, Edmund R. Shaw d of wounds Apr. 24 64, G. F. Shaw, Eugene Shaw, George Shaw, Charles W. Shaw, Walter B. Shaw w May 12 64, Melville B. Sherman d Apr. 9 63, Charles Simpson, Robert H. Sinclair, Lieut. Bradford W. Smart, Robert Smart, Sylvester Smart, Wilbur F. Snow d of wounds June 1 64, W. M. Starkey d Mar. 13 63, William R. Starkey, Samuel J. Starkey, Alonzo Stillings, Charles Sullivan, William Sweeney, Frank P. Taber d at Warrenton, William F. Taber, Charles F. Tarbell k in action May 27 63, C. W. Taylor, John Tibbetts p Sept. 16 64, William W. Tibbetts, C. E. Tobey, Warren H. Tobey, Josiah Totten, William I. Towne, J. M. Underwood, George H. Waldron d Apr. 15 63, George W. Ward, Henry Ware, Edwin A. Warren, A. S. Webber, Gustavus H. Webber w in action 63, Virgil H. Webber k at Gettysburg July 1 63, Charles E. Webber d Apr. 4 63, Benjamin Weeks, William White, James D. White, Hollis M. White, Henry W. White, George C. Wentworth, Edwin A. Wentworth, Franklin Wentworth d Feb. 6 64, William Wentworth, George H. Willey, Samuel W. Wood, Jacob H. Woodsum w May 27 63, Ed. E. Worth, Francis Worth d at Washington Jan. 14 64, Benjamin F. Worth w Aug. 18 64.

Vienna.--Robert Baldwin, George W. Barker, Isaac A. Bent, James H. Bean, Leonard Bean, John Brown, Orlando Brown, Rice Brown, George W. Briggs, Charles S. Bunker, Jonathan Burgess, Nahum Cole, Joseph O. Colley, Valentine S. Cumner, Almon Cunningham, Edward E. Davis, Henry E. Dexter p July 1 63, Lendall C. Davis, Emulus M. Dearborn, Calvin H. C. Dearborn, Henry F. Dowst, John Alanson Dowst w May 19 64, Selden M. Dowst, Sewall Dolloff, Samuel D. Eaton, Frank Fairbanks, Josiah M. Fellows, Freeman C. Foss, Asst. Surg. Stillman P. Getchell, Dennis Grover d Nov. 20 62, Noah Hoyt, Upham

A. Hoyt, Isaac M. Hutchins, George R. Ireland, John F. Johnson, Fred A. H. Jones, Silas R. Kidder, Samuel W. Kimball, Charles W. Kimball, Charles Ladd, Anthony W. Little, George Lord, Arno Little, Ethan Little, Eugene E. Mooers, John Augustus Morrill, John Morrill, Nathaniel B. Moulton, Charles L. Nichols, Charles E. Philbrick d in prison Dec. 28 64, James A. Pettengall, Augustus F. Smart, George A. Smith w May 6 64, Ephraim M. Tibbetts, Llewellyn Tozier, Daniel Tozier, Marcellus Wells, Alvah Whittier, Emulus F. Whittier, Fred M. Whittier, Henry Whittier, Howard Whittier, John Almon Whittier, Perley Whittier, Reuben D. Whittier, Charles H. Wight, Martin V. B. Williamson, Richard H. Wills, John R. Witham d in hospital July 3 65.

Waterville.—Charles Abear, Manley Allen, George E. Alexander, Leroy Atkinson, John Avery, Col. Isaac S. Bangs, Charles Bacon, Andrew J. Basford, John H. Bacon, Alexander Bailey, John W. Barnes, John H. Bates, William Bates k at Gettysburg July 1 63, Nelson G. Bartlett, Portal M. Black, John Blair, Charles H. Blackstone, Daniel Blackstone, Capt. William E. Brooks, George C. Blackstone, William Blentine w, Bennett Bickford, Cyrus Bickford, Hiram Billings, Asst. Surg. Frank Bodfish, Warren Boothby, Henry H. Bowden, Lieut. Martin T. V. Bowman, Orrin Bracket, Elisha R. Branch, Milton H. Branch, James Brown, William W. Brown, John Bubier p, Levi Bushy, George H. Bryant, Charles M. Branch, John G. Calder, Joseph Cary, Henry A. Chandler, George Chase, Isaac Check, Albert M. Clark, Charles H. Clark, Selden I. Clifford, Augustus Campbell, Moses W. Cook w at Gettysburg July 1 63, Andrew Cookran, Alonzo Copp, Lieut. William H. Copp, John H. Caruth, Prentice M. Cousins, Levi Coyonette, Carlton Cress, Charles E. Cross, Joseph Cross, Francis M. Cunningham, Walter L. Cummings, Arba S. Davis, Daniel B. Davis, Octavus A. Davis p Sept. 16 64 d in prison Nov. 14 64, George H. Dearborn, Thomas Dearborn, George Delaware, William H. Dewolfe, Henry A. Dore, Levi A. Dow, George H. Downs, Nelson Drake, Frank Dusty w May 12 64, Hadley P. Dyer w May 27 63, James A. Dyer, Luther Ellis w June 6 64, Paul Enwan w Apr. 23 64, Stephen Ellis, Sullivan Ellis, Francis H. Emery, Leander H. Evans, Nathaniel S. Emery, William H. Farnham, Lieut. C. A. Farrington d of wounds June 27 64, Dennis M. Foster, Dudley C. Frazier, George B. Frezzille, Henry W. Frost, Franklin Q. Fuller, Moses H. Gallefer p Sept. 16 64, John Garland w May 17 63, George Garney, Ezekiel Gerald, Lieut. George C. Getchell, J. F. Gibbs, George R. Gleason, Russell Gleason, Albert J. Gray, Joseph Greene, Lieut. Alonzo Goff, Daniel F. Goodwin, John F. Goodwin, Lieut. Foster D. Goodrich, George Gormier, Charles W. McGuyer, William H. Ham d Nov. 25 64, Fred C. Hatch, Joseph H. Hatch, Wilson Hawes, Thomas G. Herbert, Milford Hersom, Samuel T. Hersom, William H. Hersom, Albert H. Higgins, George Hill,

Frank E. Hitchings, Hiram Horn w Oct. 10 64, Llewellyn Horn, David F. Houghton, Lieut. John H. Hubbard w in action May 27 63, Lieut. George W. Hubbard, Henry C. James, Frank Jilcott, George J. Jones, Sidney Keith, John King, John J. Kirby, Sylvanus Knox, William Knox, Chap. Henry C. Leonard, Capt. Addison W. Lewis, Lieut. Edward C. Leon 2d, David J. Lewis, Henry H. Libby, Charles W. Loudon, William Love, Charles W. Low w, William H. Low, Frank B. Lowe, A. M. Lowell, Charles F. Lyford d Dec. 14 62, James M. Lyford p July 1 63, William Henry Macartney, Joseph Marshall, Daniel E. Martin, Hugh McDonald, Deugald McDonald, Harrison Merchant, Charles W. Merrill, Daniel McNeal, John McGilvey, Timothy McLaughlin w Feb. 6 64, Daniel Magrath, John Morrison, Earnest Morton, Francis B. Mosher, Madison Mosher, George Mayers jun., Charles D. Murphy, Joseph Murrey, Lewis Murrey, George E. Muzzey, George E. Muzzey, William H. Newland, Frank H. Oliver, Ezekiel Page, Benjamin Parker, John H. Parker w July 27 64, Orlando I. Pattee, John M. Peavey, Charles H. Penney, Everett A. Penney, Ira D. Penney d in rebel prison Jan. 10 65, William H. Penney d at New Orleans Mar. 5 64, James L. Perkins, Howard Perkins, Richard Perley, Charles Perry, George Perry, George Pierce, Lieut. Andrew Pinkham, Edwin Plummer, John H. Plummer, Ephraim Pooler, Joseph Pooler d July 14 64, Andrew H. Porter, John Porter, Edmon E. Prescott, Peter Preo, Alexander W. Pulcifer, Clement Quimby, George Ranco, William Rankins, Lorenzo D. Ray, Robert Rey, Joseph Richards, Moses Ring, John Roderick, David Rowan, Ervin J. Rogers, Addison H. Rowe, Joseph Sands, Capt. George S. Scammon, Stephen D. Savage w May 6 64, James A. Sawyer, Edgar Scates w Sept. 30 64 d June 3 65, William J. Sharp, Resolve Shaw, Alfred Shepherd, Elbridge Shepherd, Richard A. Shepherd k at battle of the Wilderness May 6 64, Lieut. Charles R. Shorey, Albert R. Smiley, Charles N. Smiley, Allen Smith, James T. Smith d Nov. 29 62, John M. Smart, Martin B. Soule w, Josiah Scule d June 6 65, Cyrus Southards, Nathan F. Spauldin, Edwin C. Stevens k Aug. 18 64, George E. Stevens, William H. Stevens, William D. Stevens, Capt. William A. Stevens, Charles H. Stewart, Nathan M. Sturtevant, Reward A. Sturtevant, Martin Tallows k Oct. 8 64, Vedar Tashus, Got Teatlip, George Teatlip, Adin B. Thayer p 64, George S. Thing, David T. Thomas, John P. H. Thomas, James Thompson, James H. Thorn, Samuel J. Thayer, Albert F. Tozier, Henry M. Tozier, Capt. Henry E. Tozier k Dec. 10 64, Walter N. Tozier w Apr. 9 64 d in hands of enemy Apr. 14 64, George C. Tracy, Alexander Trask, Elbridge Trask, Thomas E. Treson, Levi Vique, James Wade, N. A. Ware, Andrew P. Watson, James H. Webb, James B. Welch, Moses A. Welch, David Woodbury, James O. West w May 12 64 d May 23 64, Howard W. Wells w at Fredericksburg, John C. Willey, George A. Wilson, Henry Wingate, Hiram C. Winslow, An-

drew J. Williams, Albert B. Witham, William W. Wyman d of wounds June 1 63, Hiram Wyman, Hiram R. Wyman, Increase Wyman, Eugene H. Young.

Wayne.—Samuel W. Adams, Paschal B. Allen, Thomas J. Bartlett, Benjamin F. Berry, Square F. Bishop, Josiah M. Bishop d Nov. 2 64, James Bontin, David L. Boyle, Orison S. Brown, Freeman W. Bunnell, James H. Carson, Martin Cassey, James Colkins, Thomas Clark, Charles M. Connor, Othna Crosby, Francis M. Cumper, Edmund F. Davis, James Davis, Patrick McDermott, Edward G. Dexter, George M. Dexter, Henry A. Dexter, Nathan P. Downing, Sidney F. Downing, Lieut. Henry N. Fairbanks w Apr. 23 64, Q. M. O. A. Fillebrown, John Forrester, Levi F. Foss d Jan. 12 65, William H. H. Foss, Albion B. Frost, Lieut. Clarence C. Frost, David G. Frost, Charles Hall, Lieut. George W. Hall, Edwin W. Harrington, Michael Hart, Chauncy Higgins, William H. House, F. A. Hutchinson d Dec. 24 64, Seth W. Jennings, William H. Johnson, William Jones, Cyrus Keller, James Kelley, Elijah Knapp, Davis E. Lane, Daniel Lothrop, Charles M. Lovejoy w 64, George G. Luce, John Maguire, Andrew J. Maxim d Nov. 18 62, Benjamin F. Maxim, Daniel H. Maxim, Charles H. McNear, James Murphy, Solomon A. Nelke, Capt. Grafton Norris, George O. Norris, Augustus Parlin, Joseph A. Penley, Sewell Pettingill, Adelbert Pratt, William W. Pratt, Elias H. Raymond, John S. Raymond, John R. Raymond, Russell F. Reynolds, Charles V. Richards, E. K. Richardson, Abington H. Ridley, John P. R. Sleeper, Elhanan Smith, Lieut. Joseph O. Smith, Orrin A. Snow, John L. Spear d Dec. 29 64, James B. Stetson, George S. Sturtevant, Valmore Sturtevant, William V. Sturtevant, Cleveland Swift, Millard F. Thing, Henry W. Towns, James O. Trask, John E. Welch, William Wilson, Charles E. Wing, Leonard L. Wing d in hospital at New Orleans, Llewellyn T. Wing, Lewis H. Wing k before Petersburg Sept. 11 64, William A. Young w June 2 64.

West Gardiner.—Arthur B. Andrews, Hiram Babb, Jonathan C. Bartlett, Charles H. Bailey, John Blanchard jun., Lieut. Alfred G. Brann, Calvin N. Brann, John E. Brann w May 6 64, David Campbell, F. A. Chesley, Daniel M. Cole d July 30 63, Charles O. Crosby d Aug. 12 64 at New Orleans, Allen T. C. Crowell, William H. Crosby, R. Cunningham, James A. Cunningham, Oliver L. Dennison, Charles E. Dillingham, Charles H. Dill, John Edgecomb, A. K. P. Edwards, William W. Eslar, Benjamin F. Fairbanks, Edwin Fairbanks, William H. Fairbanks, George S. Fogg, W. Forrest, George W. Fuller, Gustavus Fuller, Gardiner H. Fuller, George W. Garland, Hannibal George, Alfred Grover w June 2 63, George E. Grover, Lester Guilford k Feb. 64, Charles E. Howard, David H. Haines, Hiram Haines, William F. Haines, Robert G. Hildreth d 63, John T. Hatch, William H. Jewett, Charles O. Knox, August Kuchew, James Marston, George E. McCausland d July 28 63, Charles H. Merrill, F. L. Merrill w 64, M. A. Morse,

James A. Mosher, Joseph H. Neal, George W. Newell, George Newell, Simon Nudd, William Parker, Dexter W. Page, Jacob Page w at Antietam, Charles W. Patterson, Solomon E. Peach w 64, Edward Peacock jun., Solomon Peacock, Thomas A. Pinkham, Augustus B. Plummer, Ansel L. Potter, Emerald M. Potter, Simeon Potter, John A. Potter, Rosco H. Potter, George F. Reed, James W. Robinson, James Robinson, Gardiner Roberts jun., George A. W. Rooker, George Ross, Alonzo Sampson, Elisha P. Seavey, Hubbard C. Smith, Charles Small, Lieut. Oliver R. Small, Alvin Spear, Charles A. Spear, Franklin Spear d Feb. 4 63, John A. Spear, John Spear 2d, John A. Spear, Joseph M. Spear, Joseph F. Spear w Feb. 6 64, Justin F. Spear, Milton C. Spear, Richard H. Spear k June 23 64, Gardiner Todd, Joseph Trafton, Edward W. Wakefield d of disease, Tene Wendenburg, A. W. Whittier, Elbridge E. Whittier, Nickolas Williams.

Windsor.—Charles H. Ashford, Homer P. Barton, Charles H. Barton, Eloin C. Barker d of disease at Alexandria Va., Reuben W. Brown, Abram Bryant, Frank U. Butler, Charles J. Carroll d July 10 63, Freeman Casey, Abram Choat, Henry B. Coombs. Warren H. Colby, Decator S. Chapman d May 28 63, Elbridge B. F. Colby, Joseph Carver, Thomas M. Clark, George G. Colby, George W. Craige, Albert N. Craige, George W. Chapman k May 6 64, A. C. Davis, William H. Dearborn d May 8 63, Moses J. Donnell, George F. Doe d of wounds received Aug. 25 64, Yeaton Dunton, James W. Dackendoff, Laforest Dunton d Feb. 26 63, George Duval, James M. Evens, Charles E. Forsaith, Stephen L. French, Charles F. French, George H. French, James Garrity, Maddison T. Glidden, Granville Goding, John W. S. Gould, Alonzo E. Gove, Elias Gove, Elijah S. Grant, Nathaniel N. Gray, Capt. John Goldthwait, Daniel Hallowell, John Hallowell jun., William Hallowell, David D. Hanson, William H. Harriman w Aug. 23 64, William H. Hilton, Charles A. Hilton, John Hutcherson, Daniel W. Hutcherson, John B. Hunt, Ira B. Hyson, John F. Hyson, Jeremy D. Hyson, Daniel L. Jackson, John Johnson, Daniel H. Jones, Benjamin R. Jones, William G. Keen, James W. Kendall, William Laskey, Edward H. Leach, Franklin P. Lewis, Marcelous C. Lynn, John Lynch d Mar. 17 63, Andrew K. Maguire, Erastus Marr, George L. Marson, John Martin, Charles H. Maxwell w May 20 64, George W. McDonnell, Leonard H. Merrill, Melvin A. Merrill, Enoch Merrill, George W. Merrill k in action May 6 64, Abram Merrill, James F. Merrill, Isaac N. Marsh, George R. Mitchell, Benjamin H. Moody, Appleton Merrill, John McPherson, Daniel McDickens, Andrew J. Murch, John B. Murray, James O'Brien, James O'Donnell, William H. Peva w Aug. 16 64, Nathan R. Peavey, Fred C. Perkins, Lieut. Warren H. Pierce, Alphonzo Pierce d Nov. 64, Isaiah H. Pierce d of wounds received May 18 64, Everts P. Plummer, David Potter, William F. Proctor, Sumner B. Proctor, Samuel Reeves, Charles A. Reynolds, Timothy W. Rey-

nolds, Roswell Richardson, Jasper Robinson, William Russell, David O. Sawtell, John Simmons, Rockwell Scribner, William H. Seekins k May 27 63, Frank Smith, John Smith, James Stanley, Nathaniel W. Stetson jun., Levi W. Sterns, Joseph A. Stewart, Samuel S. Thompson, James B. Tobin, Stephen Trask d Sept. 25 63, Ruel W. Trask, John Tye, Marcelous Vining, Granville B. Warren d Aug. 3 63, Charles Watson d Oct. 64, Charles O. Watson, L. H. Whitehouse, John Q. Wentworth, Andrew F. White, James S. Wingate, Lieut. Frederick D. Wight, Luther Witham, George P. Wyman, Reuben Vining.

Winslow.—Ashman Abbott d Apr. 16 63, Edward S. Abbott d Apr. 17 63, Stephen H. Abbott, Daniel B. Abbott, Albert A. Abbott, Melville C. Blackwell, Samuel M. Bragg, Joseph Brown, William Brown, Lemuel Bubier, Eben A. Brook, Daniel Burgess, Charles M. Bryant, Orin Burgess, Alfred H. Buchard, William Cohoon, Charles A. Coleman, George W. Cushman, J. S. Dodge, Alfred T. Dunbar, Benjamin F. Dunbar d of wounds June 14 63, Capt. Joseph Eaton jun., Albert Ellis, Henry Ellis, Henry W. Ellis, John R. Flagg, William H. Flagg, D. French, Lieut. Charles P. Garland, Capt. Joseph P. Garland, Henry W. Getchell, Adelbert M. Gray, Leonard Goodrich, George E. Gullifer, William Gullifer, Henry A. Hamlin, John Harris, Charles Hollis, Ira D. Hodges, George W. Hodges d May 3 63, Francis D. Hodges, Josiah D. Houston, William A. Keag, Albert S. Kelley, Frederick King, Edward Lynch, Charles E. Low, Sumner Merrill, James Moony, George P. Morrill, Albert A. Morrill, Isaac Morrill, Addison Morrill, Frank E. Nelson, Oscar W. Nichols d in prison, L. W. Packard, Ambrose H. Palmer jun., John Palmer k Feb. 4 65, William T. Patridge, George W. Pillsbury, Hiram S. Pollard, Charles Pillsbury, Albert Plummer, John R. Pollard, Charles Pollard, George A. Pollard p Oct. 19 64, John R. Pollard, Homer Proctor, David O. Preast, William T. Preble, John T. Preble, Albert Plummer, Hanes C. Quimby, Ansel P. Rankin, Thomas G. Rice, Elmerin W. Richards, Seth M. Richardson, Alex. A. Richardson, Edward B. Richardson, Francis E. Robinson d Sept. 16 64, Zenas M. Shaw, Winthrop Shurland w June 18 64, Winthrop Shurland, Hollis Simpson, Albert R. Smiley, Ellis Smiley, Charles E. Smiley, Isaac Sanborn, Albert Southard, Theodore M. Southard, George L. Spaulding, Henry Spaulding, John W. Storkey, Howard H. Taylor, William Taylor k at Gettysburg 63, Richard W. Underwood, John F. Walker, Charles E. Washborn, John B. Wheeler, Howard R. Wilson, John S. Wilson d of wounds Nov. 13 64, Albert Withee, Bradley B. Withee, John Withee, William F. Wood k May 6 64, John P. Wyman.

Winthrop.—Ruel D. Allen, John L. Armstrong w May 6 64, Willard S. Axtelle w May 5 64, George A. Batchelder d July 20 65, Roswell D. Bates, Asst. Surg. John F. Bates, William H. Bates, Frank Beal, George W. Beal, Watson C. Beals, William H. Beny, Samuel D. Besse, William Bird, Darius Blanchard, Benjamin A. Bragdon, William Breckler,

Henry F. Bridgham, Franklin S. Briggs d Aug. 3 63 in hospital, James M. Brown. Sewall M. Bubier, Andrew J. Burgess, Benjamin F. Burgess, Roswell Burgess, Jacob T. Byron, Josiah B. Byron, Joseph H. Caulfield, Solomon B. Cates, Albert Chandler d of wounds July 1 64, Charles H. Chandler, Charles W. Chandler, Charles A. Chandler d of wounds July 2 64, Enoch S. Chase, Samuel G. Chandler w July 2 63, Edgar M. Churchill, Isaiah M. Cookson, Samuel B. Coombs, Eli N. Cookson, Josiah L. Cobb, Thomas Connor, Charles E. Cottle, Reuben H. Crosby w. John F. Cummings d of disease Aug. 4 63, Thomas M. Daniels, Calvin Dearborn, Charles H. Dearborn, Thomas Dealy, Harry Dickey, Frank S. Dwyer, John Dyer, Josiah N. Eastman, Lieut. William Elder, William H. Emery, Joseph W. Esty, David Farr, Melville N. Freeman, William F. Frost, David P. Freeman, Lieut. John F. Gaslin, Bethuel P. Gould, Rufus H. Gould, John C. Gaslin, Samuel M. Gilley, Apollos Hammon d Sept. 29 64 at New Orleans, Samuel Hanson, William H. House, Joseph A. Hall, Stephen P. Hart, Charles W. Heaton, Willard C. Hopkins, George Howard, Henry A. Howard, John L. Hutch, Samuel Jackson, David D. Jones, John A. Jones, John W. Jones, Lennan F. Jones, William H. Jones d of disease Apr. 1 64, Shepherd H. Joy, William DeForest Kelley, John O. Lawrence d, Henry S. Lane, Edward N. Leavitt, George W. Leavitt, James W. Leighton, Lewis R. Litchfield, S. W. Lovell, Edwin Ladd, Charles H. Longfellow, Augustine R. Lord, John E. Lowell, Lieut. Daniel Lothrop, Nelson H. Martin, Albert Moore jun., George H. Morton, Alden F. Murch, Roy P. Moody, George W. Nash, Henry O. Nickerson, James Nickerson, Owen St. C. O'Brien, Thomas A. Osborn, Horatio M. Packard, Isaac N. Packard, Thomas M. Packard, Andrew P. Perkins, Benjamin C. Powers, George Perkins, William H. Pettengill w May 12 64, John Pettengill, Winfield S. Philbrick, Silas Perry d July 24 64, Elias Pullen, George F. Rankin, James M. Robinson, John Robbins, Jacob Savage, John Shea, Enoch H. Skillings, Benjamin B. Smith, George L. Smith d at Annapolis Oct. 28 64, Harrison N. Smith d July 16 65, Frank W. Stanley, Henry H. Stevens, J. Wesley Stevens, Lorenzo D. Stevens d July 26 65, Daniel W. Stevens, Capt. E. Lewis Sturtevant, Hiram H. Stilkey, Newell Sturtevant, Josiah Snell, Aaron S. Thurston, Stephen A. Thurston, Charles A. Thompson, Gustavus A. Thompson, Frank B. Towle, Henry F. Tilton, Joseph A. Toby, Joel W. Toothaker, Charles L. Towle jun. d in service, Edwin F. Towns, William P. Varney, Isaac W. Wardwell, Dura Weston, Isaac Watts d Oct. 20 65, Sullivan R. Whitney, Edward P. Whiting, George W. Williams, George W. Wing, Henry O. Wing, Hubbard R. Wing d Sept. 1 64, Thomas F. Wing, Henry D. Winter, Elias Wood, Franklin Wood, George W. Wood, Amaziah Young d Aug. 14 64, John F. Young.

Records had been kept showing the bounties paid by the respective towns to promote these later enlistments, to employ substitutes and

to relieve their citizens who were drafted. The total disbursements for these purposes, and the amounts refunded to the several municipalities from the state bonds were as follows:

Albion.....	paid, \$21,265.00	received. \$8,033.33
Augusta.....	" 100,456.00	" 44,466.67
Belgrade.....	" 43,080.00	" 9,041.67
Benton.....	" 26,575.72	" 5,775.00
Chelsea.....	" 11,266.05	" 4,441.67
China.....	" 47,735.34	" 12,708.33
Clinton.....	" 40,625.00	" 10,175.00
Farmingdale.....	" 14,966.19	" 3,641.67
Fayette.....	" 16,920.00	" 4,966.67
Gardiner.....	" 65,070.53	" 23,108.33
Hallowell.....	" 16,421.00	" 7,808.33
Litchfield.....	" 24,860.00	" 9,158.33
Manchester.....	" 12,330.00	" 3,408.33
Monmouth.....	" 32,950.00	" 9,216.67
Mt. Vernon.....	" 27,650.00	" 9,258.33
Oakland.....	"	"
Pittston.....	" 33,939.14	" 11,208.33
Randolph.....	"	"
Readfield.....	" 40,003.00	" 8,008.33
Rome.....	" 25,675.00	" 3,666.67
Sidney.....	" 30,039.00	" 8,183.33
Vassalboro.....	" 73,100.00	" 14,750.00
Vienna.....	" 15,557.44	" 4,213.33
Waterville.....	" 68,016.00	" 19,888.33
Wayne.....	" 22,280.00	" 6,091.66
West Gardiner.....	" 22,374.00	" 6,291.67
Windsor.....	" 35,044.00	" 7,925.00
Winslow.....	" 25,658.00	" 7,375.00
Winthrop.....	" 50,430.00	" 12,350.00
Unity Plantation.....	" 1,850.00	" 291.67

From other sources than Captain Clark's preceding lists we find some records of soldiers claiming residence in Kennebec county. The brief record is appended:

Augusta.—Daniel D. Anderson July 18 63, Alden S. Baker w Oct. 19 64, William H. Berry d Aug. 28 64, John F. Brett d July 3 64, Jason R. Bartlett d in prison 64, Charles F. Bennett k Oct. 19 64, George W. Bemis d Aug. 63, Brad S. Bodge d of wounds May 8 64, John Bradley w, Thomas J. Bragg d May 28 64, Joseph Bushea k July 63, Phillips N. Byron k at Cedar Mt. 62, Henry C. Chandier d Mar. 1 65, Benjamin F. Colby p Aug. 19 64, Daniel C. Cunningham d Feb. 5 63, Elisha

Cooley w Aug. 18 64, John Curtis d in prison, Lewis E. Clark w May 20 64, Eugene Cate d Oct. 9 64, William Dewall w June 17 64, Benjamin Douglas w July 63, Charles A. Davis w Apr. 4 65, Lieut. James Davidson, Leroy Farrar w June 64, Albert V. French w May 12 64, Seth B. Goodwin p 62, Charles Gannett p July 63, Artemas K. Gilley d July 64, Col. Thomas Hight. Antoine Harrogot w Sept. 64, Rodney C. Harriman d Sept. 64, William H. Hayward k May 16 64, James A. Jones p 62, Augustus Kachner p, Hiram Kincaid w Sept. 64, Samuel Lisherness d June 64, Virgil G. Lanelle d in prison 64, William H. Lowell d Feb. 65, Thomas B. Lambert p July 63, George McGraw w May 10 64, Henry Mullen d Apr. 65, George G. Mills d Nov. 64, Hiram B. Nichols w Aug. 64, William O. Nichols w Apr. 8 64, John B. Parker d of wounds May 64, Levi A. Philbrook w May 64, Charles K. Powers d of wounds July 64, Asa Plummer k May 64, Franklin Perry k May 64, Glenwood C. Pray d Apr. 65, Ezekiel Page w, Lieut. Nathaniel H. Ricker, William D. Randall w Sept. 64, John Riley k May 64, Charles W. Richards d Feb. 64, Morrill Rose w May 64, Charles F. Shaw d Jan. 65, Samuel Stevens w Oct. 64, Edward A. Stewart d May 63, Henry G. Smith w May 64, Henry Smith p 62, James Shortwell w May 64, William B. Small w June 64, Joseph H. Spencer d at Andersonville 64, Thomas B. Tolman d of wounds July 64, Henry W. Towns w June 64, Warren D. Trask d 64, Joseph Weaver d Jan. 64, Charles H. Warren w, Alonzo S. Weed d in Richmond prison Oct. 63, Stephen Wing k May 64, Baptiste Willett jun. w 64, Frank Williams w May 64, Capt. James M. Williams d of wounds June 64.

Albion.—Frank Brown d July 15 63, Chandler Drake d Mar. 62, Charles Gage w May 64, Lieut. Maxey Hamlin, Warren G. Johnson d Mar. 62, Edward L. Pray d Mar. 62, Oscar Rollins d Sept. 62, Allen Shorey d Mar. 63.

Belgrade.—Elbridge Bickford w 62, Asa J. Cummings d Mar. 62, Thomas W. Damon d 64, Elias Freeman d Mar. 24 63, Owen Getchell d July 64, James A. Lombard w 62, Hiram A. Mills d Oct. 64, Lyman Maxwell d Nov. 64, William L. Rollins w Oct. 64.

Benton.—Alphonzo C. Brown d in hospital 62, Jefferson W. Brown d Sept. 62, Alvin Gibson p 63, Royale B. Rideout d Oct. 62, James M. Rideout d Nov. 62, Albert M. Spaulding d Mar. 62.

Chelsea.—Mills O. Chase d Dec. 22 63, Lieut. William O. Tibbetts.

China.—Charles W. Allen d Oct. 13 64, Asst. Surg. D. P. Bolster, Joseph Babin w May 64, John W. Chisam d June 64, William Doe w 65, Henry A. Hamlin d in prison Aug. 64, William Holmes d Dec. 61, Israel D. Jones d June 63, William F. Priest d Feb. 63, Benjamin C. Studley p 62, Charles E. Washburn w 64.

Clinton.—George W. Emery d May 65, John Marco k at Fredericksburg, John H. Stevens w July 63, Herman P. Sullivan mortally w Aug. 64, George A. Weymouth k near Richmond Mar. 64, Thomas

E. Whitney w d in prison June 64. David H. Whitten d Feb. 65. Elisha Whitten w 64.

Farmingdale.—Byron Lowell w Malvern Hill. William H. Mayo p Sept. 64.

Fayette.—Francis J. Folsom w Oct. 64. Charles W. Judkins w 65. Charles F. Palmer d of wounds May 64.

Gardiner.—George W. Austin w at Gettysburg 63. Arrington Brann d June 64. Calvin W. Brann d Sept. 64. Lieut. Calvin Boston d July 64 of wounds. George Clough d May 62. Charles A. Douglas w 64. Daniel Fitzpatrick k June 64. C. W. Gilpatrick d in prison 64. Frank Johnson w Aug. 64. Charles A. Jordan p 64. Danforth M. Maxcy d Aug. 63. Barney McGraw p 61. George H. Nason d Aug. 64. Joseph M. Ring d Dec. 63. Capt. George W. Smith, Capt. Oliver R. Smith, Franklin W. Swift w 64. John Smith w May 64. James W. Taylor k June 64. George F. Tyler w 64.

Hallowell.—Joseph L. Bailey w Oct. 64. Charles F. Campbell w 64. James S. Emerson k June 64. Edwin R. Gould k May 63. Lieut. Charles Glazier, Capt. Samuel L. Gilman, Henry D. Otis d Sept. 64. Joseph Pinkham d Aug. 64. Lieut. John A. A. Packard, John W. Rodgers d Jan. 65. Frank Sweetland d 65. George S. Sherborn w July 63. William F. Sherman d in prison 64.

Litchfield.—Capt. George W. Bartlett, Merton Maxwell d at Alexandria Sept. 62. Asst. Surg. Silas C. Thomas.

Manchester.—Josiah H. Mears w 64.

Monmouth.—Loring P. Donnell d Oct. 62. Corp. Lot Sturtevant d of wounds Apr. 65. Thomas Keenan p Oct. 64.

Mt. Vernon.—Arno Little w Oct. 64. David G. Morrell k May 64.

Pittston.—George H. Blair d July 63. George F. Bliss d July 64. Joseph S. Call k May 64. Lorenzo Cookson w May 64. Reuel M. Heath d of wounds May 64. Xenophen Heath d Oct. 62. Moses King w May 64. Warren Maines d of wounds June 64. Warren H. Moores w 64. Lieut. James G. Rundlette w June 64. Aaron Tucker d April 64.

Readfield.—Chap. George C. Crawford, Lewis E. Davis d May 62. Albert L. Deering w 63. Henry C. Kennison d June 62. Asst. Surg. Joseph D. Mitchell, Charles H. Robie w May 62. George W. Smith d Aug. 64.

Rome.—Capt. Hiram M. Campbell, Russell Clement w 62. Frank Fairbanks d Nov. 62. Lieut. Stephen H. Mosher, Joseph Meader k Oct. 64.

Sidney.—Asst. Surg. John S. Cushing. William H. Farnham Mar. 63. Thomas R. Holt mortally w July 64. William H. Hoxie p May 63.

Vienna.—Joseph O. Colley w, Nathaniel F. Dow d July 62. Benjamin F. Griffin w Aug. 64.

Vassalboro.—Josiah S. Arey d Aug. 64. Andrew J. Burgess d Mar. 65. Jeremiah Estes k Sept. 63. Charles H. Gibson k Sept. 64. Edwin

W. Gould w June 64, Joseph H. Meader d of wounds July 64, Timothy Nicholas w May 64, George E. Pishon d 63, Benjamin Weeks k May 64, Osa C. Wyman p 64.

Wayne.—Rufus Bessee d June 64, Edward P. Bussey d June 64, Valentine S. Cumner k June 64, Lieut. Clarence E. Frost, Robinson Sturtevant w and p 64, Thomas B. Wing d July 64.

Waterville.—Davis P. Arba w Sept. 64, Bickford Bennett d May 64, William Chapman k in battle 64, Hiram Cochrane d Dec. 63, John G. Gay d Dec. 64, Lieut. Daniel F. Goodrich, Joseph Jerow d in prison 64, Moses King p 64, Charles Love w 63, Lieut. Frederick Mason w Apr. 65, Euarde Paulette d of wounds July 64, James B. Pollon w and p 64, Henry Porter d July 64, Albert Quimby d 64, George Robinson k July 64, William A. Stevens k June 64, Joseph D. Simpson k July 63, Ellis Stephens k May 63.

West Gardiner.—Gardiner H. Fuller d Sept. 64, George M. Garland d Sept. 64, Sanford L. Pinkham d June 64, James H. Peacock d Apr. 64, Michael T. Smith d June 63, George W. Tyler d May 63.

Windsor.—Sylvenus T. Hatch p 64, Elias T. Libby w 64, John Scates p 64.

Winslow.—William F. Good d at Gettysburg 63, Christopher C. Sanborn d July 62, Hiram Wixon w Mar. 62, George L. Webber d Dec. 63.

Winthrop.—Lieut. Charles B. Fillebrown, Franklin M. La Croix d Jan. 63, John W. Leavett d Mar. 64, Orrin Perkins d June 6 64, William H. Pettingill w May 64, Capt. Albert H. Packard d of wounds June 64.

It would not be possible, at the present time, to secure a complete record, nor, probably, a complete list of the sons of Kennebec who performed their faithful, honest duty in the days of the nation's need. Many are known to have served in the navy, in the regular army and in the regiments of other states. The remaining list in this chapter includes the names of many of these, whose homes had been in the towns named.

Albion.—Reuben C. Jaquith, William H. Kidder, Augustus Drake, Alphonso Crosby, George W. Plummer, Crowell Robinson, Horatio Robinson, George Stratton.

Augusta.—Edward Boston, Ward Burns, Edwin T. Brick, Charles Goldthwaite, Benjamin A. Swan, Albert E. Snow, Fred O. Fales, Charles H. Gowen, J. A. Snow, William H. Davenport, Dana Estes, Henry T. Hall, George Albee, Henry W. Hersom, Lieut. Horace P. Pike, George Hamlin, Thomas Jones, Charles F. Moore, David McFarland, Benjamin F. Rust, Jesse Stover, Charles C. Hartwell, William Place, William W. Lord, James Newman, David Young, A. A. Whittemore, Paymaster Augustus H. Gilman, James McGrath, Henry Pond,

William E. Tobey, Andrew Williamson, Brig. Gen. Seth Williams, Joseph Wedge, Charles Savage.

Belgrade.—Frank Abbott, George O. Austin, Charles Knox, Lendall Yeaton, Cyrus Q. Pray, Calvin Weaver, Robert Damon, James H. Dunlap, David Titcomb.

Benton.—Hiram Robinson, Charles Preston, Edward Preston, Abijah Brown.

Chelsea.—John F. Camiston, Samuel Chase, George Booker, Jerome Cosben.

China.—Dana H. Maxfield, Daniel Norton, Hiram Robinson, Francis A. Starkey, Edwin Ward, Frank Ward, Francis P. Ward, Jedediah F. Trask, Sandford Cotton, Wilder W. Mitchell.

Clinton.—Charles Hobbs, Richard Richardson, Roswell Welch.

Farmingdale.—James T. Hatch, William R. Hatch, William H. Higgins, Timothy Higgins, John E. Lombard, Alonzo M. Neal.

Fayette.—James W. Smith, Isaac M. Wentworth.

Gardiner.—Sewall Mitchell, George Merrill, Benjamin Rollins, Augustus Carleton, George E. Donnell, Mason G. Whiting, Charles E. McDonald, Charles F. Palmer, Charles R. Lowell, Charles W. Richardson, George W. Richardson, Nathan Willard, Michael Burns, Oliver Colburn, Hiram E. Davis, Augustus Dixon, Benjamin Lawrence jun., Joseph A. Sturtevant, Horace E. Neal.

Hallowell.—John Edson, Dwight Miner jun.

Litchfield.—Hartwell Keyes, John H. Keyes, Sylvanus D. Waterman, Melville A. Cochrane, Arthur L. Allard, Joseph G. Allard, William Henry Baker, Horace L. Smith, James Woodbury.

Manchester.—Henry Winslow, Charles B. Goldthwaite.

Monmouth.—Henry C. Thurston, Jonathan V. Gove, James R. Norris, Charles H. Ballou.

Mt. Vernon.—Horace O. Blake, Eugene A. Gilman, Orlando V. Andrews.

Pittston.—Alfred G. Hanly, Henry Allen, Franklin H. Cole, William H. Gray, Samuel Gray jun., George W. Stevens, Albion Still, John Still, Henry V. Thomas, William Warren, L. A. Albee, David B. Brookings, John P. Hale, John Handren, David McDonald, Sewell Ramsdell, Isaac D. Seyburn.

Readfield.—Augustus Hutchinson, Roscoe Luce, Horace A. Macomber, George D. Norton.

Rome.—Henry Perkins, Benjamin Tracy 3d.

Sidney.—Anson B. Barton, Henry Kenney, George Sawtelle, Allen H. Smith, Charles H. Brown, William L. Kelly, Henry W. Brown, Thomas F. Sanborn.

Vassalboro.—Amory Webber, George A. Emery, James S. Emery, Frederick A. Hopkins, Walter Phillips, John B. Elliott, Simon B. El-

liott, John B. Stowe, Henry R. Calder, Zachariah B. Stewart, Eugene Whitehouse, Henry W. Worth, Harlow D. Weeks.

Waterville.—Alonzo Copp, John F. Gibbs, Samuel Haines, Albert W. Percival, Henry W. Percival, Benjamin C. Allen, Samuel H. Blackwell, John W. Emery, Samuel D. Emery, John W. Soule.

Wayne.—Lloyd Clark, Charles A. Hail, William H. Holman, Daniel W. True, Williston Jennings.

West Gardiner.—James Whitney.

Windsor.—George W. Jackson, James Noon jun.

Winslow.—Horatio Morse, Edward Shurtleff.

Winthrop.—Lennan F. Jones, Charles E. Parlin, George W. Parlin, Lewis K. Littlefield, Moses B. Sears.

GENERAL SETH WILLIAMS.—Prominent among the many able officers who rendered valuable service in the war of the late rebellion, was Brevet Major General Seth Williams, of Augusta. He was born at Augusta March 22, 1822; received a military education at West Point and graduated July 1, 1842; was made second lieutenant of the First Artillery in 1844 and first lieutenant of the same regiment in 1847. His first service was in the war with Mexico, where he served with credit as aid-de-camp on the staff of General Patterson and was brevetted captain April 18, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Cerro Gordo." He was appointed adjutant at West Point in September, 1850, and served three years, having received in August, 1853, the appointment of assistant adjutant general, with the rank of captain, in the Adjutant General's Department at Washington, and served in that capacity until the breaking out of the rebellion. In the West Virginia campaign of General McClellan, in the early part of the war, Captain Williams served as adjutant general on his staff. He returned to Washington in July, 1861, and in August following was promoted to the rank of major in the regular army.

In 1861, when General McClellan succeeded General McDowell, Major Williams was appointed to the position of adjutant general of the Army of the Potomac, and on September 23, 1861, was commissioned as brigadier general of volunteers. The duties devolving on him were arduous, calling for severe application, yet he filled the position to the entire satisfaction of the several commanders of that army through the many eventful battles and campaigns until January 12, 1865, when from failing health, though naturally of a vigorous constitution, he was relieved from this position and assigned to duty on the staff of General Grant, as acting inspector general of the armies operating against Petersburg and Richmond. He was ordered to Savannah and other places in the South on a tour of inspection, but returned in season to participate in the closing campaign of the war,



S. Williams.

and had the honor of conducting in part the negotiations for the surrender of General Lee's army.

In recognition of the very able services rendered he received the following promotions in the regular service during the war: Lieutenant colonel, July 17, 1862; brevet brigadier and brevet major general, both bearing date March 13, 1863. His last special service was upon the commission which convened in Boston in January, 1866, to investigate the charges made by the Prussian government in relation to the enlistment of some of its subjects into our army. His last assignment to duty was on the staff of General Meade, as assistant adjutant general of the Military Division of the Atlantic. Soon after, indications of a serious disease became manifest and he was conveyed to Boston for skillful medical treatment, where he died March 23, 1866, from inflammation of the brain, after an illness of about four weeks.

The distinguished merits of General Williams as an officer, and his unblemished private character as a man, are already parts of the warp and woof of our nation's history. It may be truly said of him:

"A braver soldier never couched lance,
A greater heart did never sway in court."

Though unflinching in the discharge of his official duties—however disagreeable they might prove to others—in his private character, when the cares of the camp were laid aside, General Williams was one of the most lovable of men. He was possessed of a rare charm of manner, a delicate and discriminating tact, and a never failing courtesy that drew all hearts to him, and made him as beloved as he was respected and admired. There is probably not a Union soldier alive to-day to whom the name of General Seth Williams is unfamiliar, and certainly there is not one of his intimates whom death has spared, in whose memory there is not a dear and sacred niche for the noble spirit who virtually laid down his life in his country's service.

G. A. R. POSTS.—Nineteen Grand Army Posts have been organized in the county during the last quarter of a century. Nearly all of them are in a flourishing condition, if the ravages made by death in the ranks of the gallant defenders of our country are taken into consideration. The Posts are mentioned here in their numerical order.

Heath Post, No. 6, of Gardiner, dates from November 15, 1867. They purchased a vacant church in Gardiner and transformed it into one of the finest Post buildings in the county. The first commander was Captain Eben D. Haley. His successors have been: Gustavus Moore, P. H. Cummings, A. B. Andrews, Giles O. Bailey, S. W. Siphers, Levi Goodwin, M. C. Wadsworth, John S. Towle, Frank B. Williams, Edwin A. Libby, William Wiley, A. J. Packard, A. J. Hooker, Charles O. Wadsworth, George H. Harrington, Edwin C. Teague, Edwin E. Lewis, James Walker, J. R. Peacock, J. W. P. Johnson and A. W. McCausland.

Seth Williams Post, No. 13,* was organized July 25, 1872, in the armory of the Capital Guards in Augusta, with the following named charter members: Selden Connor, Henry Boynton, B. B. Murray, jun., A. L. Smith, S. J. Gallagher, H. M. Pishon, W. B. Lapham, Charles E. Nash, George E. Nason, F. M. Drew and John D. Myrick. The name it adopted was in honor of General Seth Williams, of the United States army. During the early life of the Post its growth was quite slow, caused doubtless by the unfortunate ending of the O. O. Howard Post, which had previously had an organization here; but as the real principles upon which the order rested became more generally understood the increase became much more rapid, and at the present time from the small beginning it stands among the largest in membership of any in the state. John D. Myrick was the first commander, and the following named comrades have also held the position in succession: William B. Lapham, Selden Connor, Charles E. Nash, Samuel J. Gallagher, Arthur L. Brown, R. C. Clement, Henry F. Blanchard, John E. Fossett, Samuel W. Lane, Lorenzo B. Hill, George Doughty, William A. Swan, John O. Webster, Henry G. Staples, Edmund McMurdie, Lewis Selbing, William McDavid and Prentiss M. Fogler.

W. S. Heath Post, No. 14, of Waterville, was organized December 29, 1874, with twenty-six charter members. The following is a chronological list of the commanders: F. E. Heath, I. S. Bangs, Atwood Crosby, G. M. Matthews, Charles Bridges, A. O. Libby, J. G. Stover, D. P. Stowell, N. S. Emery, George W. Reynolds, S. S. Vose, George A. Wilson, P. S. Heald and J. L. Merrick.

John B. Hubbard Post, No. 20, of Hallowell, organized October 24, 1877, with fourteen charter members, was named in honor of Captain Hubbard, who fell at Port Hudson while serving on the staff of General Weitzel. The meetings have been held at Fraternity Hall, Hallowell, which was fitted up expressly for its use. Its present membership is fifty-three. The commanders of the Post have been: George S. Fuller, D. E. Shea, Major E. Rowell, J. W. Bussell, C. A. Brown, J. L. Chamberlain, D. B. Lowe, W. R. Stackpole, H. O. Hawes and J. D. Foss.

The Albert H. Frost Post, No. 21, named after a private who was killed at Gettysburg, was organized at Winthrop June 5, 1879, and now has seventy-seven members living mostly in the towns of Winthrop and Wayne. Meetings are held twice each month in the village of Winthrop. L. T. Carlton, the first commander, has been succeeded by Alexander G. H. Wood, Franklin Wood, Sewall Pettingill, E. O. Kelley, F. J. Davis, L. K. Litchfield, Charles E. Wing, George R. Smith and Thomas Dealy.

The North Vassalboro Post, No. 33, was organized with eighteen charter members, and named in honor of Richard W. Mullen. The

*Sketch by Major P. M. Fogler.

successive commanders have been: Nathan Stanley, Reuel C. Burgess, John Withee, George H. Ramsdell, E. C. Coombs, Isaac Hussey and R. C. Burgess. This Post has a membership of forty-two.

Hildreth Post, No. 56, was organized at South Gardiner May 19, 1882, with sixteen charter members. E. E. Lewis was first commander, and has been succeeded by J. A. Ripley, J. H. Lowell, C. L. Austin and Joseph Burgess. With less than one hundred dollars in their treasury, the Post built a commodious hall in 1887, that cost over \$2,000. The present membership is twenty.

Billings Post, No. 88, was organized October 9, 1883, at Clinton, with nineteen charter members. The commanders have been: Alpheus Rowell, 1883-5 and 1888; James Thurston, 1886; Daniel B. Abbott, 1887; H. F. Waldron, 1889-91. The Post musters at Clinton village in Centennial Hall. The present membership is twenty-two.

Libby Post, No. 93, was instituted at Litchfield in 1884, with twenty-four charter members. Captain E. D. Percy was the first commander, and has been succeeded by Alfred T. Jenkins, Herbert M. Starbird, Joseph S. Hatch, Amaziah E. Googins and A. C. True. Since its organization sixteen members have been admitted by muster and two by transfer. The Post has lost one comrade by death, three by transfer, and two have been dropped from the roll. There has always existed a spirit of fraternity and harmony among its worthy members.

Sergeant Wyman Post, No. 97, was instituted at Oakland in December, 1883, with twenty-five charter members. J. Wesley Gilman was commander two years, and was followed successively by J. M. Rockwood, W. H. Macartney, Hiram Wyman, C. W. Shepherd, C. W. Heney, D. E. Parsons and Abram Bachelder. Twenty of the members are incorporated by special act of the legislature as "Trustees of Sergeant Wyman Post Corporation," who own Memorial Hall, erected by the citizens in 1870.

James P. Jones Post, No. 106, was organized at South China April 23, 1884, with twenty-five charter members. Charles B. Stuart was the commander for several years, succeeded by Samuel Starrett, Franklin Goodspeed, Augustus Webber, Sylvanus Haskell and Alvah Austin. The Post met in the A. O. U. W. Hall until their present commodious hall was erected. Their building is complete in itself, containing a large hall, offices, rooms for Sons of Veterans and a Woman's Relief Corps, and suitable banquet hall.

Vining Post, No. 107, of Windsor, was organized June 2, 1884, and named in honor of Lieutenant Marcellus Vining. The first commander was H. A. N. Dutton, who was succeeded by Francisco Colburn, George E. Stickney, G. L. Marson, Cyrus S. Noyes and Luther B. Jennings.

Amos J. Billings Post, No. 112, is located at China village. It was chartered June 17, 1884, with twenty members. The successive com-

manders have been: Llewellyn Libbey, John Motley, B. P. Tilton, J. W. Brown, Henry C. Rice, Robert C. Brann, A. B. Fletcher and John Motley.

Joseph W. Lincoln Post, No. 113, of Sidney, was mustered May 24, 1884, with eleven charter members. The commanders have been: Nathan A. Benson, A. M. Sawtell, Thomas S. Benson, John B. Sawtell, Simon C. Hastings, James H. Bean, Silas N. Waite and Gorham K. Hastings. The Post meets in the Grange Hall, in the building of which its members contributed considerable labor. The present membership is twenty-six.

G. K. Norris Post, No. 127, was organized January 6, 1885, with fifteen charter members, although more than thirty had signed the application for a charter. The commanders have been: Simon Clough, Henry O. Pierce, Horace C. Frost, Edwin A. Richardson, Sylvanus R. Simpson, Adelbert C. Sherman, Athan Little. The Post, with a present membership of thirty-six, occupies a hall at Monmouth Center, elegantly fitted for its use by Comrade Simon Clough.

R. H. Spear Post, No. 140, was organized in December, 1885, at West Gardiner. Its very comfortable hall used to be the old academy building, and stands near Spear's Corner. The Post has a membership of eighteen veterans, of whom the following have been commanders: John A. Spear, Leander Spear, Edwin Small, Hiram Babb, Joseph E. Babb and George W. Pelton, who now holds that position. The Post was named for Sergeant Richard Henry Spear.

Cyrus M. Williams Post, No. 141, was organized at Mt. Vernon May 27, 1885, with twenty-four charter members. The first commander was Alvin Butler and his successors have been: John Carson, F. M. Gilman, Levi W. French and F. C. Foss. This Post comprises the towns of Mt. Vernon, Vienna and Fayette, and has at present about thirty members, who meet each month in Masonic Hall.

Daniel Brooking Post, No. 142, of Randolph, was organized June 18, 1885, with seventeen charter members, and now numbers forty-six, who meet at G. A. R. Hall, over Kelly's store. The commanders have been: Robert S. Watson, George W. Marston, Eben Brooking, Charles H. Dunton, A. P. Thompson and William H. Dudley. C. H. Dunton is adjutant. This Post has an appropriation from the town at the March town meetings to defray the expenses of Memorial Day, and the graves of veterans of Randolph and Pittston receive a tribute of flowers. The Post decorates 126 graves in the two towns yearly, which number includes the soldiers of 1776, 1812 and 1861.

MONUMENTS.—With the surrender of Lee's army, the rebellion practically closed. The events which intervened between this and the capture of Jefferson Davis were but the dying struggles of the confederacy. The return of the boys in blue, the tattered flags, the

glad welcome, the tears of joy—these for the poet's pen, not the historian's!

Old Kennebec had borne well her part in the sanguinary struggle, and of all the regiments from Maine, none returned more heavily loaded with honors than hers. But, alas! there were tears that were not of joy. All along the line of march, on the battle-field and in the depths of the surging ocean, were scattered the heroes who welded with their blood the parting bonds of the Union. To their memory, in many of our larger towns, monuments have been erected by a grateful people, on which are inscribed the names of these honored patriots.

Of all these monuments, perhaps the most beautiful is the memorial tablet which has been erected in Memorial Hall, at Waterville, to immortalize the alumni of Colby University who dropped their books and grasped the sabre at the nation's first appeal. Surmounting this tablet of richly veined porphyry is a well executed copy, in pure Carrara marble, of Thorwaldsen's "Lion of Lucerne." This beautiful stone edifice cost \$3,000 and is the first structure of its kind dedicated to the memory of the soldiers of 1861-5. The tablet bears 151 names, of which 101 were commissioned officers and 23 were privates.

Next to this in point of beauty, and far more imposing, is the soldiers' monument of Augusta. Its base is triangular. The three faces are suitably inscribed. The southeast side records that—

IN HONOR
OF HER HEROIC SONS WHO DIED
IN THE
WAR FOR THE UNION
AND TO COMMEND THEIR EXAMPLE
TO SUCCEEDING GENERATIONS
THIS MONUMENT IS ERRECTED
BY THE
CITY OF AUGUSTA
A. D. 1881.

The west side bears the names of the following officers: Lieut. Col. Seth Williams U. S. A. and Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. Vols.; Lieut. Col. Edwin Burt; Lieut. Col. Harry M. Stinson, aid to Gen. Howard; Capts. Charles K. Hutchins, Albert H. Packard, James M. Williams; Chaplain George W. Bartlett; Lieuts. Warren Cox, James L. Thompson, William O. Tibbetts, William Campbell; Quartermasters Ivory J. Robinson, David S. Stinson; Sergts. Niles A. Hanson, James M. Haskell, William F. Locke, Daniel B. Morey, Asa C. Rowe, Alonzo P. Stinson, Albert N. Williams, John P. Wells, Orison Woods; Corps. Charles S. Avery, Edward S. Baker, Jason R. Bartlett, William H. Brock, Daniel Chadwick, George L. Fellows, Daniel W. Hume, George A. Lovering, George S. Mills, Charles R. Powers, Greenwood C. Pray, Charles C. Rideout, Samuel E. Remick and William E. Smith.

The names of 120 privates are also inscribed: George Allen, George W. Andrews, Homer S. Bean, George W. Bemis, William H. Berry,

Isaac D. Billington, James Boyce, John S. Brown, Thomas J. Bragg, Byron Branch, George F. Burgess, Francis M. Caswell, Miles O. Chase, G. E. Chamberlain, Theodore Clark, John Code, George Cunningham, Rodger Connelly, Edward H. Austin, Josiah L. Bennett, Charles F. Beal, Eli A. Black, Charles F. Bennett, Darius Brooks, Bradford S. Bodge, Calvin H. Burden, John E. Britt, Eugene Cate, Joseph Bushea, Rowland S. Clark, John Curtis, Henry A. Chandler, James Davis, Jesse M. Clark, D. Cunningham, William H. DeWolf, George Dill, Benjamin Douglass, Danforth Dunton, Gustavus A. Farrington, Edmund Fay, Elisha S. Fargo, Edward Flood, Samuel H. Gage, Charles H. Gordon, Artemus K. Gilley, Rodney Harriman, Henry W. Hawes, Elijah L. Horn, John C. Holbrook, George A. Kimball, Henry G. Kimball, Thomas Lilly, John Leavitt, Ira B. Lyon, William H. Lowell, Howard W. Merrill, James W. McGregor, William C. Moore, James W. Miller, William N. Murry, Henry Mullen, John B. Parker, John O'Connor, Frank W. Peaslee, Alonzo L. Page, Charles E. Philbrick, Fred B. Philbrick, S. H. Prescott, Charles M. Phillips, Enoch Sampson, John Riley, Greenlief Smart, George H. Smith, Alonson G. Taylor, Edward A. Stewart, Alfred Trask, Warren P. Trask, John O. Wentworth, Thomas H. Welch, Stephen Wing, Atwell M. Wixon, George H. Gordon, William A. Hayward, Leonard J. Grant, Alonzo Irish, James A. Henderson, Virgil G. Lanelle, John W. Jones, Samuel Lishness, Nathaniel Lane, Alfred J. Marston, Ruel W. Littlefield, William G. Merrill, William E. Marriner, John M. Mosher, Edward Miner, Thomas Murphy, Jeremiah Murphy, Eben Packard, William Nason jun., Franklin A. Perry, Henry E. Patterson, Noel Byron Phillips, James Perkins, Samuel Remick, Asa Plummer, John N. Scott, Charles W. Richards, Joseph H. Spencer, Charles F. Shaw, Fred A. Tiffany, George W. Stone, Aaron C. Varney, Moses B. Tolman, Alonzo S. Weed, Joshua R. Webber, William D. Wills, Joseph Weaver and William C. Young.

The monument at Waterville bears the plain, modest inscriptions—

ERECTED BY THE
CITIZENS OF WATERVILLE—1876.
TO THE MEMORY OF THE
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF WATERVILLE
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES
FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Hallowell monument is a fine, square shaft of granite. Its west face is inscribed—

IN MEMORY OF THE
SOLDIERS FROM HALLOWELL
WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE WAR OF 1861-5.
1868.

The other faces preserve the names of the patriot dead, with the company and regiment in which each served: Capt. John B. Hubbard, Capt. George O. Getchell, Capt. George A. Nye, Lieut. Charles M. Bursley, Ensign Walter S. Titcomb, Sergt. Henry A. Albee, Sergt. George L. Chamberlain, Charles Bancroft, Samuel D. Besse, William H. Booker, Sumner Bryant, Joseph Bushea, William H. Burgess, Western Burgess, Joseph D. Carr, Edwin C. Miner, Charles E. Mor-

rill, Alonzo D. Pottle, William F. Richards, George W. Ricker, Charles B. Rogers, John W. Rogers, Sanford Runnells, Frank B. Runnells, William F. Sherman, Emery N. Smith, Augustus Smith, Thomas Smith, George Whitcomb, Robert A. Witherell, Heman B. Carter, Winfield S. Dearborn, Sewall Douglass, Hazen H. Emerson, John C. Edson, Nathaniel Ellery, Sherburn E. George, Charles C. Gilman, Edward R. Gould, Edwin Goodwin, Thomas Keenan, John Leavitt, William K. Libbey, Edwin McKenney, and William Matthews.

The Gardiner monument is of Hallowell granite and stands within an octagonal enclosure of iron, in the city park. Its north face is inscribed—

IN MEMORY
OF THE
MEN OF GARDINER,
WHO DIED
IN THE WAR OF 1861
THAT THEIR COUNTRY
MIGHT LIVE.

—
ERECTED BY THE CITY
A. D. 1875.

The other faces bear these 71 names: J. A. Pray, J. M. Ring, G. F. Spear, C. H. Tabor, G. W. Tyler, J. W. Taylor, G. R. Parsons, F. W. Sawyer, H. B. Stevens, R. S. Starbird, Denola Whitman, E. M. Reed, A. O. Wood, G. W. Weeks, W. E. Welch, G. E. Webber, N. W. Walker, A. F. Tinkham, C. A. Whitney, T. B. Whitney, James Siphers, Hiram Wakefield, C. W. Richardson, C. C. Card, H. W. Dale, G. R. Moore, D. N. Maxcy, William Jordon, A. M. Jordon, A. L. Meader, C. D. Meader, G. S. Kimball, J. F. Merrill, H. W. Huntington, Oscar Hildreth, J. A. Foye, A. A. Mann, G. H. Smith, C. D. Smith, W. H. Noyes, C. H. Potter, J. H. Peacock, W. H. Peacock, Charles Sprague, James McNamara, Thomas McNamara, E. A. Smith, E. W. Ayer, B. A. Babb, M. G. Babb, G. H. Berry, C. N. Brann, C. W. Brann, Daniel Brann, G. H. Clough, S. S. Bennett, E. T. Chapman, Calvin Boston, Westbrook Dean, J. G. Card, William Brann, E. O. Blair, L. G. Brann, F. E. Gowell, H. N. Jarvis, G. E. Donnell, L. C. Hinkley, A. M. C. Heath, Thomas Douglas, W. W. Hutchinson, and Arrington Brann.

At Oakland a Memorial Hall, valued at \$10,000, was erected by private subscription, and dedicated to the memory of the fallen soldiers, by the Memorial Association of that town. Subsequently, by an act of the legislature, the property was conveyed to Sergeant Wyman Post, No. 97, G. A. R.

The Winslow monument was authorized by town vote in 1887. The Lockwood Company donated a site and the town appropriated \$1,000 for the stone. It was furnished by I. S. Bangs, of Waterville, who cut the statue which surmounts it. In 1892, having been removed to its present site, it was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. Its inscriptions show that it was "*Erected by the town of Winslow in memory of her dead soldiers, 1889.*"

The thirty-one names recorded on it are: Ashman Abbott, Edward Abbott, Joseph Brann, George H. Bassett, Eben Brooks, Charles L. Crowell, Benjamin F. Dunbar, Capt. Joseph Eaton, Andrew W. Fuller, Henry W. Getchell, George W. Hodges, Frederick C. Jackins, A. Littlefield, Asa Pallard, Charles Pollard, William Pollard, John S. Preble, William T. Preble, John Palmer, Winthrop Shirland, Christopher C. Sanborn, Henry Spaulding, William Taylor, Howard H. Taylor, Albert E. Withee, William F. Wood, John S. Wilson, D. W. Wilson, H. C. Webber, George L. Webber, and Lieut. Thomas Green Rice.

CHAPTER VII.

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES.

Early Trading.—The Beginning of the Lumber Trade.—Kennebec Log Driving Company.—Steam Towage Company.—The Fish Supply.—Manufacturing.—Shipbuilding.—The Ice Business.—Captain Eben D. Halcy.—The Granite Industry.—Governor Joseph R. Bodwell.

THE law of compensation is never-failing in its exact adjustment of natural conditions that, at first sight, are apparently antithetical. Thus, while the early settlers of Kennebec county doubtless complained of the rigors of its climate, and the harsh, unpromising aspect of the landscape, seamed as it was with rock and covered with trackless forests, the great law of compensation was, in the course of time, to turn these seeming disadvantages into sources of wealth, prosperity and happiness, and literally to make "the wilderness blossom as the rose." The severe winters produced the ice that was afterward destined to find a profitable market in states and countries far removed; its granite ledges were to furnish inexhaustible material for the purposes of art and architecture; and its spreading forests were to supply the timber for thousands of homes, and scores of vessels, whose flags were to be seen on every sea; while the clearings thus made and constantly increasing with the flight of years were afterward to become the scenes of varied agricultural pursuits, noticed in the following chapter.

The first small beginning of the vast and varied commercial relations of the county with the outer world were laid in the trade in furs, along the river, with members of the Plymouth colony, soon after 1629. The first settlers and the Indians purchased the necessities of life with the skins of the otter, beaver and moose. James Howard was licensed to sell tea and coffee at the Fort in 1763, and Samuel, his brother, sailed a sloop; and cord-wood, skins, furs, staves, shingles, salmon and alewives were taken for merchandise, and in turn exchanged at a profit for goods to fill the store. The Indians exchanged their furs with the white man for powder, shot and rum.

The first industry of the settlers was to erect saw mills, and the lumber business was one of profit. As the lands were cleared the product of the mills found ready sale, being sent out in large rafts as floats, or in vessels; while the many tanneries, of which every town of

the county had two or more, made market for the hemlock bark, which was also an article of export.

The first period of the lumber business began with the operations of the pioneers, whose chief aim seems often to have been the clearing of the land and the destruction of the forest. Better facilities for manufacturing and marketing the product checked these wasteful tendencies and large revenues were derived as the forests disappeared. The great lumbering interests in this county at the present day belong to an entirely distinct period and are strictly manufacturing enterprises, dealing not with the product of the county, but, at the great mills along the river, fitting for the markets of the seaboard the products of the vast timber lands around the sources of the Kennebec.

On March 27, 1835, at Sager's Inn, in Gardiner, was organized the Kennebec Log Driving Company, now the oldest existing transportation company in the county—simply a coöperative association of lumber dealers to hire their logs run down the river in the best manner, the actual expense to be paid by *pro rata* assessment. The estimated amount of lumber in the logs handled during the year 1891 was 140,846,000 feet, which cost about thirty-five cents per thousand feet for driving. The company owns a number of booms and dams. D. C. Palmer, of Gardiner, has held the office of clerk since 1863, his predecessor, Daniel Nutting, having filled that office from the organization of the company. From twenty-five to one hundred men are employed by the company during the busy season.

The Steam Towage Company was organized at Gardiner, May 21, 1881, by twenty gentlemen. Abraham Rich, W. H. Ring and Celon L. E. B. Gooden have been the presidents. The duties of secretary, treasurer and agent were performed by F. B. Dingley till 1889, and by W. H. Ring since that time. The company owns the tugboats *Charles Lawrence* and the *Stella*.

Prior to 1800, the principal products of the county—in addition to those of lumber and fur—were potash and pitch, though the abundant supply of fish in the inland ponds, as well as in the Kennebec, was a reliable food supply for the early settlers, and ultimately became the basis of one of their important industries. Sturgeon were so plentiful before the white man came that the Indians had named the vicinity of Gardiner "Cobbosseecontee"—the place of many sturgeon. Kennebec salmon, always so excellent, and once so plentiful, have now disappeared; and where thousands of barrels of herring were seined, as late as 1825, they are now practically extinct.

The various manufacturing enterprises throughout the county have been so generally the principal interests of the cities and the little hamlets in which they are found, and their origin is so closely related to the settlement or growth of those localities, that they have been regarded and treated as proper branches of the succeeding town

histories. It may, however, be stated here that the leading enterprises in 1820 included 81 saw mills running 91 saws, 63 grist mills with 107 run of stones, 43 tanneries, 42 carding machines, 29 fulling mills, 15 spinning machines, 3 distilleries, and 2 cotton and woolen factories. The combined capital invested in these industries was \$147,000.

The manufacture of paper is an industry of considerable importance, the location of the pulp and paper mills, and their daily capacity of production being as follows: Augusta Pulp Company, 20,000 lbs.; Cushnoc Fibre Company, Augusta, 20,000; Hollingsworth & Whitney Company, Gardiner, 26,000; S. D. Warren & Co., Gardiner, 26,000; Richards Paper Company, Gardiner, 16,000; Richards Paper Company, South Gardiner, 20,000; Kennebec Fibre Company, Benton, 16,000 lbs. The Hollingsworth & Whitney Company are erecting a very large plant at Winslow. From a hint given by Dr. H. H. Hill to the old paper mill men at Vassalboro that, as wasps made paper from wood, so might man, grew experiments in that direction which have led to the present large manufacture of wood pulp.

Shipbuilding was once a great industry of the county. Captain Samuel Grant came from Berwick, Me., to Benton, at the close of the revolution, and furnished the first masts for the frigate *Constitution*, then building at Boston. With his son, Peter, as partner, he established, in 1792, a ship-yard at Bowman's point, Farmingdale, and built a number of vessels. Peter, jun., and his brother, Samuel C., succeeded to the business at the death of their father, in 1836. Peter, jun., retired from the firm some years later, and Samuel C. continued the business until his death about 1853, when his son, William S., succeeded him. The latter built his last vessel in 1858. Peter Bradstreet then became the owner of the Grant ship-yard, and, with his brother William, built several vessels there.

A once very conspicuous name in the annals of shipbuilding, but which has now vanished from the county, was that of the Agry family. Thomas Agry removed from Dresden to Agry's point, in Pittston, in 1774, where he built some of the first vessels constructed above Bath. His sons, Thomas, John and David, also entered the business, and in the long list of vessels built at Gardiner, Pittston and Hallowell, from 1784 to 1826, their names, as owners and masters, appear with surprising frequency. David's name ceases to be seen after 1806, he having died at sea shortly after.

About 1811 Major William Livermore, of Augusta, built in front of the Old South Church, Hallowell, the sloop *Primrose*, afterward altered to a schooner. Near this spot, Page & Getchell built the brig *Neptunc's Barge* about 1817. She sailed from New Orleans to England with a cargo of cotton. Captain Joseph Atkins, another well-

known Hallowell shipbuilder, constructed vessels for Isaac Smith; Simeon Norris built the schooner *William Henry* about 1816; and Robinson & Page, about 1823, built the ship *Marshal Ney*, at Pierce's yard, on the Chelsea side of the river.

About 1811 Judge Dummer built the ship *Hallowell* on the east side of the river. She was captured by the British, and her bones now lie at Bermuda. From 1816 to 1825, Captain Isaac Smith built a number of coasters at Loudon hill, launching his vessels directly off the shore; and during the same period Abner Lowell, at his wharf in the lower end of Hallowell (then called Joppa), built a number of vessels for the West India trade. Prior to this, Captain Shubael West built two sloops, just south of Lowell's yard; and anterior even to that date, Captain Larson Butler built, in this neighborhood, a sloop for the Boston trade.

In 1845, Mason Damon built a schooner at a point north of the Grant yard, in Farmingdale; and south of Grant's yard, Elbridge G. Pierce built several whalers and other vessels for New Bedford parties. At the Grant yard, between 1851 and 1858, clipper barks and ships were built for the Boston and Galveston line; and also two large vessels, of 1,090 and 1,190 tons, for the Calcutta trade. This yard, the largest in the county, ran two blacksmith shops for ship-fitting, and employed from twenty-five to seventy-five men the year round.

ICE.—A staple export of the county is ice, the purity of the Kennebec being such that its ice has long been established as the standard of quality. Years before the opening of this now vast industry in Maine the consumption of ice was small. The first authoritative account of ice being shipped from the county as an article of merchandise was previous to 1826, when the brig *Orion*, of Gardiner, was loaded with floating ice during the spring, and sailed for Baltimore at the opening of navigation. This cargo was sold for \$700. It is said that several cargoes were thus put on the market years previous to any attempt at housing for summer shipment. The Tudors, of Boston, who had had exclusive control of the ice trade with the British West Indies, built about that year, on Gardiner's wharf, Gardiner, the first ice house on the Kennebec.

In 1826 Rufus K. Page, in company with a Mr. Getchell, of Hallowell, erected, in Gardiner, a building of 1,500 tons capacity on Trott's point, now occupied by Captain Eben D. Haley. This house they filled during the winter, and in the following summer loaded it in vessels, on account of the Tudors. The speculation proved unprofitable, however, and the business was abandoned. In 1831 the Tudors acquired the building and filled it. At the same time they erected a house on Long wharf, in Gardiner, which was then just where the bridge now stands, and in it some 3,000 tons of ice were stored. No other attempt at housing is recorded until 1848-9, when the Tudors

again began operations on the river; and W. A. Lawrence, Dr. C. W. Whitmore and Charles A. White, of Gardiner, cut and housed 2,000 tons at South Gardiner, and 2,000 tons at Pittston. Another house was also filled at Pittston, and one each at Bowman's point, Farmingdale, and Hallowell. In the aggregate some 10,000 tons were cut here that year. The following summer it was loaded, fifty tons being considered a good day's work. The largest cargo was three hundred tons. Consignments were made to New Bedford, New York, Washington and Baltimore, \$2.50 per ton being received, but the cost of labor and slow progress in handling made the profits small.

In 1860 the industry entered upon a new era and grew into a more permanent form. James L. Cheesman, a New York retailer, began stacking at Farmingdale, and the following year entered upon extensive operations. Until 1865 he flourished wonderfully. In 1868, however, reverses compelled him to sell out the Farmingdale plant, and later, in 1872, the Pittston plant, to the Knickerbocker Ice Company of Philadelphia, which now exceeds all other companies here in the quantity of ice handled yearly.

In 1867 the Kennebec Land & Lumber Company built the first modern ice house at Pittston; and in 1872 such solid corporations as the Great Falls and Independent Ice Companies, of Washington, D. C., located in Pittston. Under the firm name of Haynes & De Witt, J. Manchester Haynes, of Augusta—who has been prominently identified with the ice industry since 1871—together with Henry A. De Witt and the late Ira D. Sturges, controlled a large business on the river; and in 1889, with others, formed a corporation known as the Haynes & De Witt Ice Company. Improvements in tools and machinery had taken place gradually since the early beginning of ice harvesting, and in 1890 Messrs. Shepard and Ballard, of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, added to the list an important invention—an automatic vessel-loading machine—which is now in general use.

The following list, corrected to date, shows the location and storage capacity of the ice houses on the Kennebec and within the county. Those on the west side of the river are: Coney & White, 8,000 tons, Augusta; Kennebec Ice Company (two houses), 25,000 tons, and Knickerbocker Ice Company, 12,000 tons, Hallowell; A. Rich Ice Company, 70,000 tons, and Knickerbocker Ice Company, 30,000 tons, Farmingdale; Morse & Haley, 5,000 tons, Great Falls Ice Company, 30,000, and Eben D. Haley, 32,000, Gardiner. The houses on the east side of the river are: Old Orchard (Knickerbocker), 20,000 tons, and Chelsea houses, 30,000 tons, Chelsea; Randolph (Knickerbocker), 25,000 tons, Haynes & Lawrence, 13,000, and Centennial Ice Company, 15,000, Randolph; Morse & Haley, 20,000 tons, Smithtown (Knickerbocker), 65,000, Great Falls Ice Company, 30,000, Independent Ice Company, 60,000, Haynes & De Witt Ice Company, 12,000, Consumers' Ice Company

of New York, 35,000, and Clark & Chaplin Ice Company of Portland 40,000, Pittston. The total capacity of the above houses is 567,000 tons.

In the development of this great industry here, as well as on the Hudson river and Booth bay, Captain Eben D. Haley, of Gardiner, has borne a prominent part. His grandfather, Moses Haley, was a house carpenter of Bath, where he raised a family of four boys and two girls. Woodbridge, his oldest child, born in 1806, grew up in the same occupation as his father, and married in 1833, Jane Dutton, of Gray, Me., where, in 1835, their first child, Eben D., was born. The next year they came to Pittston, where four more children were born to them: Joseph M., who died when four years old; George T.; Thomas H., now in the dry goods business in Chicago; and William D.

Shipbuilding was then very active on the Kennebec, at which Woodbridge Haley worked for several years, mostly on large vessels for Boston parties, some of them at Sheepscoot Bridge. He died at his home in Pittston in 1863, where his wife still survives him in what is now Randolph. Here Eben D. passed his boyhood days to the age of fourteen, when he left home for school, first at Bath, and then at Gardiner Lyceum. When sixteen years old his school days were exchanged for the beginning of a career of business and adventure that is still at its maximum activity. He first entered the dry goods store of Field & Reed at Bath, leaving there at the end of one year for a clerkship in the store of N. K. Chadwick in Gardiner, from whence he went to Rockland and worked in Wilson & Case's store till he was twenty-one. Resolved to see something of the great West, he went to Keokuk, Iowa, where, in 1857, the firm of Ricker & Haley engaged in the produce and commission business, which extended over a wide extent of country.

Mr. Haley happened to be in Memphis when Fort Sumter was fired on, from whence he hastened to St. Louis to meet his partner, arriving there the night of the riot. They immediately dissolved partnership, settled their business, and Mr. Haley came home. The day after the battle of Bull Run he went to Augusta and tendered his services to his country. In conjunction with John B. Hubbard, son of ex-Governor Hubbard, he was active in raising the 1st Maine Battery of light artillery, which was mustered into service in December, with Edward W. Thompson captain, John B. Hubbard 1st lieutenant, and Eben D. Haley 2d lieutenant, with 151 men, five officers and six pieces of artillery. The first active work of the battery was under General Butler at New Orleans, where they did patrol service from March till September, 1862. The 1st Maine then joined General Weitzel's brigade, and was in several sharp fights, one of which was an attack on the gunboat *Cotton*, where, by the bursting of a shell, Lieutenant Haley was severely injured. The battery was made very efficient,



L. D. Haley

and at the siege of Fort Hudson it had occasion to show its metal. It was the first to open fire on the right of the line, May 27, 1863. Lieutenant Haley was in command, and held his advanced position during the siege with heavy losses of men and horses. The battery was next at Donaldsonville, where the fire became so hot that Lieutenant Haley had at one time but one man left out of thirteen, and himself helped to load and fire the guns. For this heroic conduct he was complimented by General Weitzel, also for difficult services rendered at the fight of May 27.

The battery went on the second Red River expedition, but Lieutenant Haley was not with it again till after it had been ordered to the Shenandoah, where he was promoted to its captaincy. Here he was in the famous Cedar Creek fight, October 19, 1864, in which the confederates were victors in the morning, and the Union forces, after being rallied by General Sheridan, were victors in the afternoon. Captain Haley was in command of his battery from shortly after three in the morning till about six, when he received a bullet in his left thigh that he carries yet. After lying on the field till three o'clock in the afternoon, he was taken to a room in a house in the corner of which Colonel, afterward President, Hayes was lying on a wood box, suffering from a wound. During the grand review in Shenandoah valley General Hancock complimented the 1st Maine on its fine appearance and splendid records. When General Sheridan was in Maine he said to Governor Cony at Augusta, in the presence of General Chamberlin, that he remembered with pride the services of the 1st Maine Battery under its gallant commander, Captain Haley.

In September, 1865, two months after being mustered out of the service, Captain Haley formed a partnership with Alonzo P. Parsons and bought the dry goods business of N. K. Chadwick in Gardiner—the same store he had entered as a clerk in 1852. In 1870 he took the business alone, and in 1878 he sold it to his brother, George T. Haley. The same year, in company with Peter Grant and Daniel Glidden, he put up on Stevens' wharf 2,500 tons of ice—his first move in the business that has since taken his entire attention. In 1873 he put up ice with Johnson Brothers and Captain John Landerkin at South Gardiner. In 1876 he bought his partners' interest and joined with the Great Falls Ice Company, of Washington, he owning a half interest. He also located for them their houses at Green's ledges, two miles from Gardiner. For some years he had attended to the local business on the Kennebec of the Independent Ice Company of Washington. In 1879 John Van Raiswick, president of the Great Falls Company, J. H. Johnson of Washington, C. B. Church, and the Independent Ice Company, joined with Captain Haley and formed the Maine Ice Company. The growing necessity for a water shipment, where vessels could load from the ice houses at any time of the year, demanded immediate at-

tention. Captain Haley had long foreseen this want, and to meet it had matured a design which he carried at once to a triumphant completion.

It was no less a plan than to cut off an arm of the sea with a dam, and then compel the salt water to leave the cove and return to the sea. By act of the legislature of 1879 permission was given to build a dam across Campbell's cove in Booth Bay harbor. To make this separating wall impervious to water, he built two complete dams of timber cribs filled with stone, one sloping toward the ocean, the other toward the cove. The faces of each were made of spruce plank fitted water tight, with their ends driven to the rock bottom. When this was done these dams presented two parallel partition walls of plank eleven feet apart, and from ten to thirty feet high, according to the depth of water. Into this sort of water tight compartment gravel was dumped till the water was all forced out, making a perfect road bed, for the use of which the town has paid \$200 each year for ten years. We have now arrived at the point where Captain Haley's genius beguiled the law of gravitation into the pleasing task of compelling the salt water, in the cove to return to its old home.

Near the point of low tide he had put a spout twenty-eight inches square through both dams and the road way, with an elbow on the cove side, carrying that end to the bottom of the cove pond. By the mere device of opening a gate in the spout at low tide the water from the pond sought its level on the sea side of the dam, and it could enter the pipe only at its opening at the bottom of the deepest water. The result surprised the captain himself, for in fifty-four days the pipe was discharging only fresh water, with which the streams from the land had entirely replaced the ocean brine. For original conception and effectual accomplishment of a work of such intrinsic value, hitherto unattempted, Captain Haley has exhibited the same kind of masterful ability by which Captain Eads, in the construction of the wonderful jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi river, removed a constant interruption to navigation. Ice was cut in Campbell's cove in the winter of 1881-2 and every winter since, the quality being next to river ice. In 1886 Captain Haley and the Independent Ice Company became the exclusive owners of the Maine Ice Company. In 1885 he sold his half interest in the South Gardiner ice houses to the Great Falls Company and erected new ones there, known as the Haley houses, of which he is sole owner. He has been for years extending the area of the ice trade. In 1883 he established a retail trade in Richmond, Va., still very prosperous. In 1892 Morse & Co., of New York, joined him in the purchase of large interests in the retail ice trade of New York city and of storage capacity on the Hudson river, and in the erection of more storage room in Pittston, so that they are now able to supply any shortage of ice in any of the great ice markets.

Captain Haley has always been an active republican in politics, going twice as a delegate to presidential conventions. He is one of the directors of the Gardiner National Bank and of the Kennebec Steam Towage Company. In 1870 he married Sophie J., daughter of Daniel Johnson, of South Gardiner. The names of their four children are: Marion W., Ethel A., Eben R. and John H. This family group make an unusually happy home, the hospitalities of which are enjoyed by a large circle of friends.

GRANITE.—Just when or how the utilization of the granite ledges in the county was begun cannot be definitely ascertained, for it is a singular fact that there is no industry of any importance that has received so little attention from historical and statistical experts as the granite industry. It is quite certain, however, that it was not until the beginning of the present century that an attempt was made to quarry the mineral that was afterward destined to figure so prominently in the industrial resources of the county. When, in 1797, the Kennebec bridge was built, stones split from boulders were used for the piers and abutments; and when, in 1801, Captain William Robinson, of Augusta, erected his house, he procured the underpinning in Massachusetts at great expense.

The first recorded attempt to quarry granite in the county was that made in 1808 at the Rowell ledge, in Augusta. The venture met with indifferent success. Some of the top strata were broken off with "rising wedges" driven under the edge of the sheet until it parted; but this was a slow and laborious process. The first successful effort to open and work a ledge in the township was made by Jonathan Matthews, on the Thwing ledge, in 1825, when he laid the cellar walls of Arch Row; but he also worked with rising wedges. Powder was not used for blasting upon ledges until the erection of the state house was begun, in 1829, and then, at first, with but one hole, by which large irregular masses were blown out. Afterward two holes, a short distance apart, were charged, and fired simultaneously, thus opening long, straight seams, sometimes to the depth of six feet.

Since the introduction of dynamite as a partitive agent in quarrying, better results have been obtained, with less exposure of the men to accident. With this exception, however, but little improvement has been made upon the early methods of obtaining granite. Machinery has been tried in all forms, but, aside from the steam drill, a valuable time and labor saving invention, nothing has been found that will adequately perform the work now done by hand. It is true that, used as a lathe, machinery works somewhat satisfactorily in turning out columns, but even this does not finish the surface, except when it is to be polished. In this connection it may be noted that the first derrick used at any stone works in Augusta was erected east of Church hill at a quarry then operated by William B. Pierce.

In 1836 three granite companies were incorporated at Augusta. One, called the Augusta & New York Granite Company, worked the Hamlen ledge, situated about two miles from the river by way of Western avenue; another, named the Augusta & Philadelphia Granite Company, owned the Ballard ledge, a mile and a half from Kennebec bridge by way of Northern avenue, and of which the Rowell and Thwing ledges are a continuation; and the third, known as the Augusta Blue Ledge Company, purchased Hall's ledge, two and a half miles from the bridge, over the North Belfast road.

In 1871 the Hallowell Granite Company was organized, with its chief stockholder, Governor Joseph Bodwell, as president. The business gradually assumed huge proportions, and in 1885 the Hallowell Granite Works, another stock company, was formed, its executive being also Governor Bodwell. It is not known how long before these periods granite was taken from the ledges owned by the companies mentioned, but it is said that the New Orleans custom house was built, seventy years ago, of stone quarried from the ledge now operated by the Hallowell Granite Works. The extensive quarries of the latter company are two and a half miles from the city of Hallowell, near the Manchester line. The granite is white, free working and soft, and can be almost as delicately chiselled as marble. It is said to be the finest grade of white granite in the state. Aside from their extensive building operations, the Hallowell Granite Works is the largest producer of monumental, statuary and ornamental work in Maine. In almost every city of the country can be seen the handiwork of its artisans. The New York state capitol at Albany; Equitable Life Insurance Building, New York; the monument at Plymouth, Mass.; soldiers' monument, Boston Common; memorial monuments at Gettysburg; and the Augusta soldiers' monument, etc., are from their works. The works employ, in its numerous departments, from 300 to 400 men; the annual shipment of stone averages 100,000 cubic feet, and the gross product annually averages over \$250,000.

Intellectually, the granite cutters of Kennebec county are on a level with any other class of mechanics. Instead of the saloon, they patronize the public library, and they take an active interest in state and national affairs. The foreign element among the granite cutters consists chiefly of Scotch, Italian and English. Ninety per cent. of the other labor is American born.

In 1884 Joseph Archie opened a granite quarry near the Hallowell works, but just over the Manchester line. He took a partner for a brief period, the firm being known as the Central Granite Company. In 1891 Mr. Archie bought out his partner, and since that time has successfully continued the business alone, employing forty men. The stone produced is very fine, and is mostly used for statuary and monumental work. The granite is furnished to dealers on order, and is



J. R. Bodine

shipped to St. Louis, Omaha and many other distant points. The extension of the state house at Augusta, in 1801-2, was built of stone from this quarry.

Ample supplies of granite for building purposes occur in many of the towns. Ledges have been worked in Fayette and Wayne for other purposes. S. B. Norris operated a quarry in Wayne twenty years ago, which had been formerly worked for building material, and from which J. Frank Gorden is now obtaining monument material.

The name of Governor Joseph Robinson Bodwell is indissolubly linked with the history of Kennebec county as that of the "granite man"—the man who had larger individual interests in granite quarries than any other man in the United States, and whose foresight, energy and shrewd business instinct were the means of building up the granite business at Hallowell. He was born at Methuen, Mass., in 1818—the tenth in a family of eleven children. He was a lineal descendant of Henry Bodwell, his first known American ancestor, who bore a brave and conspicuous part in the war with the Indian chief, King Philip. The governor's father, Joseph Bodwell, was among the most worthy and respected citizens in his community, and his mother, Mary (How) Bodwell, came of the best New England stock, and was a superior and cultured woman. His father having, through unavoidable misfortune, lost his property, Joseph R., to relieve the family of some of its burden, was sent when eight years old to live with his brother-in-law, Patrick Fleming. When he had attained his sixteenth year his brother-in-law died and Joseph R. was to a certain degree thrown upon his own resources.

The school of manual labor (farming) in which he had passed the formative years of his life was precisely the one best calculated to qualify him for the peculiar successes in business he afterward achieved. In 1835 he began to learn the shoemaker's trade, and for three years followed this calling, attending school during the day and spending the evening and early morning in the making of shoes. In 1838 he purchased jointly with his father a farm in West Methuen, and aided in its cultivation until the death of the elder Bodwell, in 1848.

In October of this year he married his first wife, Eunice Fox, of Dracut, Mass. She died December 14, 1857, leaving one daughter, Persis Mary, born August 26, 1849. On July 25, 1859, Governor Bodwell married Hannah C., sister of Eunice, the fruit of this union being Joseph Fox Bodwell, born July 11, 1862.

While cultivating his farm in West Methuen, Governor Bodwell took the first steps in that special career in which he afterward became so proficient, for while hauling granite from Pelham, N. H., to Lawrence, Mass., while the Lawrence mills were in course of con-

struction, he became acquainted with all the processes involved in quarrying and working granite. In 1852, in company with Hon. Moses Webster, Governor Bodwell came to Maine and began to work the granite quarries on Fox island, at the mouth of Penobscot bay. He began operations with one yoke of oxen, which he drove himself and shod with his own hands. From this humble beginning sprang results of such magnitude that a company was formed, known as the Bodwell Granite Company, with the hardy pioneer as its president. In 1866 Governor Bodwell removed his family from Methuen to Hallowell, and from that period to his death, December 15, 1887, the main record of his business career was the history of the Hallowell Granite Works.

He never altogether lost his early love for agricultural pursuits, and soon after he came to Hallowell he purchased in the neighborhood two farms, which he successfully cultivated, one of them, indeed, becoming one of the best stock farms in New England. He also carried on lumber operations at the head of the Kennebec, was president of the Bodwell Water Power Company, at Oldtown, Me., and was a stockholder in several important railroad enterprises.

Governor Bodwell was not a politician in the ordinary meaning of the term, but he always took a deep interest in public affairs. He never sought official distinction, but office was sometimes thrust upon him. Twice he represented his adopted city in the lower branch of the legislature; for two terms he served as mayor of Hallowell, and after twice refusing the governorship of Maine he was prevailed upon in 1886 to take the nomination, and was elected by a very large majority. His administration, which he did not live to complete, was honest and efficient.

Governor Bodwell, however, was best known as a business man of great force of character, unquestioned integrity and untiring industry. He was possessed of fine social gifts, and endeared himself to all who had dealings with him. He was a philanthropist in the true sense of the word. His heart went out toward his fellow-men, and melted at the sight of suffering. He was always giving something for the needy, his Christianity knew no creed, he was every inch a man. The highest tribute to his worth was the grief at his death, of the men who knew him best—the men in his employ, who so often profited by his kindness, and whose fortunes he was always ready and often eager to advance.

CHAPTER VIII.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK.

BY SAMUEL L. BOARDMAN.

Pre-historic Agriculture.—Primitive Farming.—Natural Advantages.—Soil.—General Farm Methods.—Historic Agriculture.—Early Leaders.—Associations.—Farm Machinery.—Agricultural Schools.—Cattle Breeding.—Short-horns.—Herefords.—Jerseys.—Dairying.—Sheep.—Horses.—Stock Farms.—Driving Associations.—Race Tracks.—Trotters.—Orchards.—Retrospect.

THE agricultural history of the county of Kennebec is one of incident, importance and influence. Of incident, because of that romance which attaches to the occupation of a new country by sturdy pioneers who hew out farms and build homes in the primitive wilderness; importance, when viewed in the light of modern achievements and the position of its agriculture to-day in one of the best agricultural states in the Union; and influence, when is taken into account the part which the historic agriculture of Kennebec has had in the larger history of the agricultural development and progress of the nation.

There has been a pre-historic agriculture in the county as there has been a pre-historic age in human achievement of all kinds—a time before events of marked importance had been established, and before anything of interest or significance had taken place in its agricultural development. This was when farms were being made from the forests, the first rude homes established in the openings upon the hills, when wild animals roamed in their native woods, when fish of the lakes and rivers contributed to support, when saw mills were being established, and the occupations of the people had reference mainly to the support of existence. It was a time of self-dependence: when the farmers were obliged to look to their farms and the labor of their hands for everything that contributed to material welfare. The land supplied everything, and the farm was a small empire. Little was had by the rural people that the farm did not furnish; oxen for work, cows for the dairy, sheep for clothing. The first settlers needed a hardy race of cattle to endure the rugged winters; used to work, for the labor of clearing land was heavy; and that would also give a fair amount of milk. The maple furnished molasses and sugar. Butter

and cheese for the family were produced at the farm. The wool which the sheep furnished for clothing was supplemented by the tow and linen from the cultivated flax—and the domestic manufacture of cloth was an art understood in every farm house. Beef, pork, lambs, and hens were kept as the standard supplies of the family for the long, cold winters.

As the farms became more improved the orchard formed a part of all the hill farms and its fruit contributed to the luxury of living; while the cider mill was soon established in every neighborhood. The large, framed house, of which there are many fine examples yet standing, superseded the log dwelling, and the domestic life of the early farmers, although books were few and there were no newspapers, was full of a quiet contentment, a high self-independence, little idleness and a large amount of domestic thrift.

As the years sped on changes came. Carding mills and power looms took the place of hand carding and home weaving. More supplies were purchased for the farms as the market became better furnished. Improved tools and implements made finer and more productive culture possible. Farm stock was improved. The conveniences and even luxuries of living reached out to all farm homes of any pretension. The mowing machine upon the farm, the sewing machine and organ in the house, the diffusion of special intelligence for farmers through the agricultural press, wrought a complete revolution. Roads were improved; the impetus of visiting and receiving visits from distant points had its influence upon the farm life. Education was esteemed a thing of chief importance. The culture of the farm, the embellishment of the farm home, the higher social position of the farmer's family, marked a new era. Old things had passed away; all things had become new. This picture of the transitions of the agricultural life from the earliest period of settlement to the present, is a mere outline, the shadings and details of which must be filled in as the more historic structure is completed.

Too far from the sea to have its vegetation retarded by the saline winds and fogs of an ocean atmosphere, and sufficiently distant from the mountain ranges to prevent suffering from their cold summits, this county, most favorably situated in an agricultural point of view, is one of the best watered sections of Maine. Its beautiful and diversified water surfaces assist in furnishing moisture to the soil and purity to the atmosphere, while they contribute in no small degree to the wealth of the county by adding to the charm and beauty of the landscape—the latter a consideration of no small weight with those who are attached to the country and have a love for the beauties of nature.

The soils of the county present a considerable diversity of characteristics. In the main they may be regarded as of granitic origin,

strong rather than deep, productive, retentive of fertilizing elements, in many sections ledgy, in some very rocky, in a few light or porous. The county as a whole is a rich grazing section, excellent for the production of grass, the hill farms among the best orchard lands in the state, the lands in the river valleys and in the lower portions between the hills and ridges, splendid for cultivation.

The towns of Rome, Vienna, Fayette and Mt. Vernon are broken, their strong, rocky soils comprising excellent grazing lands. In Winslow the lands near the Kennebec and Sebasticook are of fine, deep, rich, productive loam. Eastward, part of the town is ledgy. Wayne, West Gardiner and Litchfield have tracts of light plains, the former having hundreds of acres of wind-shifted surface. There are, however, some fine farms, and agriculture is constantly improving. Clinton, Benton, Albion, Windsor and Pittston are excellent grazing towns. China and Vassalboro, east of the Kennebec, and Sidney, Manchester, Winthrop, Readfield and Monmouth, west of the Kennebec, are without question the garden towns of the county. The county has less waste, unproductive and unimproved land than any other section of equal extent in the state. Upon almost every farm of the usual extent of 150 to 200 acres there is much diversity of soil. Orcharding has reached a high degree of perfection and is conducted on a good business system. The pastures are unsurpassed in Maine; herbage is choice, abundant and nutritious, and cool springs and pure brooks conduce to the healthfulness of farm animals. The county is abundantly wooded with large tracts of old forest growth, while in localities where the original growth has long since been cut off, young trees have taken their place and have become the most valuable land in the county. Nearly every farm has its quota of wood land, trees crown many of our highest hills, fringe the river banks and clothe the rough and waste places of the farm, affording a beautiful object in the landscape, furnishing shelter and protection from cold winds to stock, growing crops and homesteads, adding wealth to the county, materially lessening the rigors of winter and contributing to the uniformity and healthfulness of the climate.

While in general the agricultural methods of the county may be regarded as a mixed system of husbandry, they are less so at the present time than formerly. In the earlier days each farmer raised some of all the farm crops and kept all kinds of stock, as each made it a point to be independent of every other. Now the tendency is toward the more perfect growing of crops best adapted for particular locations, or the raising of certain special lines of stock. Farmers who have large orchards, or make dairying a specialty, or having a good grass farm sell hay and purchase commercial fertilizers, or breed a particular kind of cattle, or fine colts of a fashionable family—give special effort and attention to these branches. The orchard farmer

lets another make his butter, and the dairyman purchases his apples and often his hay of his neighbor. In many locations raising "truck crops" for our growing cities is becoming a specialty, changing the character of much of the farming. A farmer obtains more ready cash now for a few acres of early potatoes put into our manufacturing towns on the first of July than he obtained twenty years ago from the marketed crops of his entire farm. Thus the manufacturing towns and cities have done much to develop the present farm methods of the county and bring about those specialties in farming which have everywhere and always been the source of the highest profits and most successful conditions.

In no section of Maine, and in but few portions of the Eastern states, has agriculture reached a higher general condition than in Kennebec county. The farm houses are commodious, often large, frequently elegant; while the barns are well and properly built, in many cases clapboarded and painted. The best and most approved implements and machines are employed; in every town are model farms of the highest rank, while neatness about the farm houses, the presence of flowers, shade trees and cultural beauty characterize the rural districts. There is a larger proportion of thoroughbred and high grade stock on our farms than in any other county in Maine, while in the best bred horses Kennebec county leads all New England.

Historic agriculture in Maine had its commencement in the county of Kennebec. The records of all first things pertaining to its improved agriculture, the importation of thoroughbred stock, improvement of seeds and fruits, organization of agricultural societies, diffusion of information by means of books and journals, invention and manufacture of improved farm tools and implements, plans for the industrial and agricultural education of the people—all had their origin in this county. The early farmers of Kennebec—themselves from the best families of the Old Colony—were men of intelligence, anxious for improvement. The soil and natural advantages of the county were of the best, and the settlers took up their farms that they might make homes for themselves. They came into the new territory of the District of Maine for this purpose; they came to stay; hence whatever promised development of agriculture was eagerly sought. But in agriculture as in everything else it was the few leaders who, carrying forward plans for improvement, stimulated others to higher endeavors and organized forces for the development of the county's resources.

EARLY LEADERS.—Foremost among those to whom the agriculture of Kennebec county owes so much for its early improvement were Benjamin Vaughan, M.D., LL.D.; his brother, Charles Vaughan; Dr. Ezekiel Holmes, Sanford Howard, and the brothers Samuel and Eli-

jah Wood. Doctor Vaughan was born in England April 30, 1751, studied at Cambridge and received his medical degree at Edinburgh. During the American revolution he was a member of parliament, but on account of his friendship for the American colonies he left his country and resided in France. In 1796 he settled in Hallowell upon a family property derived from his maternal grandfather, Benjamin Hallowell. His brother, Charles Vaughan, followed him to America in a few years and also settled upon the same tract of land, which extended along the river one mile and westward to Cobbosseecontee lake—a distance of five miles. This land they improved and kept in a high state of cultivation, employing a large number of workmen upon it throughout the year. They had extensive gardens, established nurseries, planted orchards, imported stock, seeds, plants, cuttings and implements from England, and carried on model farming on a large scale. They built miles of faced and bank wall upon their farms, laid out and built roads for the public use, and while they sold trees and plants from their nurseries, often to the value of a thousand dollars in a single year, they also freely gave to all who were unable to buy; sent stock, plants and seeds to leading farmers in the several new towns for them to propagate or test, and carried on correspondence with prominent farmers. The apple was not then so highly esteemed for fruit as it is now, but cider was made in large quantities. The Vaughans built the largest and most perfect cider mill and press in New England, employing a skilled mechanic from England to set up the machinery. In their gardens and orchards were apples, pears, peaches, cherries, and many kinds of nut-bearing trees. Doctor Vaughan passed much of his time in studies and investigations, while his brother Charles had the more immediate care of their large farms, which, later, were managed by Colonel William O. Vaughan, the doctor's eldest son. Doctor Vaughan was one of the most distinguished members of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, established in 1792—the second society of its kind formed in the United States. He wrote extensively and learnedly upon all agricultural subjects, many of his treatises being published in the transactions of this society, usually with the signature, "A Kennebec Farmer."

Charles Vaughan was born in London June 30, 1759. He was one of the original corporators and for several years a trustee of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture. He was more practical, so to speak, than his distinguished brother, taking the immediate care of their large estates and the carrying out of their experiments and farming operations. These were very extensive, were performed at great cost of care and money, and had for their object the improvement of the agriculture of the state as much as they did the business of their owners. No breed of stock or variety of fruit, vegetable or seed was disseminated until it had been care-

fully tested and found to be valuable and well adapted to this country. Benjamin Vaughan died in Hallowell December 8, 1835, and Charles, on May 15, 1839.

Succeeding the Vaughans, the name of Dr. Ezekiel Holmes, of Winthrop, must ever occupy a high position. He was born in Kingston, Mass., in 1801, graduated from Brown University in 1821, and from the Maine Medical School in 1824. His health being inadequate to the hard service of a country physician's life, he became a teacher for the next five years in the Gardiner Lyceum. In 1828 he edited for a single year the *New England Farmers' and Mechanics' Journal*. He was professor of natural science in Waterville College from 1833 to 1837. From its establishment, in 1833, Doctor Holmes ably edited the *Maine Farmer* until his death—a period of thirty-two years. Before 1840 he advocated the establishment of a board of agriculture, which was finally done in 1852, he being its first secretary for three years. A State Agricultural Society was also incorporated by the legislature in 1855, largely through the efforts of Doctor Holmes, who drafted its constitution and was its secretary until his death. In 1838 he made a survey of Aroostook county for the state board of internal improvement; and in 1861-2 was chief and naturalist of the scientific survey of Maine, authorized by the legislature. These leading dates in the active and useful life of Doctor Holmes give but a very imperfect idea of the great work he accomplished for the agriculture of Maine—the influence of which is still potent and fruitful. As editor of the *Maine Farmer* for more than thirty years, the work of Doctor Holmes was such that had he done nothing more for Maine agriculture his memory would forever be held in grateful remembrance. Doctor Holmes was the first person in Maine to introduce Shorthorns into the state; the first Southdown and Cotswold sheep, and the first of the Jersey breed of cattle. The last public act of his life was that of securing from the legislature in February, 1865—but a week before his death—an act which established the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. The Holmes' Cabinet of Natural History in that college but inadequately expresses the debt of gratitude which it owes to its illustrious benefactor.

Samuel and Elijah Wood, sons of Henry Wood, of Middleboro, Mass., were among the first settlers of Winthrop—Samuel settling in 1784, and Elijah a few years afterward. They were among the founders and incorporators of the Winthrop Agricultural Society—Samuel being elected its first president. He was among the first contributors to the *Maine Farmer*, and his articles—always practical, suggestive and useful—were continued for many years. When he first came to Winthrop Elijah Wood engaged in the manufacture of nails, but afterward was largely and profitably engaged in farming. He was "chairman and principal agent" of a committee chosen in 1831-2 by the Win-

throp Agricultural Society to petition the legislature for funds in carrying on its work. He established himself in Augusta during that winter and entered upon the work of his mission among the legislators with a zeal becoming the importance of the end sought. The result was the passage of an act, one provision of which was "the payment by the treasurer of state to the treasurer of any agricultural or horticultural society, whenever the treasurer shall apply for the same, a sum equal to that which said society may have raised and actually received by subscription or otherwise within the next preceding year"—which, with slight modification, is the substance of the present statute under which all the agricultural societies in Maine are beneficiaries of the state.

Sanford Howard came to Hallowell as superintendent of the Vaughan farms in 1830. He was born in Easton, Mass., in 1805, and, having been acquainted in Massachusetts with Colonel Samuel Jaques and the Hon. John Welles—two of the most noted breeders of their times—he brought with him several individuals of the Shorthorn breed of cattle from their herds. Having seen, in Massachusetts, the benefits of agricultural societies to a farming community, Mr. Howard became anxious that Kennebec county should enjoy like advantages; and he at once joined efforts with other progressive farmers in the establishment of the Kennebec Agricultural Society, and after removing from the county in 1837 had an honorable and useful career until his death, in 1871. For the good he exerted upon the agriculture of Kennebec county by his residence and work here for a period of seven years, he will ever be regarded as one of the noble worthies in our earlier agricultural period.

Dr. Sylvester Gardiner has not been mentioned before because his distinguished efforts in the settlement and development of the Kennebec valley embraced other interests than that of agriculture, which in a new country must always be given attention, like the building of mills and bridges, the making of roads and the establishment of trading houses. He was one of the proprietors of the Kennebec Purchase, and was largely instrumental in shaping its policy and promoting its prosperity. Obtaining thus large tracts of land in Gardiner, Pittston, Winslow, Pownalborough and other places, he built houses, cleared farms, erected dams and mills, introduced settlers and often advanced them means for stocking their farms and becoming established. In these ways he greatly aided the early farmers and general agriculture of the county, and deserves to be regarded as one of its most eminent benefactors.

Other prominent names are connected with the early agricultural annals of the county. One of the most distinguished is that of Henry Dearborn, who was born in North Hampton, N. H., February 23, 1751.

and died at Roxbury, Mass., June 6, 1829. General Dearborn was a representative to the Third and Fourth congresses in 1801-1808, major general of Maine in 1795, and secretary of war under President Jefferson, 1801-1809. He had extensive farms in Monmouth, where he lived between 1784 and 1797, and was deeply interested in the improvement of agriculture. After he removed to Roxbury, Mass., in 1824, he continued to make annual visits to his farm in this county as long as health permitted. R. H. Greene, of Winslow; Jesse Robinson, of Waterville; Payne Wingate, of Hallowell; Robert Page, of Readfield; Rev. W. A. P. Dillingham, of Sidney; Nathan Foster, of Gardiner; Joseph A. Metcalf, of Monmouth, and Steward Foster, Nehemia Pierce, Peleg Benson, David Foster, Samuel Benjamin, Columbus Fairbanks, Samuel P. Benson and John May, of Winthrop, are names that deserve honorable mention in the agricultural annals of Kennebec county for their eminent services in the earlier years of its development.

ASSOCIATIONS.—One of the first agencies for carrying on the work of agricultural improvement which the educated and progressive farmers of this county made use of, was that of association and organization. The few leading minds who were foremost in this work desired to extend it, that the benefits resulting from investigation, study and experiments might be shared by others. To accomplish this it was necessary to organize and coöperate. The Pennsylvania Society for Promoting Agriculture was the first agricultural society established in the United States; while the first in New England and the second in all North America, was the Kennebec Agricultural Society, established through the efforts of the Messrs. Vaughan and other progressive farmers in 1787, five years previous to the incorporation of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture. The objects of this society were "mutual improvement in agricultural knowledge, and mutual aid, by the importation of trees, seeds, tools, books, etc." It was incorporated in 1807, and although it held no exhibitions, it had frequent meetings for the reading of papers contributed by members, and for consultation and discussion. This society subsequently disbanded, as on February 21, 1818, the Maine Agricultural Society was incorporated. In 1820 and 1821 the society held cattle shows at Hallowell—the former the first cattle show ever held in the county or state. This society must also have disbanded, as on February 28, 1829, the Winthrop Agricultural Society was incorporated, which was reorganized so as to embrace the whole county, April 23, 1832, from which the present Kennebec County Agricultural Society dates its legal existence.

These early societies at once put themselves into correspondence with similar organizations in other states, offered prizes for crops, assigned "tasks" to its members, and in a variety of ways worked "to

improve the art of husbandry and to elevate the calling of the husbandman." Some idea of what was accomplished may be obtained by a few extracts from their records and votes: In 1818—"that the trustees inquire into the utility of Hotchkins' threshing machine and purchase one for the use of the society if they think expedient; 1819—that members make a written statement at the annual meetings respecting the manner of managing their favorite source of profit and the net gain received from it; that a committee ascertain the number of barrels of whole and watered cider made in Winthrop the present year (the first recorded instance of the collection of agricultural statistics); 1821—that premiums be given to the farmer raising the most and best quality of 'high red-top' grass seed; 1822—that \$30 be sent to Malaga or Gibraltar in Spain, to purchase the best quality of bearded summer wheat for seed, one peck only to be allowed each member; that the society subscribe for two copies of the 'publick paper,' published in Boston, called the *New England Farmer*; that the necessary expense be incurred of a committee in procuring information on the relative advantage of Maine compared with other states and countries in raising fine wool; 1825—that the secretary obtain information respecting the quality and usefulness of a kind of sheep called 'Smith Island Sheep,' and if deemed expedient that the society purchase a pair; that some person make experiments on raising hemp on a small scale at the expense of the society; 1830—that the society obtain one barrel of winter wheat for seed, from Virginia; that a premium be offered for the farmer raising the best and largest crop of corn, wheat or potatoes at the smallest expense; 1832—that a committee collect information upon the diseases of sheep in this climate, with the preventive and cure, the best breeds of sheep and the mode of improving them, with such other matter as would be useful in a treatise on sheep generally; 1834—that a committee report upon the merits of the Pitts' horse power, just invented; that a premium be offered to the farmer who may bring into the county twenty of the best Merino sheep; that ten volumes of the *Maine Farmer* be offered in premiums; that this society decidedly disapprove the sale of ardent spirits on the grounds on the days of their cattle show; 1835—that copies of Davy's *Agricultural Chemistry and Farmer's Register* be procured for the use of the society; 1837—that the secretary obtain information relative to the Gordon drill plow."

When it is remembered that at the early period at which many of these votes were passed the Kennebec Agricultural Society was the only one of its kind in Maine, and that there were but very few in the United States, it shows the far-seeing character and progressive spirit of its members in a most favorable and worthy light. Its modern history is as interesting and full of commendable deeds as the earlier period. The society has encouraged by liberal premiums the best kind of farming and the judicious improvement of the live stock of the county. Early devoted to the large beef breeds of cattle, it was persistent in its opposition to the Jerseys when first introduced, and for some years refused to place the breed in its premium schedule. At its fair in 1863 the report of the committee on this breed said:

"Your committee deem it a source of gratification to find the exhibition of Jerseys the present year made up of more individual specimens of high excellence than of any other kind of farm stock upon the ground." Having held cattle shows in different towns in the county, frequently to much inconvenience on account of the want of proper buildings, the society leased grounds at Readfield Corner in 1856, where its fairs have ever since been held. It has good buildings, including a new grand stand, a half mile track, and maintains the best county agricultural fairs of any society in Maine. It still keeps up the old custom of having an annual address delivered at each fair and has numbered among its orators some of the most distinguished men in the state.

The North Kennebec Agricultural Society was incorporated July 31, 1847, and its first exhibition was held in Waterville in October of that year, its limits extending into Somerset and Waldo counties. The society purchased fair grounds in 1854, located about a mile below the city of Waterville, upon which it built a good half mile track. Between 1855 and 1875 the fairs of this society were largely attended and among the best of their class in the state. Some of the best cattle and horses in Maine have been owned within its limits, and at many of its exhibitions the stock upon its show ground has ranked among the best in New England, notably the Jerseys shown by the late Dr. N. R. Boutelle, of Waterville, the Holsteins, by Thomas S. Lang, the Shorthorns of the late Warren Percival and Levi A. Dow, and the Herefords of Burleigh & Shores. Among other noted breeders and farmers who have contributed largely to the success of the fairs of this society have been: John D. Lang, Moses Taber, Hall C. Burleigh, H. G. Abbott, W. H. Pearson, Moses A. Getchell and J. S. Hawes, of Vassalboro; George E. Shores, H. Percival, R. R. Drummond, Joseph Percival, Samuel Doolittle, Henry Taylor, N. R. Boutelle, Ephraim Maxham and J. F. Hallett, Waterville; Rev. W. A. P. Dillingham, Sidney; A. J. Libby and W. P. Blake, Oakland; B. C. Paine, Clark Drummond and Ira E. Getchell, Winslow; G. G. Hanscomb, Albion; and Joseph Taylor, Belgrade. Annual exhibitions are still held by the society.

On March 26, 1853, an act of incorporation was granted the South Kennebec Agricultural Society, with headquarters at Gardiner, the late Nathan Foster being its first president. Fairs were held by this society for seven years, when its charter was surrendered, and on March 17, 1860, an act of incorporation was given the Kennebec Union Agricultural and Horticultural Society, which embraced the same territory as that of the former society. Having held its fairs at Oakland Park, Gardiner, and Meadow Park, West Gardiner, with varying success till the year 1877, its active career as a society ceased. In its earlier years among its most staunch supporters and largest exhibi-

tors were: Daniel Lancaster, William S. Grant and Alden Rice, Farmingdale; J. M. Carpenter, Pittston; S. G. Otis and Samuel Currier, Hallowell; Joseph Wharff, Litchfield; and Nathan Foster, R. H. Gardiner and Henry Butman, Gardiner.

The Eastern Kennebec Agricultural Society was incorporated March 24 and organized April 4, 1868. The society at once purchased a lot of sixteen acres of land in China, upon which a half mile track was built, and its first exhibition was held October 20-22 of that year. In 1869 the society built an exhibition hall, 40 by 60 feet, upon its park; one exhibitor showed twenty head of cattle, there were forty horses on the grounds, and an address was delivered by Thomas S. Lang. In 1873 the secretary reported a great improvement in the stock and general farming in the towns of China, Windsor, Vassalboro and Albion, through the influence of its fairs. The society held seven fairs, the last in 1874, when in consequence of insufficient receipts, due to unfavorable weather at the date of its fairs, the premiums could not be paid in full, and unpaid expenses accumulating, it was deemed prudent to close up its affairs. The final meeting was held December 27, 1877, and the real estate and other property of the society were sold. Its largest exhibitors were: Warren Percival, J. S. Hawes and Thomas S. Lang, Vassalboro; C. B. Wellington, Albion; Horace Colburn, Windsor, and J. R. Crossman and Alfred H. Jones, China. Its successive presidents were Isaac Hamilton, Ambrose H. Abbott and H. B. Williams.

The South Kennebec Agricultural Association, consisting of the towns of Chelsea, Windsor, Pittston and Whitefield, was organized March 24, 1888. In June of that year, having leased land for exhibition grounds and raised money for the purpose by subscription, it built a half mile track at South Windsor Corner. Its first fair was held October 3-4, 1888. Officers and friends of this society secured the incorporation of the South Kennebec Agricultural Society by the legislature February 15, 1889, and the society was organized April 20, 1889, George Brown being the first president. Its limits, as defined by the act of incorporation, were: "The southern part of Kennebec county and the towns of Whitefield, Jefferson and Somerville in Lincoln county." On the day of the organization of this society the local, unincorporated society transferred to the new society all its leases and property. An exhibition hall was built upon the grounds in the summer of 1889, and its annual fairs have been successful in the highest degree.

Other societies which have been more than local in their influence and usefulness are the Kennebec Farmers' and Stockbreeders' Association, which has held fairs at Meadow Park, West Gardiner, organized in 1889; and the Pittston Agricultural and Trotting Park Association, which was also organized in 1889. The former holds its fairs at

Meadow Park (Merrill's), and the latter owns a park of 17½ acres at East Pittston, in the beautiful valley of Eastern river. Upon both are good half mile tracks. The exhibitions of these societies have been well supported.

The Pittston and Chelsea Farmers' Union was organized December 2, 1882, and held annual fairs at Chelsea Grange Hall till merged into the South Kennebec Agricultural Society, March 2, 1889. It also held meetings for the discussion of farm subjects.

In many towns local agricultural societies holding town fairs have existed for many years. One of the oldest of these town societies is that at Litchfield, which was organized in 1859, and held its first fair in that year. About 1870 Harvey Springer built a half mile track on his land at Litchfield Plains, and offered the use of track and adjoining grounds for fair purposes to the society, free, on condition that they erect an exhibition hall on the grounds for fair purposes. By special act of the legislature the town appropriated \$500 for this purpose, and fairs have been held there uninterruptedly from 1859 to 1890, inclusive. For a few years after occupying the new grounds there were races in connection with the fairs, but for several years past there has been no trotting at the exhibition. The Litchfield town fairs have been among the most celebrated local fairs in the state. One of the next oldest local organizations is the Monmouth Farmers' and Mechanics' Club, organized in the winter of 1871-2, which has held annual fairs that have been among the best in the state. Other towns that have maintained annual fairs are: Sidney, Belgrade, Pittston, Chelsea, Albion, China and Vassalboro. The following named Granges have also held excellent Grange fairs: Capital, Augusta; Cushnoc, Riverside; Oak Grove, Vassalboro. All these societies have exerted an important influence upon the improvement and development of the agricultural operations and practices of the Kennebec valley.

The State Agricultural Society, incorporated in 1855, was in reality a product of Kennebec county, and held fairs at Gardiner in 1855, and in Augusta in 1858, 1859 and 1872. The state board of agriculture, organized in 1852, has always held its annual meetings at Augusta; and in recent years farmers' institutes have been held at leading points in the county two or three times each year. From the meetings of the Maine Pomological and Horticultural Society, organized in 1847, the farmers and orchardists of Kennebec county derived great benefit; as well as from the meetings for discussion and annual exhibitions of the State Pomological Society, organized at Winthrop, in 1873. The Maine Dairymen's Association, organized in Augusta in 1874, had for its earliest and most earnest advocates the leading dairymen in the county, and its headquarters were here for many years. Farmers of

Kennebec county have had a great share in the organization and management of these bodies.

In 1869 the state board of agriculture recommended to the county societies that a portion of the state bounty be expended in the work of forming farmers' clubs in the several towns within their jurisdiction. Under this recommendation many such clubs were organized in the rural communities throughout the county, which held meetings for discussion, local fairs and farmers' festivals. They were productive of great good, but have given place to the Granges of Patrons of Husbandry. This order was introduced into the county in 1874, Monmouth Grange, the thirty-ninth Grange formed in the state, having been organized October 3, 1874, with eighteen charter members, as the first Grange instituted in the county; Mark Getchell, master; M. H. Butler, secretary. This Grange now has a membership of fifty. There are now twenty Granges in the county, with a total membership in 1891 of 1,492. Eight of these Granges own their own halls. The Pomona Grange of Kennebec County was organized at Winthrop, January, 1879, and holds monthly meetings at the halls of the different subordinate Granges in the county. This order, admitting women to all the privileges of membership, has been productive of a good work in elevating the social position of the farmer's family, and carrying to a higher standard the practical, educational and business methods of the farmers themselves.

FARM MACHINERY.—The spirit of inquiry, investigation and desire for improvement manifested by the early farmers of the county in those lines of farm work relating to stock, grains, fruits and better methods of husbandry, led equally to early efforts for obtaining better tools and machines with which to perform the work of the farm in a more rapid and less laborious manner.

Threshing grain by the hand flail being one of the hardest parts of farm work, the threshing machine was one of the first things to be studied out. Mr. Jacob Pope, of Hallowell, was the first person to introduce such a machine to the notice of farmers, his efforts in the way of invention having been commenced in 1826. The Pope machine went by hand, and by turning a crank a series of mallets or swingles came over upon a table on which the heads of the grain had been placed by the man tending it, and thus the grain was pounded out. It threshed the grain well, but it was found to be harder work to turn the crank than to swing the flail. Mr. Balon, of Livermore, soon after the Pope machine was made, got up an improvement upon it, which consisted of a cylinder, operated by horse power, which was attached to an old cider mill sweep, the gearing being very simple and the horse going round in a circle. This was abandoned, and Samuel Lane, of Leeds, probably acting upon Mr. Balon's idea, set about making an endless chain one-horse power with a cylinder hav-

ing high gearing. This was regarded as very successful when completed, in 1833. The Lane machine had no sooner become successful than the brothers, Hiram and John A. Pitts, of Winthrop, conceived the idea of making a wider endless chain of wood and mounting two horses upon it, thus doubling the power and the speed. At the same time that the Messrs. Pitts were at work upon their machine, Mr. Luther Whitman, of Winthrop, was also experimenting in the same direction. Each of these parties got several patents, and much litigation followed as to the priority of their inventions. Mr. Whitman commenced working upon his idea of a thresher in 1832, and completed it in 1834, essentially similar to the Pitts machine. The brothers Pitts and Mr. Whitman also worked upon the idea of combining the horse power thresher with the separator and winnower, and both accomplished the results sought. While it has been generally conceded that the Pitts combined machine was the original machine, it has also been admitted that Mr. Whitman was the first to use the uninterrupted rod as in use at the present day, with slight changes, and Mr. Whitman also invented in 1838 the reversible tooth for threshing machines, the same tooth that is in use to this day. It is also claimed that the first perfect thresher, with a straw-carrier attachment and winnowing machine combined ever made in the world, was made by Luther Whitman, at Winthrop, in the year 1834. Mr. Whitman was born in Bridgewater, Mass., in 1802, and after his success in inventing the threshing machine established a factory for their construction at Winthrop, where he was in business till his death, January 26, 1881. The horse power thresher and separator of to-day is virtually the Pitts-Whitman machine, and from Kennebec county it has gone into almost every state in the Union.

In 1827 Mr. Moses B. Bliss, of Pittston, invented a "movable hay press," and in 1828 Mr. Samuel Lane, of Hallowell, invented a corn-sheller, which consisted of a cog or spur-wheeled cylinder, from which all the standard hand-power corn-shellers now in use have descended.

Previous to 1840 the hand tools of the farm, of iron or steel, like forks, scythes, sickles, axes and hoes, were made by hand by the village blacksmith, but were heavy, bungling affairs. In 1841 Mr. Jacob Pope, of Hallowell, commenced the manufacture of the first polished spring steel hay and manure forks ever made in Maine, continuing the business down to about 1870, his goods having a high reputation. Elias Plimpton commenced the manufacture of hoes by machinery at Litchfield in 1820, coming from Walpole, Mass., being the first person to make hoes by machinery in this state. In 1845 Plimpton & Sons began the manufacture of manure and hay forks in connection with hoes, which his sons still continue. The manufacture of scythes

by machinery was first commenced in this county at North Wayne, in 1840, by the late R. B. Dunn.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.—To Kennebec county belongs the honor of having established the first institution in North America devoted to technical agricultural and industrial education, the personal honor of which is due to the first Robert Hallowell Gardiner, of Gardiner. In a petition to the legislature of Maine in 1821, asking for a grant of one thousand dollars for aid in establishing an institution "to give mechanics and farmers such a scientific education as would enable them to become skilled in their professions," this distinguished and far-seeing philanthropist said: "It is an object of very great importance to any state * * * that its artisans should possess an education adapted to make them skillful and able to improve the advantages which nature has so lavishly bestowed upon them. * * * The recent improvements in chemistry which give the knowledge of the nature of fertile and barren soils and the best mode of improving them, render the importance of a scientific education to her farmers much greater than at any other period." This, copied from the petition written by Mr. Gardiner, shows the idea which he had of the class of college or school so much needed in his time for giving a "liberal" education to farmers, and foreshadows exactly the colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts now existing in all the states, under the endowment of the Morrill Land Grant bill of 1862; and Mr. Gardiner in pleading with the state to establish such a school, was actually a whole generation in advance of his time, as it was not till more than forty years later that these colleges were established under the patronage of the general government.

Mr. Gardiner succeeded in obtaining a yearly grant of \$1,000 from the state, and the "Gardiner Lyceum" was incorporated in 1821. A stone building for its use was erected in 1822, and on January 1, 1823, the Lyceum was formally opened to pupils, Rev. Benjamin Hale, born in Newbury, Mass., November 23, 1797, and once a tutor in Bowdoin College, being president of the Lyceum from 1823 to 1827. After leaving Gardiner, Mr. Hale was professor of chemistry in Dartmouth College from 1827 to 1835, and from 1836 to 1858 president of Geneva College, New York. He died July 15, 1863. The course of study at the Lyceum was arranged for two years, and there were twenty students the first year. The courses may be generally described as a chemical, and a mechanical one. The former comprised lectures on the principles of chemical science, on agricultural chemistry, on dyeing, bleaching, pottery, porcelain, cements and tanning. The latter course embraced lectures on mechanical principles, dynamics, hydrostatics, hydraulics and carpentry. Later a course in mineralogy was included. In 1824 Dr. Ezekiel Holmes was engaged as "permanent professor in agriculture," and in connection with this professorship the trustees undertook the management of a practical farm in connec-

tion with the Lyceum, where experiments in agriculture were tried, where the students were allowed to work to diminish the expense of board, and "to give the future agriculturist the knowledge of those principles of science upon which his future success depends, and an opportunity to see them reduced to practice." In order to accommodate those students whose business during the summer months made it impossible for them to join the regular classes, winter classes were established in surveying, navigation, chemistry, carpentry and civil architecture. These "winter classes" corresponded to the "short courses" in special branches now given at some of our agricultural colleges.

This outline shows the general scope and character of the institution. After Mr. Hale's resignation of the office of president the Lyceum was severally in charge of Edmund L. Cushing, Dr. Ezekiel Holmes, Mr. Whitman and Jason Winnett, as presidents or principals. Its classes were well kept up for many years, at one time the scholars numbering fifty-three. The Lyceum had a good library and creditable collections, and the students were encouraged to make collections of specimens illustrating the geology and flora of the section, which were deposited in the museum. Finally the state withdrew its yearly appropriations, and for two or three years subsequently it was maintained almost entirely at the expense of Mr. Gardiner himself. The property of the Lyceum, after having remained unused in the hands of the trustees for several years, was sold to the city of Gardiner in 1857, and the building occupied as a high school. The proceeds were divided *pro rata* among the original stockholders, and the first agricultural and industrial college in the United States ceased to exist.

CATTLE.—As cattle are the real basis of successful agriculture, the farmers of the province of Maine had their cows and oxen as soon as they had homes. The so-called "natives" or "old red cattle of New England"—about which so much has been written in agricultural literature—were a mixture of the Devons, brought over by the Pilgrims of Plymouth; some "black cattle" brought by trading ship-masters from the West Indies or the Spanish Main; the Danish cattle brought to Piscataqua by Captain John Mason in 1631, "for the purpose of furnishing milk to the fishermen," and the importation made by Dr. Benjamin Vaughan and his brother, Charles, of Hallowell, in 1791-2. This importation marks the commencement of improved stock breeding in this county, and consisted of two bulls and two cows, which arrived in Hallowell in November, 1791. These cattle were selected with great care, the bulls—from the celebrated Smithfield market, were of the Longhorn or Bakewell breed; the cows from the London dairies, which were supplied mostly from animals of the Holderness or Yorkshire breed. The instructions given their London agent by the Messrs. Vaughan are interesting, and show how particular they were

to obtain animals specially adapted to a new country. Points were to be observed which would fit the draft stock for a hilly country, and they were also to select animals well fitted for the dairy, and were "to look to the quality rather than the quantity of the milk." Great stress was laid on their having full hindquarters for the ascent of hills, and full forequarters and prominent briskets for the descent.

How well the breed proved for draft purposes was shown at the first cattle show held in Hallowell in 1821, where their descendants were on exhibition. A yoke of oxen, girding an inch or two over seven feet, drew with ease a cart loaded with stone weighing 7,200 pounds; and a yoke of bulls, girding six feet and two inches, drew for ten rods "with perfect ease" a drag loaded with stone which weighed 3,800 pounds. A calf of one of these cows was presented to Hon. Christopher Gore, of Massachusetts, and became the progenitor of the celebrated "Gore breed" of cattle so famous for years in that state. These Longhorn and Holderness cattle of the Vaughan importation were very long-lived, and their descendants were hardy and vigorous. Many of the cows continued to breed till eighteen years old, and the oxen proved great workers. The Vaughans used the males of their herds in a way to benefit the early settlers in this county and the adjacent territory as much as possible. Hence they were not only kept on their extensive farms at Hallowell, but were sent to prominent farmers in other Kennebec county towns, in the Sandy river valley and other parts, and were frequently changed. By this course their progeny soon became numerous. The Vaughans continued to breed from descendants of their first importation until about 1820.

In Coggeshall's *American Privateers and Letters of Marque* (page 47), it is said that the brig "*Peter Waldo*, from Newcastle, England, for Halifax, with a full cargo of British manufactures, clearing the captors \$100,000, was sent into Portland in August, 1812, by the *Teaser* of New York." In this vessel was a Methodist minister and his family bringing their effects to the British Provinces, and they had among them a bull and cow of the Holderness breed. As all the goods captured were sold, these cattle were among them, and descendants of them, known as the "Prize" stock, soon found their way to Sidney and Vassalboro. The late John D. Lang, of Vassalboro, some years since, gave the writer a very interesting account of this breed, which may be found in the *Agriculture of Maine* for 1874, p. 247.

Durhams or Shorthorns.—The earlier importations of cattle into this country, after systematic efforts had been undertaken in their breeding by leading farmers of Massachusetts, were of the Durham, afterward more popularly called the Shorthorn breed. The first individual of this breed ever brought into Kennebec county was a bull known as "Young Cœlebs"—said to have been a half blood—bred by Colonel Samuel Jaques, of Charlestown, Mass., and brought to Hal-

lowell in 1825 by General Jesse Robinson—a gentleman very active in the promotion of agriculture and the improvement of stock in his day. After a few years this bull was sold to John Kezar, of Winthrop, and acquired much celebrity in the western part of the county as the "Kezar bull." Splendid stock descended from him, both in oxen and cows, but as he was pure white many farmers objected, as white has never been a popular color for cattle. In 1826 the white bull "Hercules," bred by Samuel Lee, of Massachusetts, was brought by General Henry Dearborn to Pittston, where he was kept for several years and afterward was taken to Winthrop. This same year a bull called "Jupiter," also bred by Colonel Jaques, was brought to Hallowell by John Davis. He was kept in that town, also in Readfield, Winthrop and Wayne, and left choice stock in each, the good influence of which was apparent for nearly half a century.

What is believed to have been the first thoroughbred Durham brought into the state was the imported bull "Denton," presented by Stephen Williams, Esq., of Northboro, Mass., to the late Dr. Ezekiel Holmes, then of Gardiner, where he arrived in November, 1827. The animals introduced before "Denton" were half-bloods. He was imported by Mr. Williams, through the agency of his brother, then residing in London, and arrived in Boston November 5, 1817. Mr. Williams kept "Denton" until the fall of 1827, when he was presented to his friend, Doctor Holmes, of Gardiner. He was kept in 1828 in Gardiner, and in 1829 was carried to Doctor Holmes' farm in Starks, where he died from old age in 1830. The change made in the character of the neat cattle of Kennebec county by the introduction of this animal was remarkable. Writing of him in 1855, Doctor Holmes said he might justly be regarded as one of the patriarchs of the New England Shorthorns, and the chief source of this improved blood found in so large a proportion in the early herds of Kennebec county, and, in fact, of the whole state—for his calves were widely disseminated throughout Maine and have done a great deal to give this county the high reputation it has had for its choice herds of Shorthorns.

In 1828 Colonel R. H. Greene, of Winslow, introduced into that town two bulls known as "Tasso" and "Banquo," imported from England by John Hare Powell, of Virginia. These finely bred animals were kept in Winslow three years, and subsequently one of them in Winthrop one year, and one in Augusta one year, leaving fine stock in each town. Colonel Greene, between 1828 and 1834, also brought several animals of the Shorthorn breed from New York, some of which were imported, among them the bull "Young Fitz Favorite," an animal of much good reputation; an imported animal having been brought to New York by Robert B. Minturn from the herd of Mr. Ashcroft, one of the leading cattle breeders of the West of England;

the bull "Young Comet," by the celebrated bull "Wye Comet," and also the bull "Fairfield," purchased of E. P. Prentice, of Albany, N. Y. Robert Cornforth and Thomas Pierce, of Readfield—farmers who were foremost in Western Kennebec in the improvement of the breeds of cattle—each introduced Shorthorns into that town in 1829 and 1830. Mr. Cornforth introduced the bull "Turk," and Mr. Pierce kept the bulls "Uranus" and "Gold-finder," both by "Young Denton." Their history is recorded in glowing language in our early agricultural annals, and they deserve mention in any history of the live stock industry of Kennebec county. They gave an impress to the high character of the early herds of the county, traces of which are very plainly evident down to the present day.

"Denton," "Young Cœlebs," "Fitz Favorite," "Banquo," "Comet," "Foljambe" and "Wye Comet" were all recorded in the early volumes of the *English Shorthorn Herd Book*, establishing beyond all question the purity of the thoroughblood of these early animals, the progeny of which formed the basis of the neat cattle of Kennebec county. Moreover, at this early date the cattle of this county had acquired so high a reputation that animals had been sent to Massachusetts and even as far west as Ohio; nearly every town in this county possessed thoroughbred animals, and they had also been widely disseminated in Somerset, Waldo, Penobscot, Franklin and York counties.

With the breeding of Shorthorns, as well as others, there was a period between 1835 and 1850 when interest seemed to lessen. The earlier breeders had died or given up active efforts through advancing age, and the younger farmers had not then felt that impetus in the business which was developed later. The character of the stock had been kept up to a high standard, there were good cross-breeds all over the county, and it was not till deterioration became evident in the leading herds that younger farmers took up the responsibility of obtaining high priced registered stock from abroad, or improving the best of that which remained. Prominent farmers who gave much effort to stock improvement between 1835 and 1853 were: Oakes Howard, Winthrop; R. H. Greene and Isaac W. Britton, Winslow; Sullivan Kilbreth and Samuel Currier, Hallowell; Allen Lambard, Augusta; Joseph H. Underwood, Sewall N. Watson and Francis Hubbard, Fayette; Josiah N. Fogg, S. H. Richardson and Colonel D. Craig, Readfield; Amos Rollins, Belgrade; John F. Hunnewell, China; Harrison Jaquith, Albion; Josiah Morrill and Isaiah Marston, Waterville, and Luther and Bradford Sawtell, Sidney.

In 1859 Warren Percival of Cross' Hill, Vassalboro, commenced the building up of a herd of thoroughbred Shorthorns by purchasing animals of William S. Grant, of Farmingdale. Subsequently Mr. Percival, at different dates, purchased animals of Paoli Lathrop, Augustus Whitman and other breeders in Massachusetts, George Butts, of Man-

lius, N. Y., and others. In breeding he aimed at great perfection in symmetry, hardy constitution and high milking qualities, and for many years was the foremost breeder of this class of stock in Maine. At one time his herd consisted of 125 animals, although sixty head was about the average number kept while he was engaged in his largest farming operations. His yearly sales extended throughout New England and the Provinces. His first appearance in the *American Shorthorn Herd Book* as a registered breeder, was in volume V, for 1860, and for the next seventeen volumes Mr. Percival's name appears among those of the great American breeders of this class of stock, with the pedigrees of a large number of finely bred animals—in volume IX, for 1870, twenty-seven being recorded, his herd then being at the height of its popularity. Mr. Percival was an important figure in Maine agriculture for many years. His death occurred July 17, 1877, upon the homestead where he was born March 27, 1819.

John D. Lang, of Vassalboro, was one of the earlier breeders of Shorthorns, having bred from the old stock. But in 1860, in connection with his son, Thomas S. Lang, they imported animals into that town from the herds of Paoli Lathrop, of Massachusetts, and Samuel Thorne, of New York, and bred with a good deal of spirit. In 1864 they exhibited a herd of thirty-two head of thoroughbred Shorthorns at the fair of the North Kennebec Agricultural Society, but soon after disposed of their animals to give attention to another class of stock. Henry Taylor, a Boston business man, who established a stock farm in Waterville in 1866, bred Shorthorns for five or six years, bringing to that town animals from the celebrated herd of R. A. Alexander, of Lexington, Ky. His operations were discontinued about 1870. Levi A. Dow, of Waterville, commenced breeding Shorthorns in 1868, his name appearing in nearly every volume of the *American Herd Book* as a leading breeder of this stock from that year to the year 1882. His first purchases were from the herds of Paoli Lathrop and H. G. White, of Massachusetts, and later from those of home breeders. Samuel G. Otis, of Hallowell, was quite extensively engaged in breeding Shorthorns between the years 1872 and 1881. His foundation animals were obtained of Jonathan Talcott, Rome, N. Y., and others from Warren Percival and breeders in Massachusetts. At one time Mr. Otis' herd numbered fully twenty individuals. The great herds of this breed formerly kept in the county have been greatly reduced or entirely broken up—the Jerseys having superseded them as dairy animals and the Herefords taken their places for work and beef.

Herefords.—One of the first animals of this breed introduced into Kennebec county was the bull "Young Sir Isaac," brought to Hallowell in 1830 by Sanford Howard, superintendent of the Vaughan farms. He was by imported "Admiral," sent with other stock as a present to the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, by

Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, of the British Navy—his dam being by the Hereford bull, "Sir Isaac," also presented to the same society by Admiral Coffin. In 1844, J. Wingate Haines of Hallowell, brought into that town the bull "Albany," purchased of Erastus Corning and William H. Sotham, of Albany, N. Y., from their noted importation of English Herefords brought to this country in 1841. This beautiful bull laid the foundation for the magnificent working oxen for which the towns of Hallowell, Winthrop, Fayette and Wayne were formerly noted.

Joseph H. Underwood, one of the most prominent farmers and breeders this county has ever had, was born in Amherst, N. H., in 1783, and when he became of age settled in Fayette. He gave early attention to the improvement of neat cattle, and obtained descendants of the first Herefords brought into the county, but about 1852 purchased of Captain E. Pendleton, an old shipmaster of Searsport, a bull and cow of this breed brought over in one of his ships from England. In 1859 he purchased the celebrated bull "Cronkhill 2d," of the Messrs. Clarke, of Springfield, Mass., and in 1865 introduced into his herd a celebrated bull, "Wellington Hero," from the herd of Frederick William Stone, of Guelph, Ontario, and subsequently other animals were purchased of Mr. Stone. After the death of Mr. Underwood, November 8, 1867, his sons, G. & G. Underwood, continued to carry on the farming and breeding operations of their father jointly till 1875, when they dissolved. During these years the herd was kept up by purchases from Mr. Stone, Hall C. Burleigh of Vassalboro, H. A. Holmes of Oxford, and Mr. Gibb of Compton, P. Q. When they dissolved Gilbert Underwood retained the herd of cattle, and now has a choice family of thirty fine animals. Another son of J. H. Underwood—Albert G. Underwood of Fayette—has a herd of fourteen thoroughbred and registered animals. The Underwood Herefords are now the oldest herds of this breed in the county.

In 1869 G. E. Shores, of Waterville, and Hall C. Burleigh, then of Fairfield, purchased the entire herd of thoroughbred Herefords belonging to Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Hillhurst, Compton, P. Q., then and for a long time previous regarded as the most famous herd of Herefords on the continent. It was a bold purchase, and gave the county high fame as the home of the best Herefords at that time in the United States. The celebrated individuals of this purchase were the bull "Compton Lad," and the Verbena family of cows and heifers. After three years' breeding the herd had so much increased that a division was made and for years formed two distinguished herds under the separate management of each owner. Mr. Shores sold his entire herd to William P. Blake of West Waterville, in 1875, who continued to breed for many years, finally disposing of his interest to his son,

Fred E. Blake, of Fairview Farm, Sidney, who now has a small herd of this breed.

Important as have been the importations of animals of this breed into the county in the past, and valuable as they have been as individuals and as herds, all efforts of breeders are comparatively limited beside the great operations in cattle importing by the firm of Burleigh & Bodwell, the members of which were Hall C. Burleigh of Vassalboro, and Joseph R. Bodwell, of Hallowell. This partnership was formed in 1879, and was dissolved by the death of ex-Governor Bodwell, December 15, 1887. During the continuance of this firm Mr. Burleigh made five visits to England for the purpose of selecting breeding animals, bringing home large consignments each time; in addition to which he made eight different importations from Great Britain, aside from importations made from Canada. In 1879 seventy-seven head were imported; in 1880-81, eighty-five head; in 1882 two consignments were made, one of eighty and one of fifty head; in 1883 Mr. Burleigh chartered the steamship *Texas* and brought over for his firm the largest lot of Hereford stock ever brought to this country by one firm, numbering two hundred head, and in 1884 another importation of seventy animals was made. The total number brought to Maine by this firm was over 800, and while a considerable number were retained in their own home herds at Vassalboro and Hallowell, and some in other towns in the county and state, by far the larger part were shipped West and South.

In 1881 Mr. Burleigh made the tour of the grand Western circuit of the great inter-state fairs, taking with him a herd of magnificent animals from his Vassalboro farm, which won everywhere in all classes in which they were shown. Again, in 1883, Mr. Burleigh exhibited at the great fairs at Kansas City, Chicago and New Orleans. At these fairs Mr. Burleigh won first prizes and sweepstakes on animals of his own breeding; and also the champion gold shield for the best animal of any sex, breed or age, exhibited by the breeder, on the heifer "Burleigh's Pride," a cross-bred Hereford and Polled Angus, two years old, weighing 1,820 pounds.

The exhibition of these cattle at the great fairs of the West in 1881 and 1883 brought Maine into high prominence as a cattle raising state, and gave this county a reputation which has been a great aid to our agriculture. Mr. Burleigh's herd is still kept up to a high point, both in numbers and excellence, and in 1891 he won fifteen first prizes, eleven second prizes and one third prize at the Maine State Fair. His son, Thomas G. Burleigh, is also interested in breeding on his own account. About 1876 Mr. J. S. Hawes, of South Vassalboro, started in the breeding of thoroughbred and grade Herefords and built up a large herd, sending a considerable number of breeding animals West. His operations were continued till 1879, when he removed to Kansas, tak-

ing many of his best animals with him, where he engaged in ranche cattle breeding on a very large scale. Other leading breeders of this class of stock in the county are: M. M. Bailey, Winthrop; Edgar E. Robinson, Mt. Vernon; and G. W. Billings, E. H. Kent and the Messrs. Gile, Fayette. These gentlemen all have thoroughbred and registered animals, while high grades and cross-breds are widely disseminated, especially in towns in the western part of the county.

Jerseys.—The date of the introduction and systematic breeding of this breed of cattle in Kennebec county, marks the first step toward special lines of farming and breeding, upon which all subsequent improvement has been based. Previous to this the agriculture of the county was general. Farmers endeavored to make their farms self-maintaining, grew those crops that were largely needed and consumed upon the farm, and bred cattle adapted to general purposes. Work was the one chief object in keeping cattle—hence to raise good working oxen was the first requisite. A cow that brought a good calf and gave sufficient milk for family use was the one that was kept. There had been little thought up to this date of breeding a special cow adapted to dairy production, and making prime butter to sell. But with the introduction of the Jersey breed of cattle a complete transformation in Kennebec agriculture took place. It was the beginning of specialties in farming, and specialties in farming mark the modern from the old style methods, introduce new ideas, create diversity and insure larger returns.

This date was the year 1855. In that year Dr. Ezekiel Holmes brought the bull "Butter Boy," and in 1856 the cow "Pansy 3d," into Winthrop. Both animals were purchased of Samuel Henshaw, of Boston—the latter imported by Mr. Henshaw, the former from imported stock. It is probable that two or three years earlier than this William S. Grant, of Farmingdale, had brought to that town the bull "Old Duke," also obtained from Mr. Henshaw, but this animal acquired nothing like the reputation accorded to those brought to the county by Doctor Holmes. The amount of ridicule which this patient philanthropist endured for having brought these animals into this county and for championing their merits through the columns of the *Maine Farmer*, was something enormous. Believing in their adaptability to the new agriculture of the county, he had the courage to bring these small, delicate Jerseys into the very heart of that county which for fifty years had prided itself upon its magnificent Durhams and Herefords, and farmers generally looked upon him as the visionary advocate of a breed of cattle unsuited to the county and destined to ruin its stock interests. But despite this opposition Doctor Holmes constantly urged their merits and value to our farmers. Their recognition, however, was very slow, and it was several years after their first

introduction before the trustees of the State Agricultural Society could be induced to offer premiums for them, as it did for other breeds of cattle. When this action had been taken their success appeared assured, and they became rapidly disseminated.

The fame of many cows among the "foundation" animals of this breed in the county was very great, among them being the celebrated cows "Pansy 3d," "Jessie Pansy," "Buttercup," owned by W. H. Chisam of Augusta, "Lilly," "Fancy 2d," "Victoria Pansy," owned by the late C. S. Robbins of Winthrop, "Lucy," owned by P. H. Snell of Winthrop, and many others. The famous cows made from 11 to 17½ pounds of butter per week, established the reputation of the Jerseys as the great butter yielding breed, opened a new era for the agriculture of the county and state, and made their owners independent.

The celebrity of "Winthrop Jerseys" rapidly increased, and the animals became widely disseminated. The Jersey breeders of Winthrop organized the Winthrop Jersey Cattle Association, March 7, 1870, and the breed had attained such large numbers in Waterville that a Jersey Stock Club was formed in that town in 1868, and at a town show of this class exclusively, held that year, over forty splendid cows were shown. In fifteen years after the first Jerseys were introduced they had spread all over Maine, large numbers had been sent to Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire, and in 1872 a car load of fifteen Winthrop Jerseys was sent to Denver, Colorado. The town association of Winthrop breeders became the Maine State Jersey Cattle Association, and was incorporated by the legislature in 1875. Its present membership is believed to be larger than that of any other Jersey cattle association in the country. It has published five volumes of its *Herd Book*—1876, 1880, 1883, 1886 and 1889. These volumes record a total of 724 bulls and 2,008 cows and heifers. Among the early herds of the Winthrop or Maine State Jerseys were those of Lloyd H. Snell, E. Holmes & Son, N. R. Pike & Son, and P. H. Snell, Winthrop; Samuel Guild and W. H. Chisam, Augusta; and William Dyer and Joseph Percival, Waterville.

Mr. Percival introduced the first Jerseys into Waterville in 1863, and for many years his herd was the best in town and bred with great purity. L. H. Snell, of Winthrop, owned at one time a famous but not large herd of this breed, one of the foundation animals being the celebrated cow "Victoria Pansy" (No. 12, *Maine Herd Book*), which was afterward sold to Mr. Cyrus S. Robbins, of Winthrop, who founded the Robbinsdale herd in 1858, which, since Mr. Robbins' death, May 14, 1880, has been maintained by his widow, and is now one of the most celebrated herds of this strain of Jerseys in Maine. It numbers fourteen animals and has been a high prize winning herd at our state fairs for many years. Silas T. Floyd, of Winthrop, has a choice herd of ten Maine Jerseys, having a private butter dairy which has a high



MT. PLEASANT FARM.—RESIDENCE OF MR. C. F. COBB, VASSALBORO, ME.

reputation. He started with the Holmes stock, and his herd has at different times embraced some of the best animals of that celebrated importation. A. C. & E. P. True, Litchfield, have an old and fine herd, which embraces both Maine State and American Cattle Club Jerseys. The Trues have bred with care, and their animals have won high prizes at our state fairs. Other breeders of Maine Jerseys are: Willis Cobb, Samuel Greeley, F. M. Woodward and M. B. Hewett, Winthrop; C. B. Preble, Litchfield; J. Henry Moore, West Winthrop, and E. H. Leavitt, East Winthrop. Dr. J. W. North, Nordheim farm, Augusta, formerly was largely engaged in breeding American Cattle Club Jerseys.

While the Maine registered Jerseys have been more widely disseminated throughout the county than those of the American Cattle Club Registry, valuable and extensive herds of the last named have been kept in the county. In 1865 the late Dr. N. R. Boutelle, of Waterville, commenced to breed Jerseys of the Holmes-Henshaw importation, but in 1867 changed to American registered animals. His first purchases of this family were made of C. Wellington, Lexington, Mass., in 1867. In 1869 he purchased breeding animals of Colonel G. E. Waring, jun., of Newport, R. I., and F. E. Bowditch, of Framingham, and in 1870 made a choice purchase from the noted herd of Thomas Motley, of Jamacia Plains, Mass. In 1871 Doctor Boutelle purchased a fine band of six breeding animals from the great herd of S. Sheldon Stevens, of Montreal. From the foundation thus laid Doctor Boutelle bred animals of great value and beauty, and by maintaining the introduction of new blood in later years, from the best sources, built up the finest herd of American registered Jerseys ever owned in the state for their time. In 1872, the late General W. S. Tilton, then governor of the National Soldiers' Home, started a herd of Jerseys of the American registry by the purchase of foundation animals from Benjamin E. Bates and Thomas Motley, of Massachusetts, subsequently purchasing a reinforcement of new blood from such noted herds as those of R. L. Maitland and John S. Barstow, of New York. In 1874 and 1875 General Tilton imported animals direct from the Isle of Jersey, and the Togus herd at that date consisted of twenty animals, and was one of the finest in New England.

At present the largest breeder of American Jerseys in the county, as well as the state, is Chandler F. Cobb, of Mt. Pleasant Farm, South Vassalboro, whose herd consists of sixty choice, fashionably bred animals. The leading animals in the herd are "Sir Florian," 11,578, imported by T. S. Cooper, Chambersburg, Penn., and "Fancy's Harry 7th," 24,386. His herd embraces noted individuals of the celebrated Regina, Nobie and Pogis families, and aside from his own breeding Mr. Cobb is making constant additions of new blood. His animals are among the great prize winners of Maine, and the product of his

celebrated dairy has a high reputation. His stock farm is the old Hawes property, on a commanding elevation in one of the most sightly and picturesque spots in Kennebec county.

Other breeds of cattle have at different dates been imported into the county. The Devons were first brought in 1859 by Allen Lambard, of Augusta, by the purchase of four individuals from the herd of Joseph Burnett, of Southboro, Mass. In 1860 he also purchased from the herd of S. C. Wainwright, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., then the most famous herd of this breed in America, a pair of animals, and with this foundation built up a large and fine herd. Sewell B. Page, of Winthrop, bred the Devons extensively between 1865 and 1880. In 1855 and 1856 John D. Lang, of Vassalboro, Timothy Boutelle and Joseph Percival, of Waterville, and Hiram Pope, of West Gardiner, each brought in individuals of the Ayrshire breed from the herd of John P. Cushing, Watertown, Mass. There are many full blood and grade Ayrshires now scattered through the larger dairy herds of the county. The first specimens of Dutch cattle, afterward called the Holstein, and now known as the Holstein-Friesian, were brought into the county by Thomas S. Lang, of Vassalboro, in 1864, being imported animals from the very celebrated herd of Winthrop W. Chenery, of Belmont, Mass. General W. S. Tilton, while governor of the National Soldiers' Home, Togus, obtained a bull of this breed of Mr. Chenery, and in 1871 made an extensive importation himself from East Friesland. During General Tilton's governorship of the Home it had a very extensive herd of imported and thoroughbred Holsteins, which herd has been kept up to the present time, and is now the largest and finest of this breed in the county. Grades are to be found in many towns, and some thoroughbred animals are also kept by a few of the leading farmers. Reuben Russell, of Readfield, being one of the best known breeders of this class of stock at present.

In 1880-81 ten Polled Aberdeen-Angus cattle were imported by Burleigh & Bodwell, the second importation of this breed ever made into the United States. In 1882, and again in 1883-4, other importations were made. The animals were mostly sold to go west for breeding purposes. In 1883 this firm imported a herd of thoroughbred Sussex cattle, the second largest importation of this breed ever made into the United States, and another lot was imported in 1886. Mr. Burleigh has continued to breed this class of cattle to the present time; and both he and his son, Thomas G. Burleigh, have herds of Sussex cattle. They have also been disseminated into other towns in the county to a limited extent.

DAIRYING.—Naturally following the change in the cattle husbandry of the county, which took place when the general dissemination of the Jerseys had displaced the breeds of cattle formerly raised for working oxen and beef animals, and the increased attention paid to dairying,

came the introduction of associated effort or coöperation in dairy practice. It did not come, however, until a period of twenty years had passed since the introduction of the Jerseys, during which time those keeping large herds of this choice breed had established a high reputation for private dairy butter, which commanded the best markets and the fancy prices. But handling the milk of large herds of cows in the old way made very heavy work in the household, and the day of the cheese factory was hailed with joy, as emancipating the women of the farm home from the drudgery of the milk pan and churn. Farmers were slow to change, however, from the private methods to the factory system of handling milk. The Winthrop Dairy Association was not organized till April, 1874, and the China Cheese Factory Company in March, 1874, these being the first associations of the kind in the county. In 1875 the Winthrop factory made 47,000 pounds of cheese, and in 1878, 60,000 pounds. In 1881 the Winthrop company put in butter making apparatus into their factory, and have since made both butter and cheese, although there have been some years when it did not operate. For one or two winters the cream obtained was sent to the Forest City Creamery, Portland. When the average at the cheese factories of the county required a fraction above ten pounds of milk for a pound of cheese, the Winthrop factory averaged for a season of one hundred days a pound of cheese from eight pounds and seven ounces of milk. In the seasons of 1890 and 1891 many farmers in Winthrop, Fayette and Mt. Vernon sent their cream to the creamery at Livermore Falls. In the summer of 1892 the Aroostook Condensed Milk Company erected a very elaborate plant at Winthrop.

The first cheese factory in Monmouth was established in 1881 by the Monmouth Dairying Association. This factory was burned with all the machinery in February, 1889; but a new building was immediately erected and operated in June following by the Monmouth Dairying Company, which manufactures both butter and cheese. The average make for the season of 1891 was 2,800 pounds of cheese, and 1,400 pounds of butter per week.

The Fayette Coöperative Creamery was organized in 1889 and built a factory at North Fayette. During the season of 1891 it made an average of 1,000 pounds of butter a week. Although owned by a stock company, this factory is leased by Mr. J. H. True, who buys the cream of farmers and manufactures butter on his own account. The product has a high reputation, and the factory has given its patrons great satisfaction.

The East Pittston Creamery Association was formed in 1890, and a factory built costing \$2,000, now leased by E. E. Hanley, who used the cream of 120 cows in 1891, making 600 pounds of butter per week. The price paid farmers for the year was 7½ cents per inch of cream between April and September, and 8½ cents per inch between Septem-

ber and April. This factory is well fitted for handling the cream of five hundred cows.

A creamery association was organized at Waterville in November, 1891, for the purpose of making creamery butter, the enterprise having been started largely through the efforts of E. L. Bradford, of Turner, and R. W. Dunn, of Waterville. A creamery was erected at Vassalboro in 1892 and began operations in June.

Instead of five there should be in the county a score of successful creameries. The cows, the pasture, the skill, the capital and the markets are all awaiting the complete development of this great industry.

SHEEP.—Kennebec county has never been so distinctively devoted to sheep husbandry as the counties of Somerset and Franklin. Farmers have always made cattle and horses the specialties in stock lines rather than sheep, while the number of cities and large towns in the county, with their vast number of predatory dogs, has rendered it a matter of great risk to keep large flocks of sheep unless in pastures very near the homestead. In hillside pastures remote from the dwelling, the losses to flocks from roving dogs have always been great and have actually driven many farmers out of the business of sheep husbandry. Yet English sheep were imported into the county as early as 1828, and the old Kennebec Agricultural Society early gave attention to the importance of the subject and urged it systematically upon the notice of farmers. In June, 1832, the society voted to "choose a committee to collect information upon the diseases to which sheep are subject in this climate, with the prevention and cure; the best breeds of sheep and the mode of improving them, with such matter as would be useful in a treatise upon sheep generally, should the society deem it expedient to publish a work upon this subject." The result of this action was the publication, in 1835, of *The Northern Shepherd*, written by Dr. E. Holmes. It is a small 12mo. volume of 131 pages, printed at Winthrop, by William Noyes, and is the first distinctively agricultural treatise ever published in Maine.

Doctor Holmes had introduced individuals of the Dishleys or Bakewell breed into Winthrop in 1828, from the celebrated flock of Stephen Williams, of Northboro, Mass., who had himself imported them from England. In 1830 others of the same breed were brought into Hallowell by Charles Vaughan and Sanford Howard, and also in 1835 by Reuben H. Green, of Winslow. Charles Vaughan brought some pure bred Southdowns into Hallowell in 1834, being the first of this breed ever introduced into the state. In 1844 Doctor Holmes brought into Winthrop a Cotswold buck—the first specimen of this breed ever brought into Maine. About 1842 several farmers in towns in the western part of the county united in purchasing in Vermont a number of the Vermont Merinos from the flock of the eminent breeder,

S. W. Jewett, crossing them upon their own flocks to much advantage. The Langs, of Vassalboro, were early and continuous importers and improvers of sheep, having always the best flocks of Southdowns and Cotswolds. In 1853 Moses Taber, of Vassalboro, obtained individuals of the Spanish Merino breed from G. S. Marsh and Eben Bridge, of Pomfret, Vt., eminent breeders in that state; from whom Ephraim Maxham, of Waterville, also obtained the celebrated buck "Green Mountain Boy" the same year. In 1858 Rev. W. A. P. Dillingham introduced the Oxford Downs and Southdowns upon his farm in Sidney; H. C. Burleigh introduced into Waterville fine specimens of Southdowns the same year, and a few years later specimens of the same breed were introduced into Wayne by W. B. Frost; into Augusta by Allen Lambard; into Readfield by Samuel G. Fogg, and into Vienna by Obadiah Whittier. At about the same date the Cotswolds were introduced in Vassalboro by Hon. Warren Percival, and into Waterville by his brother, Joseph Percival.

One of the finest, if, indeed, it may not rightfully be called the very finest, flocks of Southdowns ever kept in the county was that of the late Dr. N. R. Boutelle, of Waterville, who for many years devoted a great deal of attention to the breeding of this class of sheep. He was a leading exhibitor and high prize winner at state and New England fairs from 1865 to the time of his death, his interest in the breeding of stock never having left him, and it was carried on with a great deal of intelligence and enthusiasm throughout all these years. Other leading farmers who have made a specialty of sheep husbandry have been: N. R. Cates and H. G. Abbott, of Vassalboro; the late Ira D. Sturgis, of Augusta; C. B. Wellington and O. O. Crosby, of Albion, and C. K. Sawtelle, of Sidney.

HORSES.—The first historic mention of efforts at improving the breeds of horses of Maine was in March, 1819, when the Kennebec Agricultural Society voted to raise a committee to confer with the trustees of the Maine Agricultural Society to offer a liberal premium for bringing "a good stock" horse into the county; "for," says the resolution, "it is with deep concern we can but notice the almost total silence and neglect in relation to a noble race of animals—the horse." From that day Kennebec county has been the home of some of the most distinguished performers upon the American turf, and held for one year the crown of the world's record for the fastest stallion time.

The foundation of the magnificent horses of Kennebec county rests in the blood of "Imported Messenger," of whom so great an authority as John H. Wallace says: "He founded a race of trotters that have no superiors in the Union; a race that all the world recognizes as among the fastest and best that this country has ever produced." "Winthrop" or "Maine Messenger" was purchased in Paris, Oneida county

N. Y., and brought to Winthrop by Alvin Hayward—probably after the premium provided for in 1819. The testimony is clear that “Winthrop Messenger” was a son of “Imported Messenger,” brought from England to New York in 1791. Those who saw “Winthrop Messenger” say he was “a large, white, muscular horse, with a clumsy head, but well proportioned body and legs.” His colts were superior roadsters, very many of them exceedingly fast trotters, possessing great endurance. “Winthrop Messenger” was kept in Kennebec and Somerset counties, and died at Anson in 1834. Between 1820 and 1850 his descendants became famous and were sought after from all parts of the country. Farmers sold their best colts, which were carried to other states, where they were trained to the early trotting courses.

Sanford Howard, who was better informed on the horses of America than most writers of his time, said in 1852: “Maine has, until within a few years, furnished nearly all the trotting stock of any note in the country.” And Maine, for thirty years preceding that date, meant Kennebec county, so far as its horse breeding and agricultural interests were in question. Among the famous descendants of old “Messenger” which gave renown to Maine and to the breed, are many whose names are famous in the annals of the American turf. The famous mare, “Fanny Pullen,” was bred by Sullivan Pullen, Augusta, about 1825, and at Harlem, in 1835, made the unparalleled time of 2.33. She was the dam of the incomparable “Trustee,” the first horse in America to trot twenty miles inside of one hour (Long Island, October 20, 1848).

A celebrated horse, “Quicksilver,” was brought to Winthrop in 1818, by James Pullen, and there was for a time much rivalry between the Messenger and Quicksilver stock. The Quicksilvers were handsome, good moving, spirited horses, but lacked endurance. “To Winthrop Messenger,” says Thompson in his *History of Maine Horses*, “Maine is more largely indebted for whatever speed she may possess than to any other source.”

The Drew family was founded in 1842, but the Drews have never been so prominent in Kennebec county as have other families. “General McClellan,” one of the most famous stallions of this family, was owned by George M. Robinson, of Augusta, between 1861 and 1865. He got a record of 2.26, was sold to Boston parties and finally went to California. The original Eaton horse, founder of the Eaton stock, was owned by William Beale, of Winthrop, from 1854 to 1859, and the breed has always been in good repute throughout Maine. One of the most celebrated of his descendants was “Shepherd F. Knapp,” who was taken to France, where he trotted famous races at the Bois de Boulogne. Another celebrated Eaton horse was “Shepherd Knapp, Jr.,” purchased in 1866 by George M. Delaney, of Augusta, for \$3,250,

deemed at the time a very high price. He was sold afterward to go to Boston, where he made his best record, 2.27 $\frac{3}{4}$, June 17, 1880.

"Winthrop Morrill" (formerly called "Slasher" and "Winthrop Boy"), the founder of the celebrated Morrill family of horses, was brought to Waterville by Asher Savage in 1862, and in 1863 bought by Jackson & Rounds, of Winthrop. In 1871 he was sold and taken to Boston. In 1866 Obadiah Whittier, of Vienna, brought to that town the stallion "Cadmus," bred by Daniel McMillan, of Xenia, Ohio. He was afterward owned by Means & Butler, of Augusta. The thoroughbred stallion "Annfield" was brought to Vassalboro, in 1868, by Thomas S. Lang, who purchased him of the Nova Scotia government. Three years later he was sold and taken to Oxford county. The Fearnoughts were introduced into this county by E. L. Norcross, of Manchester, who formed a partnership with B. S. Wright, of Boston, and established a horse breeding farm in Manchester in 1866. Among the noted members of this family were "Carenaught," "Manchester," "Emery Fearnought," "Young Fearnought," and "Fearnought, Jr."

In 1859 Thomas S. Lang, of Vassalboro, began a breeding stud which soon took high rank among the most noted in the country. This was maintained for many years and brought Kennebec county into great prominence. The first purchase by Mr. Lang consisted of the stallions "General Knox," "Bucephalus," "Black Hawk Telegraph," "Grey Fox" and the finely bred brood mare "Priscilla." Within a year or two after this first purchase Mr. Lang bought the stallions "Sharon," "Ned Davis" and "Trenton." Subsequently he purchased the stallions known as the "Palmer Horse" and "Gideon," 145, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, 10. Mr. Lang sold "General Knox" in 1871 for \$10,000. He was one of the most remarkable horses ever owned in Maine, and has done more toward improving our stock of horses, bringing the state into prominence as a horse breeding state and causing more money to come to Maine from other states for the purchase of fine horses than any other single horse ever owned here. Mr. Lang deserves remembrance as one who builded better than he knew when his breeding operations were being carried on.

Sunnyside Farm, Waterville, home of the stallion "Nelson," was established by Charles Horace Nelson, in 1882. Mr. Nelson's stud consists of eight leading horses, including "Nelson," 2.10; "Dictator Chief," 2.21 $\frac{1}{2}$; "Red Hawk," 8.508; "Wilkes," 8.571; "Jedwood," 5.166; and finely bred trotting stock to the number of seventy-five individuals. The stallion "Nelson" is now ten years old. His records are: Two year old, 2.50; three year old, 2.26 $\frac{1}{4}$; five year old, 2.21 $\frac{1}{4}$; Bangor, Maine, September 10, 1890, 2.15 $\frac{1}{4}$; Kankakee, Ill., September 27, 1890, 2.12; Kankakee, Ill., September 29, 1890, 2.11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Terre Haut, Ind., October 9, 1890, 2.11 $\frac{1}{4}$; Cambridge City, Ind., October 21, 1890, 2.10 $\frac{3}{4}$. This last, the champion trotting stallion record of the world, he held

until his performance at Grand Rapids, Mich., September, 1891, when he lowered his record to 2.10.

In 1890 Mountain Farm, devoted to the breeding of trotting stock, was established at Waterville by Appleton Webb, and for the brief time it has been under Mr. Webb's management has won high reputation. Mr. Webb has now about thirty fancy bred trotters, the leading individuals being "Pickering," by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; "Resolute" (record at five years. 2.26½); "Mountaineer," "Judge Rolfe," and "Appleton," by "Nelson;" and mares by "Nelson," "Young Rolfe," "Rockefeller" and "Gideon."

Many single individuals of great speed or high value to the improvement of the horse stock of the county have been bred or owned at different periods in the various towns in the county, among the most prominent of which have been the following: Emperor, bred by Lemuel Pullen, Waterville, about 1827; Young Warrior, bred by James Pullen, Hallowell, in 1828; James G. Blaine, bred by James Blanchard, Pittston, in 1866; Col. Lakeman, bred by George M. Robinson, Augusta, in 1861; Independence, bred by Captain Joshua Wing, Winthrop, in 1832; Pelham, owned by B. Esmond, Gardiner, in 1837; Phil Sheridan, bred by Daniel Fawsett, Windsor, in 1860; Whirlpool, bred by Moses Stacy, Benton, in 1867; Troublesome, bred by William Peniman, Readfield, in 1859; Young Ethan Allen, bred by Eliab L. Eaton, Manchester, in 1860; Carlotta, bred by W. A. P. Dillingham, Sidney, in 1857; Sultan, a thoroughbred stallion, brought to Augusta by General William S. Tilton, in 1875; Lancaster, brought to Augusta in 1873, by Allen Lambard; Black Pilot, owned by Major John T. Richards, of Gardiner, in 1875; Beacon, owned by Wright & Norcross, Manchester, in 1873; Victor, bred by Dr. F. A. Roberts, Vassalboro; Zac Taylor, bred by Doctor Safford, West Gardiner, in 1841; Susie Owen, bred by C. H. Nelson, Waterville, in 1877; Pilot Knox, owned by John H. May, Augusta, in 1883; Independence, bred by Frank Taylor, South Vassalboro, and owned by W. E. Potter, Augusta, in 1871; Constellation, brought from Lexington, Ky., in 1878, by General W. S. Tilton, Augusta; Glenarm, bred by General W. S. Tilton, Augusta; Gilbreth Knox, bred by Samuel Guild, Augusta, in 1862; Echo, bred by Andrew H. Rice, Oakland, about 1872; Captain Pulley, 2.985, an imported Percheron, brought to Waterville in 1883, by Blaisdell & Folsom; and Arrival, 2.24½, brought to Gardiner in 1889, by A. J. Libby.

The leading horse breeding farms now in the county besides those already mentioned in detail are: Highmoor Farm, Monmouth; Enterprise Farm, Augusta; Elmwood Farm, Augusta; Randolph Stock Farm, Randolph; Pine Grove Farm, Hallowell; and Pine Tree Stock Farm, Farmingdale.

Kennebec Two-Thirty List.—The list below embraces the name, breeder's name, and time of each horse bred in Kennebec county that

had a record of 2.30 or better to the close of the season of 1891. Horses not bred here, and about whose pedigree there is any question, are not included:

NAME.	BREEDER.	TIME.
Arthur.....	John Judkins, Waterville.....	2.28 $\frac{1}{4}$
Arthur T.....	Mr. Palmer, South China.....	2.30
Artist.....	C. H. Nelson, Waterville.....	2.29
Aubine.....	C. H. Nelson, Waterville.....	2.19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Baby Boy.....	Emmons Williams, Readfield.....	2.30
Bay.....	Chas. B. Gilman, Waterville.....	2.27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ben Morrill.....	Harrison Ames, Winthrop.....	2.27
Centurion.....	F. G. Richards, Gardiner.....	2.27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ed. Getchell.....	A. J. Crowell, Winthrop.....	2.27
Gilbreth Knox.....	Samuel Guild, Augusta.....	2.26 $\frac{3}{4}$
Glenarm.....	W. S. Tilton, Togus, Augusta.....	2.23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Glengarry.....	Isaac Downing, East Monmouth.....	2.27
Honest Harry.....	Mr. Wood, Winthrop.....	2.22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hudson.....	Elijah Brimmer, Clinton.....	2.29
Independence.....	Joshua Wing, Winthrop.....	2.28
Independence [Potter's].....	Frank Taylor, South Vassalboro.....	2.21 $\frac{1}{4}$
Iolanthe.....	John C. Mullen, North Vassalboro.....	2.30
James G. Blaine.....	James Blanchard, Pittston.....	2.28 $\frac{3}{4}$
John S. Heald.....	John Libby, Gardiner.....	2.27 $\frac{1}{4}$
J. G. Morrill.....	John F. Young, Winthrop.....	2.29
Knox Boy.....	I. J. Carr, Gardiner.....	2.23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lady Mand.....	Thomas S. Lang, Vassalboro.....	2.18 $\frac{1}{4}$
Medora.....	C. H. Nelson, Waterville.....	2.20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Molly Mitchell.....	J. S. Cooper, Pittston.....	2.26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Neillie M.....	Foster Brown, Waterville.....	2.28 $\frac{1}{4}$
Nelson.....	C. H. Nelson, Waterville.....	2.10
Pelham.....	B. Esmond, Gardiner.....	2.28
Pemberton.....	E. L. Norcross, Manchester.....	2.29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sam Curtis.....	Newton Packard, Winthrop.....	2.28
Startle.....	A. C. Marston, Waterville.....	2.26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Susie Owen.....	C. H. Nelson, Waterville.....	2.26
Tinnie B.....	John Libby, Gardiner.....	2.27 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tom Rolfe.....	Wright & Norcross, Manchester.....	2.22 $\frac{1}{4}$
Victor.....	F. A. Roberts, Vassalboro.....	2.23

The great interest in horse breeding in this county has led to the formation of several local trotting associations and the building of many private and society tracks. Agricultural societies in Readfield, Waterville, Windsor, Pittston and West Gardiner, maintain public tracks. Tracks were built at Monmouth in 1871; at Litchfield in 1870; at China in 1868; and at Gardiner, Oakland Park, in 1855. These tracks have since been abandoned. The track at Augusta, now under

control of the Capital Driving Park Association, dates back to 1858, and has been maintained to the present time with but few intermissions, although under management of different individuals and associations. Six private tracks have been built in the county at different times, four of which are now maintained, viz.: H. C. Nelson, Waterville; Appleton Webb, Waterville; A. J. Libby, Farmingdale; W. H. Merrill, Meadow Park, West Gardiner. The abandoned private tracks are those built by the late George M. Robinson, Augusta, in 1872; and by the late Allen Lambard, Augusta, about 1873.

An act, framed by General William S. Tilton, and approved February 26, 1873, "for the better preservation of horse records," required the registry of stallions and their pedigrees to be recorded at the registry of deeds, and a certificate of such registry issued to the owner of the horse recorded.

ORCHARDS.—Kennebec county—the natural home of the apple tree—is pre-eminently the fruit-growing section of Maine. While other counties located contiguously have similar natural advantages, Kennebec exceeds all other counties in the state in the number and size of its apple orchards, the good methods given to the business of growing and handling the fruit by farmers and the high results obtained. The natural drainage is excellent on most farms, or at least on those portions set with orchards. The climate produces a highly colored, good sized, firm fleshed apple that will bear trans-Atlantic shipment.*

For the first systematic improvement of the fruits of Kennebec county we must go back to 1797, when Mr. John Hesketh came over to this country as the head gardener of the Vaughan farms and to have charge of their extensive gardens, nurseries and hot-houses. To his skill more, perhaps, than to the knowledge of Doctor Vaughan himself, are the farmers of Kennebec county indebted for the choice varieties of fruits that were disseminated from the Vaughan gardens, some of which are esteemed varieties in cultivation at the present day.

The fruit propagated at the Vaughan farms was largely disseminated in the leading agricultural towns in the county at that time—Hallowell, Winthrop, Monmouth, Readfield, Pittston and Vassalboro. The early settlers of these towns brought apple seeds with them from the Old Colony, whence they came, or had them sent after they had provided a place to plant them. Writing in 1847, Major Elijah Wood says that when he came to Winthrop in 1788, there were a number of farmers who had "beginnings of orchards," and upon the farm of Squire Bishop was an orchard in a "bearing state," the trees of which came from apple seed obtained from "Rehoboth, Mass.," and planted in a nursery in that town. Ichabod How brought choice seeds from

*Notwithstanding the recent ravages of the new orchard pest, *trypetes pomonalis*, new orchards are continually being set.

Ipswich, Mass., planted out the first orchard and made the first cider ever made in Winthrop, by pounding the apples and pressing them in a cheese press. The first grafting in Winthrop was done by Elijah Wood, who brought the Rhode Island Greening and High-top Sweeting from the Old Colony and grafted them into trees in David Foster's orchard about 1792. "Winthrop became celebrated for its cider of good quality," says Major Wood, "and the first owners of orchards had a ready sale for all their apples at about 67 cents per bushel." Isaac Smith, who settled in Monmouth in 1795, coming from Middleborough, Mass., brought with him seed selected from the hardiest and best fruit, and planted a nursery in that town. Among the varieties of apples known to have been introduced from England by the Vaughans were the Ribston Pippin and King Sweeting; while Hallowell is to-day famous for its magnificent cherries, the direct product of those imported by the Vaughans, and so famous in their own time. The Pearmain was the principal winter apple, all the others being manufactured into cider.

The late Alfred Smith, of Monmouth, writing in 1877, said: "The pioneer farmers of Winthrop were very little versed in the art of grafting or budding trees, and it was thought to require as much skill to set a scion and have it grow as to amputate an arm or leg." The farmers who raised large quantities of apples made them into cider, which was a universal beverage, "put in" with a winter's supply of necessities by the well-to-do people, as much as was pork or home made butter and cheese. Mr. Smith said that cider sold at from "six to eight dollars per barrel," a market for it being found in the newer towns in Franklin and Somerset counties. When cider was the most profitable product of the orchard there was no inducement to "en-graft" orchards or seek the best table fruits—hence it is not strange that the first farmers reared up trees without a thought for quality or merit of fruit.

The state owes more to the late Dr. Ezekiel Holmes for his efforts in the improvement of our own varieties of apples than to any other man who ever lived in Maine. In 1847 he organized the Maine Pomological Society, which did the first work in classifying our Maine fruits, properly describing them, and bringing them to the attention of pomologists in other states. When S. W. Cole published his *American Fruit Book*, in 1849, he made special acknowledgments to Doctor Holmes for great assistance, and catalogued ten varieties of apples that originated in Maine, five of which were Winthrop seedlings. Later lists in the transactions of the Maine State Pomological Society embrace eleven apples and one pear which originated in this county. Winthrop contributes six varieties, viz.: Fairbanks, originated on the farm of Elijah Fairbanks; Winthrop Greening, originated on the farm of Ichabod How, introduced by Jacob Nelson; Winthrop Pearmain

and Everlasting, originated by Colonel John Fairbanks; Stanley's Winter Sweet, originated on the farm of J. L. Stanley, and Moses Wood, originated by Moses Wood. Other native apples of this county are: Bailey's Golden Sweet, originated by Paul Bailey, Sidney; Litchfield Pippin, originated upon the farm of William Hutchins, Litchfield; Smith's Favorite, originated by Isaac Smith, Monmouth; and Starkey, originated by J. W. Starkey, Vassalboro. The Nickerson pear was originated by Hiram S. Nickerson, Readfield.

Many other good varieties of lesser note have been raised by Kennebec county orchardists, and several small fruits have also been originated here, among them the Osborn strawberry, a seedling much esteemed in the Waterville and Augusta markets, brought out by the late Charles Osborn, of Vassalboro. The growing of small fruits is receiving increased attention, especially in towns which command the markets of the cities and large villages.

There are several localities in the county especially favorable to the cranberry and where the cultivation of this fruit might be extended to a profitable degree. Many persons grow them to a limited extent, while among the larger growers were formerly D. E. Manter, Sidney; and at present the Ware Brothers, Pittston, the late B. F. Butler, Mt. Vernon, and Eben Wellman, Augusta. The small cranberry beds of the late Mr. Fuller are kept in excellent condition by members of his family and yield very fine fruit. The Ware Brothers raised about 250 bushels in 1891. Mr. Wellman has the most extensive cranberry beds in the county and gives almost his entire time to the crop, having commenced their culture in a small way in 1878, but devoting increased attention to their systematic culture during the past seven years. His cranberry farm is located in the eastern part of Augusta and the beds embrace an area of seven acres, all cut into a uniform size of two rods in width by forty rods in length—the soil being a deep, rich, vegetable mold or muck. Between and around each and all the beds a canal is cut, into which water is conducted from a reservoir of six acres in extent, the canals being arranged with a series of gates so that the water can be let in over one or all of the beds as is desired. By leaving the gates open at night the beds are all covered with water before morning of sufficient depth to protect the berries from frost in the fall of the year, while in the spring the same method is employed to prevent the attacks of injurious insects. Mr. Wellman's crop in 1891 was 170 barrels, the variety grown being the Cherry, and they have a high reputation in the leading markets.

Among the largest orchards and most intelligent, progressive fruit growers in the county are: W. P. Atherton, Hallowell, 2,000 trees; J. Pope & Son, Manchester, 1,500 trees; D. M. Marston, Monmouth, 1,200 trees; Rev. J. R. Day, Monmouth, 2,600 trees; George W. Waugh, Monmouth, 1,200 trees; Miss L. L. Taylor, Belgrade; C. M. Weston,

Belgrade, 2,000 apple trees, 400 pear trees; George A. Longfellow, Winthrop; Oakes Howard, Winthrop; J. M. Pike, Wayne, 3,000 trees; J. C. Sanford, Readfield; J. H. Smiley, Vassalboro; the Cook Brothers, Vassalboro, 3,000 trees; J. Wesley Taylor, Winslow; George W. Fogg, Monmouth, 1,000 trees; J. Colby Dudley, Readfield; J. O. Butman, Readfield; George H. Pope, East Vassalboro; The Oaklands Orchard, heirs of Robert Hallowell Gardiner estate, Gardiner; and Albert R. Ward, China, 700 trees.

The estimate of apple buyers and shippers is that upon an average 90,000 barrels of choice commercial apples are annually shipped from the towns in Kennebec county to the great markets, one-fourth of which are sent abroad.

An effort was made by the State Pomological Society in 1876 to collect information regarding the nurseries of the county and the number of trees in stock, with a view to keeping at home much of the money paid out to foreign nurserymen and at the same time obtaining a tree better adapted to this soil and climate. There were found six nursery firms then in the county, with the following number of trees in stock: A. Smith & Son, Monmouth, 3,000; H. B. Williams, South China, 3,000; N. R. Pike, Winthrop, 10,000; Charles I. Perley, Vassalboro, 20,000; J. A. Varney & Son, North Vassalboro, 40,000; Bowman Brothers, Sidney, 75,000; a total of 151,000 trees.

Other intelligent, active and progressive pomologists of the county, held in grateful veneration for their services to this branch of our rural economy, are: Joseph Taylor, of Belgrade, a leading orchardist and large exhibitor of fruits at state fairs, who died in July, 1882, aged 78 years; Alfred Smith, of Monmouth, who died February 19, 1885, aged 77 years, a large orchardist and well known writer on pomological subjects for the agricultural press; and Hon. Robert Hallowell Gardiner, owner of the celebrated estate "The Oaklands," and of its famous orchard of Bellflowers, in Gardiner, a life member and for four years president of the State Pomological Society, who died September 12, 1886, aged 77 years.

CONCLUSION.—This glimpse of what the farmers of Kennebec county have accomplished during the past century in the special lines for "the improvement of agriculture and bettering the condition of the husbandman," presupposes that in other directions equal intelligence and progressive views have been employed and as high results obtained.

All the cereals, fruits and vegetables known to the agriculture of this latitude are here raised to perfection. Hay, the great staple crop, yields upon our farms more than the average ton to the acre which the agricultural department credits the state with producing. In early times the county raised its own wheat, and even exported it; and now wherever wheat is sown it produces an average yield higher

than that of the wheat growing states of the West. Indian corn is the glory of the farm as a cereal. One hundred bushels of shelled corn to the acre have been many times raised as a premium crop, while the average is but little above one hundred bushels of ears to the acre.

Sweet corn has for many years been a specialty. Packing factories have been established at Winthrop, Wayne, Fayette, Monmouth, Vassalboro, Belgrade, Oakland, West Gardiner and Hallowell. The crop yields about \$50 per acre, leaving the stalks for winter fodder. The use of ensilaged corn fodder is successfully employed, especially by milk producing farmers, who, living in the vicinity of our cities, are known to be among the best and most prosperous farmers in the county, paying great attention to their herds and keeping their farms in the most fertile condition. In fact, in all lines of rural economy the farmers of Kennebec county have made husbandry a business and a study, the successful results of which are apparent all over our beautiful hills and through our lovely valleys, in every town and district, where comfortable homes and well tilled farms speak of industry, economy and independence.

CHAPTER IX.

TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION.

Early Methods of Travel.—Stage Routes.—Water Routes and Steamboats.—
Captain Jason Collins.—Railroads.

IN THE present day of rapid steam and electric transportation by land and water, when the people and products of towns and cities removed from one another by the length and breadth of the state are transferred in the course of a single day, it is hard to adequately appreciate the almost insuperable obstacles that lay in the way of intercourse between the early settlements. The river was of course the main thoroughfare, whenever practicable, and in the warmer months was traversed by *bateaux*, shallops and other primitive craft, while in the winter rude sledges were employed in conveying stores and family goods upon its frozen surface. The means of communication with the county from the earlier settlements to the westward were many-fold more difficult, and days and weeks were consumed in toilsomely driving ox-teams, loaded with the *larcs* and *penates* of the household, through a wilderness to which the early guides were the blazed and spotted trees, commemorative of a still earlier migration of hardy pioneers.

In 1754 the first military road in the state was made between Forts Western and Halifax. This was done by order of Governor Shirley, who at the same time made arrangements for the transmission of expresses by whale boats from Fort Halifax to Portland in twenty hours, returning in twenty-four. The military road being impassable in winter, owing to the depth of snow, barrels of provisions and other stores were carried from the lower to the upper fort on hand sleds. This occasioned Captain Hunter to say to the governor that he had been obliged to give the men who had hauled the sleds large quantities of rum, without which it would have been impossible to have done anything. Thus it seems that in those days, long before the use of steam power, *rum* power was used— the active spirit of progress.

The rude vehicles used at that time made transportation doubly slow and tedious. Augusta was the center of cart lines to the towns up the river, and the roads, even in the early part of the nineteenth

century, were little better than rough clearings through the forests. Over these primitive "thoroughfares" Major Thomas Beck ran a truck team for goods to Bath, during the winter; and as late as about the winter of 1836, Samuel C. Grant, who owned the cotton (now a woolen) mill at Gardiner, sent his son, William S., to Wiscasset with a rude sled, on which was a bale of cloth to be shipped to Boston.

Prior to 1790 the only mode of individual travel was by foot or on horseback. The first wheel carriage was a venerable chaise, already outlawed by fashion in Boston. It was brought to Gardiner about 1790, by Mr. Hallowell, and was called by its owner "the parish chaise," for the appropriate reason that the entire parish borrowed it. When General Dearborn returned from congress the first time, he brought a Philadelphia wagon, which was the wonder of the inhabitants, though there was not more than a mile of road on which it could be run.

As may be readily imagined, the transmission of the mails in the early days was conducted in the most primitive manner. About 1790 the first mail was carried on horseback to Gardiner, from Portland, through Monmouth and Winthrop, and it is chronicled that "the road was very much improved about this time." The next mail was carried in 1794, from Portland, via Wiscasset to Augusta. In 1795 Benjamin Allen, the first postmaster of Winthrop, and Matthew Blossom, of Monmouth, took the contract to carry the mail once a week on horseback between those places. In 1803 Jacob Loud, the second postmaster at Pittston, carried the mail from Wiscasset to Gardiner on horseback and from Gardiner to Augusta in a canoe. Early in the present century, however, the stage, usually carrying the mail, began to make its appearance in the county. The first stages were rude and torturing conveyances, and in speed and comfort bore about the same relation to the Concord coach of later days that that vehicle now bears to the railway passenger coach.

STAGE ROUTES.—The first stage came to Augusta in 1806, and the first to Gardiner in 1811. Both started from Brunswick. Colonel T. S. Estabrook, of the latter town, ran the Augusta stage, making bi-weekly trips. From thirteen to twenty-three hours were required for the transit, the route being the same over which Colonel Estabrook had carried the mail on horseback, in 1802, for the first time. Peter Gilman, who still carried the mail from Augusta to Norridgewock, informed the public, in June, 1806, that "he leaves Norridgewock with a stage on Monday and Thursday at six o'clock in the morning and arrives at Hallowell the evening of the same day at seven." Truly a wonderful performance!

In 1807 John and Meshach Blake and Levi Moody began running the first line of stages from Hallowell to Portland, via Augusta, Monmouth and New Gloucester. They left Hallowell at 4 A. M., and ar-

rived in Portland at 7 P. M. In 1810 the western stage left Augusta early in the morning, in season for passengers to breakfast at Brunswick, dine at Freeport and reach Portland in the evening. Leaving Portland early the next day, breakfast was taken at Kennebunk, dinner at Portsmouth and the night was spent at Newburyport. The following morning it left Newburyport at two o'clock, arrived at Salem about daylight and reached Boston early in the forenoon. In 1812 Peter Gilman contracted to carry a weekly mail from Augusta to Bangor, via Vassalboro and China, at which places fresh relays of from four to six horses were in waiting. Previous to this, Colonel Moses Burleigh, grandfather of the governor, conveyed the first carriage mail between Augusta and Bangor. In 1810 John Homan, Vassalboro, carried a weekly mail on horseback from Augusta eastward, and afterward, in 1815, drove a bi-weekly stage over the same route.

In 1827 an hourly stage between Augusta and Gardiner was attempted by Smith L. Gale, of the former town; and William E. Robinson, of Hallowell, began running a coach once in two hours between that town and Gardiner. The first venture was not a success, and it was not until 1834 that the enterprise became permanent. At that time David Landers, father of William J. Landers, began hourly trips between the two places, and continued the business until the opening of the Maine Central railroad.

About 1830 Solomon Brown was an old mail contractor between Augusta and Freeport, connecting at the latter place with Kennebec and Portland stages. This was called the Union Line. It was sold in 1848, to Crowell & Baker. From 1850 to 1854 Joshua Strout was the stage proprietor, and Thomas Holmes was one of his drivers. The route was afterward sold to Addison Townsend, and lastly to Vassal D. Pinkham, the latter only running from Augusta to Little River.

It was not until shortly before 1840 that mail coaching entered upon its palmy days, and four and six horse teams, crowded with passengers, ran daily between Portland and Augusta, passing through Litchfield and West Gardiner.

Of more importance than the railroad to the community now was the old stage line for the transmission of mail and passengers between Augusta and Bangor. It was the direct through line. Leaving either town at 7 A. M. each day, the place of destination was reached in early evening. The old thoroughbrace coaches were first in use, but about 1849 the Concord coaches were adopted. A change of horses was made at Vassalboro after a short, sharp drive from Augusta, then again at China, then Unity, and every few miles until Bangor was reached. The same horses were changed and driven back by the same driver the next day on his return trip. Seventeen horses were kept at Vassalboro, and this was an average number for each station. The present large barn of the Vassalboro Hotel was then the stage barn. Shaw

& Billings, of Bangor, were the proprietors. They perfected the business, and the older residents well remember the richly caparisoned coaches and the two or three spans of well matched horses to each coach.

The drivers were men of note in those days, and he who could dexterously handle six horses and safely make the schedule time, was a greater personage than the proprietor and, in his own opinion at least, held a superior position to that of the chief magistrate. Many will remember John Deering and his two brothers, Jabe Sawings, Libby, Bennett, Hale Freeman, Crowell, Isaac Holmes of Augusta, David Crockett, and Benjamin Mitchell, the crack of whose whips was familiar all along the line, as the rocking, heavily-laden coaches wound their way through shady vale and over lofty hill.

WATER ROUTES AND STEAMBOATS.—During the development of the facilities for transportation by land, a like progress was being made on the river. Waterways, the world over, were the first thoroughfares, and rivers are the oldest highways. The Kennebec afforded the Indians an open passage from the Sebasticock to the sea, before Columbus was born or Cæsar had crossed the Rubicon. Equally serviceable was the river to the pioneer—its shining way with undeviating flow, his one sure path, by sunless day or starless night. Its buoyant bosom was his highway of exploration, and from its friendly banks diverged the tree-blazed roads that led to his clearing and his home. At once a producer and a consumer, the river was his natural avenue of commerce, and the vehicles and methods that were first in use are matters of curious interest. The settlers had little time or skill to construct bark canoes such as the Indians made, and when made they were too frail for lasting service, so the “dug out” was the primitive boat, and after saw mills were running flat bottomed boats of various kinds came into universal use. Of these, the *bateau*, a long, narrow boat, is the principal survivor, being still the log driver’s favorite.

But there was one kind of river craft—indispensable in its day, that has become extinct, known as the “long boat”—built from 60 to 95 feet in length, 15 to 20 feet wide, especially designed for transporting heavy freight, but fitted also with comfortable cabins for passengers, including lodging and meals. Each boat had two masts that could be lowered going under bridges, with square sails, main and wing, above which was the *top-gallant-royal* sail. The peculiarity of these boats was, that they went down the river with the current, but could return only with a good southerly wind, for which they must wait—sometimes indefinitely.

Some of these carried over one hundred tons. Mathews & Gilman built the *Eagle* at Waterville, in 1826, and loaded her with wheat in charge of Walter Getchell as supercargo, who sold it at the various

landings "down river" for from sixty to eighty cents per bushel, disposing of the last at Bath, where he took on a return cargo of one hundred hogsheads of salt.

These boats could and did go through the rapids at Augusta before the dam was built there, and with a good wind they had no trouble in returning to Waterville with full loads. Occasionally, however, they met with mishaps, and sometimes they were wrecked. This was the fate of the *Eagle*. On a return trip, with a full load of merchandise and a light wind, oxen were employed, as was often the case, to pull her up the Old Coon rapids. By some cessation of the towage, the current swung the boat athwart a rock with such force that it broke completely in two, dumping its cargo of molasses, sugar, rum, hardware and dry goods into the river, whence the damaged packages were recovered when quiet water was reached; but the poor *Eagle* was a dead bird. A like misfortune befel the *Kite*, built by William and Walter Getchell. With a load of 700 bushels of potatoes she was twisted and dashed broadside against a pier of the Augusta bridge—boat and potatoes a total loss.

As early as 1796 George Crosby, of Hallowell, ran the *Kennebec Packet*, Captain Samuel Patterson, master, between that place and Boston; and before that time, but in the same year, Captain Patterson reported the fourth trip of the sloop *Courier*, the settlement of accounts naming as owners George Crosby, John Sheppard, David Cutler, John Molloy, Edmund Freeman and Chandler Robbins. Other packets that were irregularly run, later on, from Augusta and Hallowell, were the *Catharine*, owned by Thomas Norris, which was dismasted in 1814 on a trip to Boston, and the *Kennebec Trader*, commanded by Captain Carr, who lost his mate, Elisha Nye, overboard in the same storm. The channel not being deep enough for these vessels to reach Waterville, the "long boats" previously mentioned were employed at Augusta to convey consignments from them to points above.

In 1824 the Traders' Line, plying between Augusta and Boston, was established. It comprised the schooners *Actress*, Captain G. O. West; *Sidney*, Captain G. A. Dickman; and *Emerald*, Captain P. B. Lewis. It is said that their accommodations secured "comfort and convenience to passengers." The first regular line of passenger packets, with the time advertised, between Hallowell and Boston, was started about 1831. One of the captains was Andrew Brown. In 1845 two lines of packets were started from Hallowell to Boston, and were to leave from Augusta when the river channel had been deepened. Flagg's Line was composed of the schooners *Gazelle*, Captain Elisha Springer; the *Van Buren*, Captain T. R. Pool; *Advent*, Captain Soule; and *Jane*, Captain T. S. Ingraham. The Union Line contained the schooners *Somerset*, Captain Hinckley; the *Waterville*, Captain W. H. Heath; *Harriet Ann*, Captain William Reed, jun., and *Consul*, Captain

A. L. Gove. Other old captains on the Kennebec in those days were: Major Thomas Beck, Charles H. Beck, Jo. Beck, George W. Perry, Tillinghast Springer (son of Job and brother of Elisha), Jacob Britt, Joshua Bowler, Samuel Gill, jun., Gustavus Dickman and Samuel and Alfred Beale.

During the era of the packet boats steam was of course being gradually used for locomotion, both on land and water; and long before passenger sailing craft ceased running on the river, the steamboat, in a crude and ungainly form, began to ruffle the surface of the beautiful stream. The first of these vessels was fitted up from an open scow at Alna, by its owner, Jonathan Morgan, a lawyer. In it he paid Gardiner a visit in 1819, tying up at Gay's wharf. Captain Morgan came by way of Wiscasset, and his queer craft drew crowds wherever it made a landing. Another steamer, called the *Experiment*, made her appearance on the river soon after Attorney Morgan had produced his pioneer boat.

The year 1823 is memorable as the date of the building of the steamer *Waterville* at Bath, by Captain Samuel Porter, and the opening of the first steam route from Bath to Augusta the same season, by this boat, under command of Captain E. K. Bryant. Captain Porter bought in New York, the same season, the steamer *Patent*, which he put on the route from Portland to Boston, advertising to make the run in 17½ hours. The next year (1824) the *Patent* ran from Boston to Bath, where she connected with the *Waterville* for Augusta. In 1826 the *Patent*, Captain Harry Kimball, opened the first through route from Gardiner to Portland. The *Waterville* was laid off that season, and the small steamer, *Experiment*, ran from Bath to Augusta. For the next three years the *Patent* held and made popular the Gardiner and Portland route. In 1830 the *Patent* did not run above Bath, at which place she connected with the *Waterville* for Augusta; and in 1831 no steamer ran regularly on the river above Bath.

The village of Gardiner was a center of great activity in 1832. A boat that became noted, the stern-wheel steamer *Ticonic*, was built where the public library building now stands, and completed in May, for a Mr. Blanchard, of Springfield, Mass., at a cost of \$8,000. On the first day of June she made the historic trip to Waterville, whose citizens received her with manifestations of the wildest joy. This stanch little steamer, under the command, successively, of Captains J. Flitner, S. Smith and Nathan Faunce, ran regularly from Gardiner to Waterville until interrupted by the river dam at Augusta in 1835. The dam company made the lock so short that the *Ticonic* could not pass. After this the *Ticonic* was the only regular boat, for a time, between Gardiner and Bath. There was, however, a petite little steamer called the *Tom Thumb*, that made irregular trips on the river. In 1835 the

steamer *McDonough*, Captain Nathaniel Kimball, was put on the route from Hallowell to Portland, but was taken off in 1836.

In the spring of 1836 a stock company was formed in Gardiner, and bought a steamer to run between Gardiner and Boston. Nathaniel Kimball, Parker Sheldon and Henry Bowman were chosen directors and at once purchased the steamer *New England*, a fast boat built for Long Island sound travel, and opened the new route from Gardiner to Boston about the first of June, making two round trips per week. Captain Nathaniel Kimball commander, and Captain Solomon Blanchard pilot—"fare \$4 and found." The *New England* was an elegant boat in those times, 170 feet long and of over three hundred tons burden. The *Teutonic* connected with her at Gardiner for upper towns.

In 1837 the *McDonough*, Captain Andrew Brown, was again run on the Kennebec, from Hallowell to Portland, but the next year her place was taken by the little steamer *Clifton*, Captain William Bryan.

The *New England* made the Gardiner and Boston route so popular and profitable that an opposition movement had culminated in the construction of the *Augusta*. It was built by Cornelius Vanderbilt, and was advertised as about ready to run from Hallowell to Boston when, on the morning of June 1, 1838, while on a regular trip, the *New England* collided with the schooner *Curlew*, off Boon island, receiving injuries from which she sunk, having barely time to transfer her passengers to the schooner. Parker Sheldon and Captain Kimball went at once to Norwich, Conn., and chartered the new steamer *Huntress*, and put her in the place of the wrecked boat. Competition on the Kennebec route now became active. Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York, put on the *W. C. Peck*, Captain A. Brown, as an opposition boat, running from Hallowell to Boston. This boat not proving fast enough, Captain Brown was transferred to the new steamer *Augusta*, which was substituted in her place.

But the *Augusta* was not fast enough to compete with the *Huntress*, and Commodore Vanderbilt sent on a steamer bearing his own name, which arrived here September 3d, under Captain Brown. Competition became intense and a trial of speed was inevitable. The *Vanderbilt* sent a challenge one day at Boston, which the *Huntress* accepted and won the race, arriving at Gardiner the next morning about a mile ahead, after a most exciting night. The warmth of public feeling over such contests in those days can hardly be understood in our railroad era. At the close of the season the *Huntress* was re-chartered for the next season. Commodore Vanderbilt, beaten at racing, changed the game and won. He bought the *Huntress*, subject to the lease, and notified the Kennebec company that he should run her, paying them, of course, what damages the courts should award; or he would sell them the boat for \$10,000 more than he had given for her and forever

leave the route. The offer was accepted, the money paid, and there was no more opposition for several years.

In 1841 a new era began in the transportation of passengers to and from Boston. The steamer *John W. Richmond*, Captain Kimball, was placed on the route by night twice a week, and the *Huntress*, Captain Thomas G. Jewett, was on the route by day twice a week. The steamer *M. Y. Beach* went three times a week to Portsmouth, where she connected with the Eastern railroad. This schedule was continued through the season. In 1842 the *Richmond* cut down the fare to two dollars. The *Huntress* then combined with the railroad line, via Portland, with fare one dollar to Boston—the lowest yet seen. In June, 1842, the steamer *Telegraph* was put on as an opposition boat, with fare one dollar; and July 10th the steamer *Splendid* was commissioned, with the cry "No opposition, fare one dollar, or as low as any other boat on the route." She was followed, July 28th, by the *Richmond*, advertising "fares to Boston, until further notice, twenty-five cents." The *Richmond* was burned at her dock in Hallowell Sunday night, September 3d. She was valued at \$37,000 and was owned by Rufus K. Page and Captain Kimball, who, within a week, replaced her with the *Penobscot*, a larger boat than any that had preceded her. During the season of 1844 the *Penobscot* ran on the all water route from Hallowell to Boston; the *Telegraph* first and then the *Huntress* running four trips per week from Hallowell, connecting with the railroad at Bath.

In the spring of 1845 the People's Line, a stock company, was organized, with William Bradstreet, Samuel Watts, John Jewett, Greenlief White, E. W. Farley, B. C. Bailey and Henry Weeks, directors. The citizens of the Kennebec valley bought the stock readily, and the People's Line placed the new steamer *John Marshall*, Captain Andrew Brown, in opposition to the *Penobscot*. After June the elegant *Kennebec* took the *Marshall's* place, and a small steamer was run in connection with her between Hallowell and Waterville, to compete with the *Water Witch* and *Balloon*, which ran to the *Marshall*.

The season of 1846 opened briskly, the fare to Boston being only twenty-five cents. The *Kennebec* was the regular line steamer, while the People's Line put on the *John Marshall*, Captain Brown, and the *Charter Oak*, Captain Davis Blanchard. The steamers *Flushing* and *Bellingham* formed a line between Augusta and Bath, a boat leaving each of these places every morning. Before summer came the two lines were consolidated, the *John Marshall* was sold, and the *Kennebec* and *Charter Oak* ran on alternate days the balance of the season.

In the spring of 1848 the *Huntress* resumed her trips from Hallowell to Portland, the *Charter Oak* and *Kennebec* running alternately to Boston. Several small steamers ran on the river to Waterville, often racing in their fierce competition. These hazardous practices

culminated in May this year, by the *Halifax* bursting her boiler while passing through the Augusta lock, and killing six people.

The season of 1849 was marked by the advent of the new steamer *Ocean*, Captain Sanford. She took the outside route to Boston and held it several years. July 4th the railroad was finished to Bath, to which city the *Huntress* made daily trips in connection with the cars. In 1851 the steamer *T. F. Secor* connected with the railroad at Bath, and, later, at Richmond. During the spring of 1854 Richard Donovan was made captain of the *Ocean*, and commanded her till November 24th, when she was run into by the Cunard steamer *Canada*, off Deer island, Boston harbor, and burned to the water's edge.

In 1855 and 1856 the steamer *Governor*, Captain James Collins, ran from Hallowell to Boston, and the *T. F. Secor*, Captain Donovan, from Augusta to Portland, tri-weekly. The new steamer *Eastern Queen*, Captain James Collins, was put on in the spring of 1857, and ran that year and the next. She was partially burned at Wiscasset, in March, 1859, and the *State of Maine* filled her place during repairs. In 1861 the steamer *Union* ran daily between Augusta and Bath, connecting with the *T. F. Secor* for Portland. The *Union* was afterward sold to the government and was taken to Fortress Monroe, where she was noted for her speed.

In 1865 parties in Bath bought the steamer *Daniel Webster*, Captain William Roix, and placed her on the route from Gardiner to Boston, in opposition to the *Eastern Queen*, which, since the death of Captain James Collins in 1861, had been commanded by his cousin, Captain Jason Collins. This last named steamer ran from Hallowell to Boston from 1866 to 1870, when she was sold. Previous to this, in 1866, the new steamer *Star of the East*, was placed on the Boston route, under the command of Captain Collins, who ran her until the spring of 1889, when he was transferred to the palatial new steamer *Kennebec*, of the same line.

Captain Jason Collins, the genial and popular commander of this fine vessel, is a resident of Gardiner, and from his long connection with lines of travel and transportation, must have a place in this chapter. He was born at Bowman's Point, and is the only surviving son in a family of nine children. His father, James Collins, came to what is now Farmingdale when he was a young man, married Elizabeth Tyler, and passed his life in rural pursuits. Jason grew up on the home farm to the age of fourteen, when he shipped as cook with his father's brother, Captain John Collins, in the coasting schooner, *Hope*. The next year he again went to sea with his Uncle John, this time as a sailor before the mast, in the *Adventure*, bound for Mexico and several South American ports. After this trip he was on the brig *Corinthian*, with Captain Sampson, in the coastwise trade. His next voyage

was to Europe in the ship *Powhattan*, commanded by Captain Thompson.

In 1836 our young sailor became a fireman on the steamer *New England*, Captain Nathaniel Kimball, holding that position until the vessel was wrecked off Portsmouth, June 1, 1838. He was then made assistant engineer of the *Huntress*, and four years later was promoted to the responsible position of chief engineer of this, the fastest steamboat ever on the Kennebec river. In 1850 he went to California as chief engineer of the steamship *Independence*, and ran on a Pacific coast route until she was wrecked, February 16, 1853, on Marietta island, Lower California. Returning home he was first engineer on Atlantic coast steamers until the summer of 1861, when he succeeded his cousin, Captain James Collins, in command of the coast steamer, *Eastern Queen*, in which capacity he was eight months with Burnside's expedition in North Carolina. The next year (1862) he commanded the same boat at New Orleans, under General Banks, getting thereby a practical knowledge of the naval operations of the great war. Four years later he was assigned to the splendid steamer, *Star of the East*, of 1,400 tons burden, in which responsible position he faithfully served his company and the public, for twenty-four years.

Upon the completion of the *Kennebec*, in the construction of which he had been the active man on the building committee, he assumed the duties of his present position. The details of making, as well as of running a boat are familiar to him, having superintended the building of several. He has long been an owner in the Kennebec Steamboat Company, and is one of its directors.

Jason Collins married Louise, daughter of Nathaniel Kinneston, of Farmingdale. Their children have been: Anna Augusta, Louise Blanche, who died at the age of nineteen; Della H., Eugenia and Wallace J., who was educated at Bowdoin College, graduating in 1883. Choosing the medical profession, he entered that department of Bowdoin, receiving his degree in 1886. He is now practicing at Montevideo, Minn.

Captain Collins has been fond of mechanics and machinery from his boyhood, and wisely chose a calling in which his talent has always had stimulus and opportunity. His practical ability and sound judgment brought him to the presidency of the Boothbay Steamboat Company, also to a directorship in the Merchants' Bank of Gardiner. Captain Collins' life has been useful as well as active. Few men have as many acquaintances as he, and fewer still as many friends.

Besides the passenger steamers on the Kennebec, there were also numerous steam tugboats employed in towing sailing craft up and down the river, but only brief mention can be made of two of the earliest specimens of these craft. The first was the *Jefferson*, built to ply on Lake Jefferson. About the year 1838 Captain Wyman Morse



Jason Collins

purchased this boat, moved her overland to tide water, and launched and brought her up the Kennebec, where she became the first regular towboat on the river, and the nucleus of the fleet of powerful steamers owned a generation later by the Knickerbocker Steam Towage Company, in which his son, Captain B. W. Morse, was a large owner and also the business manager. This company owned the barge *Yosemite*, that was so well known as a pleasure boat on the river in the seventies.

The other of the pioneer towboats was that owned by Ebenezer Beard, who came to Pittston in 1843, and contracted with Deacon Follinsbee to build him a sixty-four ton towboat. When completed, he took the vessel to Kimball's wharf, where he placed in it two small steam engines attached to two screw propellers of an improved model, invented by himself. This craft, the first screw propeller ever seen on the county's waters, was called the *Experiment*.

RAILROADS.—Turning from the use of steam power on the river to its employment on the rail, it is found that the county was somewhat backward in sustaining the march of improvement in that direction. In 1836 the Kennebec & Portland Railroad Company was chartered, with authority to construct a road from Portland to Augusta. Nothing further was done, however, until 1845, when the time to build was extended ten years. In the same year charters were given to the Androscoggin & Kennebec railroad, which was to enter the county at Monmouth and pass through Winthrop, Readfield and Belgrade, to Waterville, and to the Penobscot & Kennebec railroad, which was to start from Augusta, cross the river, and run along its eastern bank through Vassalboro and Winslow, meeting the Androscoggin road at Waterville, and running thence through Benton and Clinton, toward Bangor. Among the early promoters of this extension from Augusta were John D. Lang and Eben Frye, of Vassalboro, and Joseph Eaton, of Winslow.

On July 4, 1849, the Androscoggin & Kennebec railroad, known as the "back route," entered Winthrop, and on October 8th following, the road was completed to Readfield. During this month a daily stage line was started from Augusta to connect, as now, with the railroad at Winthrop. On November 27th the railroad was opened to Waterville, the event being celebrated by a grand jubilee.

During this time the Portland & Kennebec railroad, afterward known as the "main line," was slowly progressing along the west bank of the river, and in the spring of 1850 meetings were held at Augusta, and at other towns, to assist in pushing forward the road. At length the first train entered Gardiner, November 10, 1851, amid general rejoicing. On the 15th of the following month the first locomotive entered Augusta, followed on the 29th by the first train of cars; and on the morning of the 30th the first train of cars left Augusta for Portland.

These two pioneer roads, and the Penobscot & Kennebec extension from Augusta to Waterville and eastward, are now embraced in the Maine Central system. From Leeds Junction, which lies in three counties, another branch of the Maine Central runs to Farmington, touching the corner of Monmouth, thence following the western boundary of Wayne, and thence running, within a few miles, the entire length of the western line of Fayette.

The Somerset Railroad Company was conceived, planned and its construction begun by Reuben B. Dunn and Joel Gray. It was their original intention that this road should be a branch of the Maine Central, of which Mr. Dunn was then president. The work of building the roadbed was begun in 1868, but in less than three years, and before a rail had been laid, the control of the Maine Central passed into other hands, and the new management refused to countenance the enterprise. At this crisis, John Ayer, one of the directors of the struggling company, took the lead in the direction of its affairs, and to his energy and financial ability the existence of the road is undoubtedly due. Trains began running to Norridgewock in 1873, and the line, forty-one miles long, was subsequently completed to Bingham. The road was sold, in 1883, on the first mortgage, and reorganized as the Somerset railway. Joel Gray was the first president, F. W. Hill, of Exeter, Me., the second; and John Ayer has been president since 1872. George A. Fletcher, the first treasurer, was succeeded in 1874 by Major Abner R. Small. The superintendent is W. M. Ayer, of Oakland.

The Kennebec Central Railroad Company was chartered September 12, 1889, with a capital stock of \$15,000, afterward increased to \$50,000. It is five miles long, running from Randolph to Togus, has a two-foot gauge, and was opened for business August 1, 1890. The first eleven months' operation showed total receipts, \$13,242; expenses, \$8,392. This money was earned with two engines, four passenger, two box and six flat cars—the total rolling stock of the road, costing \$18,200. The road bed, with land damages and terminal facilities, cost \$12,000 per mile—as much as the average cost of a good many standard gauge roads. The nine directors are: H. W. Jewett, David Dennis, Weston Lewis, E. D. Haley, A. C. Stilphen, J. S. Maxcy, J. B. Dingley and S. N. Maxcy, of Gardiner, and Franklin Stevens, of Randolph. Weston Lewis is president; P. H. Winslow, treasurer and general ticket agent; F. A. Lawton, superintendent; H. S. Webster, clerk, and A. C. Stilphen, attorney and auditor.

Electricity, which is fast superseding horse power on the street railways of cities and suburban towns, has as yet been employed in the county for that purpose in but two instances. In 1890 the Augusta, Hallowell & Gardiner Electric Street Railroad Company was incorporated, with a capital, authorized by charter, of \$150,000. The length

of the line is seven miles, and the road is reported to be earning a substantial income. The officers are: President, J. Manchester Haynes, Augusta; superintendent, E. K. Day, Hallowell; treasurer, George E. Macomber, Augusta; clerk of corporation, Henry G. Staples, Augusta.

The Waterville and Fairfield Power & Light Company opened in July, 1892, the electric road running north from Waterville, on what had been operated as a horse car line since 1888.

CHAPTER X.
—
THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.
—

BY MR. HOWARD OWEN.
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Newspapers of Hallowell and Augusta.—The Press of Gardiner.—Waterville Press.—Newspapers of Oakland and Winthrop.—Journalistic Ventures at China, Vassalboro and Clinton.

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AUGUSTA has long been the center of the newspaper business in the county, and as far as the number is concerned, the newspapers started here have been legion. We shall not attempt in this chapter to mention the multitude of publications of world wide circulation, issuing from the extensive publishing establishments of The Allen Publishing Company, of Vickery & Hill, and of the more recently established house of the Gannett & Morse concern. These belong more especially to the commercial and manufacturing industries of the city and will have attention in another chapter of this work.

Several ephemeral newspapers have been started here of the "Jonah's Gourd" variety, such as the *Augusta Courier*, the *Liberal Republican*, an anti-temperance periodical—not living long enough to establish for themselves a place in history.

The first newspaper in Kennebec county was started in Hallowell—then called "The Hook"—August 4, 1794, nearly a century ago. It was published by Howard S. Robinson and called the *Eastern Star*. It had the life of a yearling, and was succeeded in 1795 by *The Tocsin*, published by Wait & Baker, of the *Falmouth Gazette*. In September, 1796, it was transferred to Benjamin Poor. This paper was also short-lived, being discontinued in 1797.

The *American Advocate*, a democratic-republican newspaper, was begun at Hallowell in the year 1810, and was published first by Nathaniel Cheever, father of the late Rev. Dr. George B. Cheever, of New York; then by S. K. Gilman, who published it for six years and sold to Calvin Spaulding, who in turn disposed of the establishment to Sylvanus W. Robinson and Henry K. Baker, the latter gentleman so long judge of probate and still residing in Hallowell. In 1835 the paper was united with the *Free Press* and called the *Free Press and Advocate*. It was sold to the *Kennebec Journal* in 1836. *The Free Press*,

published by Anson G. Herrick and edited by Richard D. Rice, was a violent anti-Masonic paper. There was at that time great prejudice against the institution of Masonry, and during its brief career the paper had an immense circulation. In the meantime a paper called the *Banner of Light* was published for a year or two.

The Genius of Temperance, a paper of small size, devoted to the cause of temperance, was established in Hallowell in January, 1828; printed semi-monthly by Glazier & Co., for P. Crandall, editor and proprietor. It continued about two years, and then died for want of patronage.

The Liberty Standard, printed at the *Hallowell Gazette* office, was commenced about 1840 and published in Hallowell by the anti-slavery martyr, Rev. J. C. Lovejoy. It was devoted to the cause of negro emancipation, Mr. Lovejoy, the editor, wielding a very vigorous and aggressive pen. Rev. Austin Willey afterward conducted the paper with great ability. Its name was finally changed to *Free Soil Republican*, the free soil party having become a factor in politics. It was a failure as a business enterprise, and died after a precarious existence of about seven years. It was printed by Newman & Rowell.

For a year or two during the war of the rebellion a paper called the *Kennebec Courier*, was published at Hallowell, by T. W. Newman. It was afterward removed to Bath, where it sickened and died.

A paper with the heavenly title of the *Northern Light*, was published in Hallowell for a few months, by J. W. May and A. C. Currier.

The Hallowell Gazette, federal in politics, was established by Ezekiel Goodale and James Burton, jun., in January, 1814, and was published until 1827.

September 28, 1839, the *Maine Cultivator and Weekly Gazette* was established in Hallowell, by T. W. Newman and R. G. Lincoln. For two years its editor was Rev. William A. Drew, afterward of the *Gospel Banner*. It was devoted primarily to agriculture and the mechanic arts, though later it became more of a local organ. It received a fair support from the people of Hallowell and surrounding towns. Newman & Lincoln continued the publication of the paper until March, 1842; T. W. Newman from that date until September, 1843; T. W. & G. E. Newman to September, 1845; T. W. Newman and E. Rowell from September, 1845, to June, 1852; E. Rowell and H. L. Wing to June, 1854; E. Rowell to November, 1859; E. Rowell and Charles E. Nash (later of the *Kennebec Journal*) to June, 1862; E. Rowell to June, 1865; Charles E. Nash to September, 1869, and Henry Chase from that time until it was discontinued, December 9, 1871. In 1850 the headings of the paper were transposed to *Hallowell Gazette and Maine Cultivator*; and at the beginning of the fifteenth volume, in September, 1853, the second heading was dropped, retaining only the *Hallowell Gazette*. Some time after Mr. Chase became publisher,

the character of the paper was entirely changed from a local to a story paper, and it was called the *Saturday Gazette*. Mr. Chase tried to imitate E. C. Allen, but failed. Major E. Rowell, so long identified with the paper, continues a much respected citizen of Hallowell.

The *Saturday Gazette* died on the hands of Mr. Chase, December 9, 1871. Hallowell had no paper from that time until December 22, 1877, when the present *Hallowell Register* was established. Its proprietor and editor, W. F. Marston, not only conducts the paper, but has in connection a commercial job printing office. The *Register* is a spicy local paper, filling well its rather limited field. While non-partisan, it has republican leanings.

The first paper established in that part of Hallowell which is now Augusta, was the *Kennebec Intelligencer*, published by Peter Edes, than whom no one was more respected by the members of the craft. It was established November 14, 1795, and was a little affair, the dimensions being only eleven by sixteen inches. Political action at that time found expression through the federal and republican parties, the federalists in this section of the country being in the majority. The *Intelligencer* was changed to the *Kennebec Gazette* in 1800, and in 1810 became the *Herald of Liberty*. Under this name it was published until 1815, when it was discontinued on the removal of its proprietor to Bangor.

A non-partisan paper, "far removed from party turmoil," the *Augusta Patriot*, was started March 7, 1817, by James Burton, jun., but it died in a year or two for want of patronage.

The *Kennebec Journal* grew out of the dominant political sentiment which afterward became crystalized in what was known as the whig party. In the fall of 1823, two young men, journeymen printers, came from Washington, D. C., and started the paper. Their names were Luther Severance and Russell Eaton. The Tufts hand press on which it was to be printed was set up at what was called the Branch brick block, at the corner of Bridge and Water streets, where the first number of the *Journal* was struck off, January 8, 1823. The size of the subscription list at that time did not seem to be taken at all into account by the publishers. Indeed, they thought they were doing a big business if their list of subscribers numbered four or five hundred. Advertising was also at a discount; and we have known a publisher who in those early days received but forty-two cents a week for a half column "ad," taking his pay "in country produce at market prices."

So the *Journal's* upward progress was from the smallest possible beginning. Luther Severance, whose name is to-day a tower of strength in the county, stood at the editorial helm, and gained a great reputation among the rank and file of the party for the clear and comprehensive style in which he clothed his editorials. Like Horace Greeley, he was able to go to the case and put into type an elaborate,

unwritten editorial. In 1829 Mr. Severance was called to represent his party in the legislature, in 1835 6 in the state senate, in 1839-40 again in the house, and in 1843 and 1845 in the national house of representatives. Beginning in 1850, he was for three years United States commissioner to the Sandwich Islands. But his labors were nearly ended. Stricken with a hopeless cancerous disease, he reached his home in Augusta on the 12th of April, 1854, and died on the 25th of January, 1855, at the age of fifty-seven years. During his last sickness, and as a means of diverting his attention from his intense physical suffering, Mr. Severance, under the heading of "Brief Mention," weekly contributed articles full of wisdom and suggestive thought to the columns of his favorite paper.

In the early stages of the *Journal's* career, the two young men struggled on, doing most of their own work, with the help of two apprentices. Mr. Eaton had special charge of the mechanical and business departments of the paper, and here were laid deep and broad those business principles that ripened so successfully after he became connected with the *Farmer*. Full of years, and highly respected by his fellow citizens, Mr. Eaton went to his rest some two years since.

In June, 1833, Mr. Eaton retired from the *Journal*, leaving Mr. Severance the sole proprietor and manager until the beginning of 1839, when he sold half the concern to John Dorr, who had been engaged at Belfast in the publication of the *Waldo Patriot*. Mr. Dorr brought business tact and shrewdness to the performance of his tasks, and the paper entered upon the high road to success. Mr. Dorr continued as clerk and bookkeeper in the office under subsequent administrations. In 1850 the *Journal* passed into the hands of William H. Wheeler and William H. Simpson, and was edited by Mr. Wheeler, who afterward sold his half to his partner, Simpson, and removed to Bangor, where he engaged with John H. Lynde in the publication of the *Whig and Courier*. Simpson sold the paper in the fall of 1854, to James G. Blaine and Joseph Baker. A stock company was formed, new material purchased, and the paper attained to a new prominence under the able and vigorous management of Mr. Blaine, who also contributed to the editorial department of the paper long after he had severed his business connection with it. The Maine liquor law now became the leading issue in politics, and after a short ownership Mr. Baker sold his interest to John L. Stevens, who became one of the most profound political thinkers and vigorous writers in the state. Mr. Stevens is at present United States minister to the Sandwich Islands, having served in similar capacities at Montevideo and at Stockholm.

In 1857 Mr. Blaine was succeeded by John S. Sayward, who came from the *Bangor Whig*. During a portion of the war of the rebellion a daily leaflet, containing the telegraphic news from Washington and

the seat of operations, was issued from this office; and this was the beginning that led to the thought of establishing a permanent daily, which appeared later. In May, 1868, Owen & Nash bought Mr. Sayward's interest, and the January following the other half interest in the paper was sold to Alden Sprague, of the *Rockland Free Press*. Howard Owen had for fifteen years served in various capacities in the *Journal* office, and Charles E. Nash was of the *Hallowell Gazette*. The new firm was known as Sprague, Owen & Nash, Mr. Sprague being the political editor, Mr. Owen the local editor, and Mr. Nash having charge of the business affairs. Several times enlarged, the paper was again enlarged by the new firm, and the *Daily Kennebec Journal* started on the first of January, 1870.

In August, 1879, the partnership was abolished by the sale of Owen and Nash's half to Charles A. Sprague, and the office was conducted under the firm name of Sprague & Son. They attained to the entire ownership of the paper by the purchase of all the floating stock, and sold the entire concern in April, 1887, to C. B. Burleigh and Charles Flynt, by whom the paper has since been conducted. The new firm enlarged the paper and greatly improved the plant. With a large and able corps of editors and correspondents, with excellent arrangements for obtaining the telegraphic and other news, the *Daily Journal* has taken its place among the leading dailies of the state, while the weekly, enlarged and improved, has attained a large state circulation.

The adherents of the once despised faith of Universalism, of which Hosea Ballou was the pioneer preacher in this country, felt the need of an official organ in the state, where afterward they gained a permanent foothold. Accordingly, a weekly religious newspaper, called the *Gospel Banner*, devoted mainly to advocating the doctrine of the salvation of the entire human race, was established July 25, 1835, with Rev. William A. Drew, editor and proprietor. He was assisted by two associate editors, Rev. Calvin Gardiner and Rev. George Bates. Arthur W. Berry became in some way interested in the paper, and printed it in 1839. It, however, soon returned to the proprietorship of Mr. Drew, who, in 1843, sold it to Joseph A. Homan (who retired from active business pursuits several years since, and remains one of the respected and honored citizens of Augusta), and his brother-in-law, James S. Manley, long since deceased. The firm of Homan & Manley published the paper until January, 1859, when they purchased the *Maine Farmer*, and sold the *Banner* to James A. Bicknell and Rev. R. A. Ballou. Mr. Drew, after long and able service, retired from the editorship of the paper in October, 1854, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Hanson, who became editor and part owner. Mr. Hanson, in 1859, was succeeded by Mr. Ballou, who was the editor of the paper until it was sold, in 1864, to Rev. George W. Quinby, whose vigor and interest in the work was not only equal to the editorial tasks imposed, but also

to the exacting business demands. He was not only an editor, but an able author and an aggressive preacher, and was honored by Tufts' College, with the degree of D.D. After a brief sickness, Doctor Quincy died in Augusta on the 10th of January, 1884.

The *Banner* was purchased on the 14th of July, 1883, by Rev. Isaac J. Mead and George W. Vickery, Mr. Mead having charge of the editorial columns, and Mr. Vickery of the business department. A strong pressure being made upon his time elsewhere, Mr. Vickery sold his interest February 14, 1889, to B. A. Mead, and the paper has since been published by The B. A. Mead Company. It was changed to a quarto, and enlarged October 9, 1890.

The *Kennebec Journal* being at that time the undoubted leader of the press in this section, an effort was made in 1827 to establish an opposition paper which should advocate the claims of General Jackson for the presidency. Accordingly, the *Maine Patriot and State Gazette* appeared on the 31st of October, 1827, published by James Dickman, and under the editorship of Aurelius V. Chandler. In May, 1829, the paper was sold to Harlow Spaulding, by whom it was published, Mr. Chandler continuing the editor. Mr. Chandler went South to recruit his health, and died at Charleston, S. C., December 31, 1830, at the age of twenty-three. James W. Bradbury took his place in the editorial chair, but relinquished it July 1, 1831. The following December the paper was absorbed by *The Age*, a new paper of similar political proclivities, and the *Patriot* ceased to exist.

After the removal of the state capital to Augusta, *The Age* was established, December 23, 1831, by Ira Berry & Co., Frank O. J. Smith, a brilliant lawyer and able journalist from Portland, being its editor. One of the earlier incidents of its career was a libel suit growing out of one of Mr. Smith's caustic and personal items, charging a prominent citizen of Belgrade with being a deserter from the army in the war of 1812, and that he was tried, convicted and sentenced to be shot. The publisher of *The Age* was arrested and tried on a criminal libel. The trial, which excited the most intense interest, lasted a week. The result was the sustaining the paper in its charges, and this gave the concern a great boom and influence among its political adherents. The paper also had the state patronage. Mr. Smith was chosen to a seat in congress, and retired from the paper August 10, 1832, when George Robinson, a law student, became the editor, and continued in that capacity several years. In 1834 Berry & Co. sold the paper to William J. Condon, who had been connected with the *Saco Democrat*. He continued the publication of the paper for about a year, when William R. Smith, who came from Wiscasset, and who was at that time working at the printer's case in the office, bought a quarter interest, forming a partnership with Robinson, who continued to edit the paper. Mr. Smith was a printer almost from birth, having entered

a newspaper office as an apprentice when eight years old. Mr. Ira Berry, formerly of *The Age*, died in Portland in September, 1891, at the great age of ninety years.

Mr. Robinson died in February, 1840, Smith having previously bought another quarter interest from him. During this period was begun at *The Age* office the publication of a tri-weekly, during the sessions of the legislature, reporting the proceedings, and afterward giving the telegraphic news. Later, the *Kennebec Journal* entered upon the publication of a tri-weekly, on alternate days with *The Age*, the two forming a daily paper—the first time the citizens of Augusta were favored with such an institution.

At the death of Mr. Robinson, George Melville Weston, son of the late Chief Justice Nathan Weston, became associated with Mr. Smith, and conducted the editorial department of *The Age*. The paper was conducted by this firm until August 5, 1844, when it was sold to Richard D. Rice, a printer by trade, who afterward rose to the exalted position of justice on the supreme bench. Mr. Rice edited the paper, controlling its politics in the interests of the democratic party, until May, 1848, when he returned to the profession of law, and the paper was purchased by William T. Johnson (who afterward became cashier of the Granite National Bank). He associated himself with Daniel T. Pike, who became its editor. Mr. Pike, who wielded a forceful and facetious pen, now retired from the profession, whose ranks he graced for more than twenty years, is enjoying a green old age in our midst. Messrs. Johnson & Pike conducted the paper until May, 1856, when they were succeeded by Benjamin A. G. and Melville W. Fuller (now the honored chief justice of the United States supreme court), who after a number of years disposed of the establishment to Daniel T. Pike, and he in turn to Elias G. Hedge and others. They sold to Gilman Smith, of Augusta, a journeyman printer, and the old and influential *Age*, which had so long and so safely sailed the political seas, died upon his hands during the war of the rebellion,

Upon the ruins of *The Age* rose the *Maine Standard*, in 1867, a democratic sheet, published by Thaddeus A. Chick, a well known and accomplished practical printer, and Isaac W. Reed. The paper was sold in 1868, to Eben F. Pillsbury, the noted political leader and polished lawyer, several times the nominee of the democratic party for governor, though never elected. Mr. Pillsbury, who had formerly edited the *Franklin Patriot*, at Farmington, edited the *Standard*, and associated with him was L. B. Brown, of Starks, now of New Hampshire; and at one time, on the editorial force, was Horace M. Jordan, of Westbrook, now of Boston.

The paper was bought in January, 1881, by Manley T. Pike & Co., who dropped its name soon after the purchase, and called it *The New Age*, the name which it has since borne. These proprietors published

the paper two years and a half, when, in July, 1883, it was sold to Harris M. Plaisted and Charles B. Morton. General Plaisted, who had been the democratic governor of Maine the two preceding years, was the political editor, and for some time Charles B. Chick was connected with the local department. In December, 1889, Mr. Morton's portion was purchased by a son of the senior proprietor, Frederick W. Plaisted, and the paper has since been published by H. M. Plaisted & Son. The paper was enlarged and changed to a quarto at the beginning of the 25th volume, March 6, 1891. *The New Age* has a large and increasing patronage, being the leading democratic paper of central Maine.

The *Maine Farmer* grew out of the necessities of the time, and was founded to meet the demands of a more progressive agriculture. Its birth really grew out of the establishment of the Kennebec Agricultural Society, in 1832. It was started in Winthrop, January 21, 1833, bearing the name of the *Kennebec Farmer*, the publishers being William Noyes & Co., and the editor Dr. Ezekiel Holmes. It was printed in quarto form, and the size of the printed page was $7\frac{3}{4}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. After eight numbers of the paper had been issued, the name which was first deemed appropriate was adopted, that of the *Maine Farmer*, adding as the motto for its field of operations, "and journal of the useful arts," devoting itself not only to the interests of the farmer, but also the mechanic. The first four volumes were published in Winthrop, when the paper was moved to Hallowell, but in 1838 was purchased by Marcian Seavy, and moved back to Winthrop. Seavy sold out the next year to Noyes and Benjamin F. Robbins, the latter remaining in the firm but two years. In 1844 Russell Eaton, a former publisher of the *Kennebec Journal*, purchased the *Farmer*, moved it to Augusta, changed its form to that of a folio, which it has since retained, enlarged the paper, and improved it in every respect. Mr. Eaton made another enlargement in 1847. In 1860 and 1870 other enlargements were made, the last in 1883, representing its present size, $31\frac{1}{4}$ by $46\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

In 1858, after publishing the paper fourteen years, Mr. Eaton sold out to Joseph A. Homan and James S. Manley, former proprietors of the *Gospel Banner*. Special attention was now paid to a compilation of the general news, making the *Farmer* a complete family paper, that department being edited by Mr. Homan. On account of failing health, in 1861, Mr. Manley sold his half interest to William S. Badger, the present senior proprietor and manager of the paper, who has become a veteran in the service, being the oldest newspaper man in continuous service in the state. In 1878 Mr. Homan retired, selling his interest to Joseph H. Manley, the present junior proprietor.

Doctor Holmes continued his position as agricultural editor until February, 1865, at which time Dr. N. T. True, of Bethel, took his

place, continuing four years. Samuel L. Boardman, now employed on the editorial force of the *Kennebec Journal*, was agricultural editor of the *Farmer* from March, 1869, to March, 1879. He had previously served as assistant in this department. Dr. William B. Lapham, the well known historian and necrologist, who had been employed as general news editor since 1872, became agricultural editor in 1879, which relation he continued until November, 1883, when the charge was assumed by Z. A. Gilbert, of Greene, secretary of the board of agriculture, who is at this time the agricultural editor. Howard Owen has served as general news editor since 1881, and Dr. G. M. Twitchell has charge of the horse and poultry departments. The paper has for forty years had an extensive circulation, easily maintaining, against all attempted competition, its position as the exponent of the interests of the intelligent and progressive farmers of the state. Comparing the paper at the present time with its earlier efforts, shows to a demonstration the great advances which have been made in the special field of practical thought to which, through all these years, it has devoted itself.

The *Cony Student* is a monthly periodical, started in Augusta in 1887, and published each year, during the school term, from September to June, inclusive, managed and edited by a corps of editors and publishers selected by and from the students in the Cony High School. It is "devoted to the interests of the members of the Cony High School," and contains original essays, poems, sketches, notes and gossip. It has several times been enlarged, until now it is a covered periodical of twelve pages.

The *Home Mission Echo*, a monthly paper issued under the auspices of the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society, has been issued in Augusta about five years. It ably champions the cause of missions in the home field, and has a circulation of some 9,000 copies. Its editor and publisher is the well known writer, Anna Sargent Hunt.

The *Home Farm* was started in Augusta by Samuel L. Boardman, November 13, 1880. It was designed as a purely agricultural and home paper. It contained eight pages, five 18-inch columns to the page. In the beginning of volume IV, November 15, 1883, it was enlarged to six columns to a page, making a neat, well made up journal. It was removed to Waterville and the name changed to *Eastern Farmer*. The first number under the new name appeared September 30, 1887. During the time it was published, Henry A. Hall, Asa R. Boardman, the editor's brother, and George F. Patch were at different times connected with the paper as publishers or business managers. Samuel L. Boardman was chief owner and editor until its discontinuance in April, 1888.

A little sheet, called the *Musical Monitor*, published by R. M. Man-

sur, was removed from North Vienna to Augusta. It was principally devoted to advertising.

In 1840 there was published in Augusta for a little while, a bright and crisp little temperance paper called *The Washingtonian*, growing out of the Washingtonian movement that swept like a tidal wave over the country. When the wave subsided the paper died. It was published at *The Age* office by Henry Green, a journeyman printer, who had been interested in the reform movement. The articles in the paper were all written by "Washingtonians."

Drew's Rural Intelligencer was a weekly newspaper, devoted to the wants and pleasures of rural life, designed to make home pleasant and happy. It embraced departments in agriculture, horticulture, mechanic arts, education and general intelligence. It was established and conducted by Rev. William A. Drew, who but a few months' previously had laid down the editorial pen on the *Gospel Banner*. He was assisted by an able corps of contributors. Mr. Drew had no printing office of his own; the type setting was done at the *Kennebec Journal* office, and the press work at the office of *The Age*. It was a four-column quarto of eight pages, enclosed with a tasty border. The paper aimed to devote itself more especially to the interests of the home. It was started January 6, 1855, and continued to be published at Augusta until September, 1857, when it was purchased by R. B. Caldwell, of Gardiner, and removed to that city, Mr. Drew continuing to edit it. It was issued until 1859, when it ceased to exist as a distinctive publication.

The history of the press in Gardiner is rather an uneventful one, although during the years that have passed quite a large number of journalistic enterprises have been launched on the community, flourished for a season, and finally gone the way of all the living. The advent of the newspaper in Gardiner dates back to October 24, 1824, when appeared the first number of the *Eastern Chronicle*, published and edited by the late Hon. Parker Sheldon, Gardiner's second mayor. January 25, 1827, the *Chronicle* was merged with the *Intelligencer*, and Rev. William A. Drew, spoken of elsewhere in these sketches, assumed the editorial management. A monthly magazine known as the *New England Farmer, and Mechanics' Journal*, was also started in 1828, by Mr. Sheldon, and twelve numbers, with plates, were issued. It was edited by Dr. Ezekiel Holmes, afterward of the *Maine Farmer*. The next journalistic enterprise was the *Gardiner Spectator*, which began publication in December, 1839, Alonzo Bartlett, editor and proprietor. In July, 1840, Dr. Gideon S. Palmer, a former well known Gardiner physician, who died in Washington, D. C., in December, 1891, assumed the management, but after a brief time was succeeded by his brother, the late Judge William Palmer, and it continued under his management until September 24, 1841, when it peacefully expired. From its

ashes, however, arose the *Gardiner Ledger*, which existed about thirteen months, when that, too, went the way of its predecessor.

In 1842 the now popular *Yankee Blade* was moved from Waterville to Gardiner, and published by William Mathews and Moses Stevens. It was located there four years, when it was moved to Boston, its present home. The *Cold Water Fountain and Washingtonian Journal*, published in the interests of the temperance cause, was started June 24, 1844, under the management of the late General George M. Atwood, who was prominent in military circles. He commanded the 24th Regiment, Maine volunteers, and died a few years ago in Boston. He was succeeded in the management of the *Fountain* by H. W. Jewell & Co., then by H. L. Weston and F. Yates in 1849, who were soon succeeded by Weston & Morrell, and they in January, 1851, by H. K. Morrell and A. M. C. Heath, who in 1853 sold it to Portland parties, and it was moved to that city. The afterward noted humorist, Artemus Ward, worked for Morrell & Heath as an apprentice on the *Fountain*.

Davia's Sling was the suggestive title of a little publication, the first number appearing February 1, 1845. Its mission was to diffuse the peculiar religious views of James A. Clay and Isaac Rowell, but after nine months "life's fitful fever ended." The *Star of the East* and *Eastern Light*, by H. W. Jewell, and the *Busybody*, by Thomas H. Hoskins, were published in 1845-6. The first number of the *Incorrigible* appeared July 1, 1848, edited and published by W. E. S. Whitman (Toby Candor), now of Augusta. Only four issues are accounted for, but it was succeeded by a smaller sheet known as the *Nettle*, which was also short-lived. But this versatile newspaper man has amply demonstrated that as "great oaks from little acorns grow," so great correspondents sometimes spring from small beginnings.

The *Gardiner Advertiser* made its first appearance February 9, 1850, published by Richard B. Caldwell, father of a former editor of the *Kennebec Reporter*. After the second number the name was changed to the *Kennebec Transcript*, and Sedgwick L. Plummer assumed the editorial management. In 1856 Mr. Caldwell purchased *Drew's Rural Intelligencer*, and removing it from Augusta, united the two under the name of the *Maine Rural*. Brock & Cheeney, and later Brock & Hacker, published it. A daily, called the *Daily Rural*, was issued a few months in 1859, but the offices were burned in 1860, and the papers discontinued. James Burns issued six numbers of a radical political sheet, known as the *Despatch*, in November and December, 1858. The publication of the *Northern Home Journal* was commenced January 1, 1854, A. M. C. Heath, editor and proprietor. In 1858 the name of the paper was changed to *Gardiner Home Journal*. Mr. Heath conducted the paper until August, 1862, when he enlisted in the Sixteenth Maine, and the management of the *Journal* passed into the hands of H. K. Morrell.

Mr. Heath, while gallantly fighting with his regiment before Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, fell mortally wounded. November 1, 1864, Mr. Morrell became the sole proprietor of the *Journal*, and continued to control its pages exactly twenty years, when he relinquished editorial cares and sold the office to his son, E. W. Morrell, who, as editor and proprietor, still conducts the paper with ability.

The *Kennebec Reporter* was established in 1866, by Giles O. Bailey and James F. Brown. After a few months, Mr. Brown retiring, Richard B. Caldwell purchased his interest. G. O. Bailey & Co., with Mr. Bailey as editor, continued its management until August 10, 1871, when Mr. Bailey sold his interest to his partner. In 1880 William J. Landers became associated with Mr. Caldwell in the management of the paper, and this firm continued its publication until May, 1888, when Mr. Caldwell retired, and the present management, the Reporter Publishing Company, assumed control, Mr. Landers having charge of its columns.

In May, 1889, the *Gardiner Daily News* sprung into existence, published by Thomas W. Schurman & Co., with Mr. Schurman in the editorial chair. In the summer of 1891 Mr. Schurman purchased his partner's interest, and is now sole proprietor of the paper.

The history of the press in Waterville dates from May, 1823, when the first issue of the *Waterville Intelligencer* appeared, published and edited by William Hastings, the pioneer among Waterville journalists. The *Intelligencer* dragged along an uncertain existence until December, 1828, when it became *The Watchman*, with Hastings continuing as editor and publisher for about one year, when it was suspended for lack of support.

The next attempt in Waterville journalism was made in June, 1831, when John Burleigh began the publication of *The Times*. It took about two years to demonstrate the failure of *The Times* venture, when that sheet passed out of existence. Mr. Burleigh, however, was not discouraged, and in 1834 he began the publication of the *Waterville Journal*, and continued the same for one year. The demise of this paper was followed by a long lapse of time, during which no one was ambitious or courageous enough to again take the field, and until 1842 Waterville was unrepresented by any sheet whatever. In that year Daniel R. Wing and William Mathews started *The Watervillonian*. From that year dated Mr. Wing's almost uninterrupted career as a newspaper man until his death. He was an antiquarian, and his local sketches, frequently published, made a valuable feature of the papers with which he was connected. The fame which Mr. Mathews has since attained in the field of literature needs no comment.

At the close of the first volume of *The Watervillonian* its name was changed to the *Yankee Blade*. In 1844 its publishers had become discouraged with the lack of support the *Blade* had been able to secure in

Waterville, and the paper was transferred to Gardiner, and a little more than two years after was removed to Boston, where it was finally merged in the *Olive Branch*.

The Union was the next on the scene in Waterville, its first issue appearing in April, 1847, under the management of C. F. Hathaway, who published *The Union* about four months, when he induced Ephraim Maxham, who had enjoyed journalistic experience in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, to take charge of the sheet, revised and re-christened as the *Eastern Mail*. Mr. Maxham was not only a ready and concise writer, who always chose to keep his paper a clean, independent, local journal, but also a practical printer, and under his experienced hands the *Eastern Mail* began a vigorous growth. Daniel R. Wing became a partner with Mr. Maxham, July 26, 1849, and the firm of Maxham & Wing from that date played an important part in the history and development of Waterville. The title of the paper was changed to the more distinctive local name of the *Waterville Mail*, September 4, 1863. Daniel R. Wing, the junior editor, died December 2, 1885. Mr. Maxham stood at his post, although stricken down by illness, until January 1, 1886, when the *Mail* was purchased by Charles G. Wing and Daniel F. Wing, who took the firm name of Wing & Wing.

From the *Mail* office September 30, 1887, was issued the *Eastern Farmer*, formerly the *Home Farm* (begun at Augusta), and Burleigh, Wing & Co. appeared as the name of the new firm. This paper was a financial incubus to the concern. The publication of the *Eastern Farmer* was continued up to April, 1888, when the paper was discontinued, and the remains of its subscription list transferred to the *Lewiston Journal*. Hall C. Burleigh at the same time retired from the firm, which again appeared as Wing & Wing, publishers of the *Mail* alone. They introduced many modern improvements in the *Mail* office and in the paper, making it one of the best local papers in the state from a typographical point of view. They also enlarged it and made it an interesting weekly visitor to all its readers. The junior partner, Daniel F. Wing, died March 21, 1891, and Charles G. Wing continued the publication of the paper until April 17, 1891, when it was purchased by H. C. Prince, of Buckfield, and E. T. Wyman, of Sidney, Me., the present proprietors. Mr. Wyman graduated from Colby University in the class of 1890, and was an editor on the *Waterville Sentinel* until he went to the *Mail*. Mr. Prince was also formerly a student at Colby, but left college to go West, where he was in business for several years.

The *Waterville Sentinel* was first published by E. O. Robinson in 1880. It was afterward purchased by J. D. Maxfield, who in turn sold to Otis M. and L. A. Moore, of Augusta, in 1884. In the following year O. M. Moore bought his brother's interest, and sold one-half of

the paper to A. W. Hall, of Rockland. Mr. Hall's father, Hon. O. G. Hall, now judge of the superior court for Kennebec county, purchased Moore's half in the summer of 1886, since which time the paper has been published by O. G. Hall & Son. The firm has lately been known as the Sentinel Publishing Company.

The *Kennebec Democrat* was established in Waterville by Benjamin Bunker,* who issued its first number February 2, 1887. It is a nine-column folio. While professedly a democratic sheet, it exercises the privilege of a free lance. The characteristic of the sheet is the original cuts by the editor, and the peculiar pungency of its political paragraphs. The paper is known as "Ben. Bunker's *Democrat*."

The first newspaper in Oakland—then known by the name of West Waterville—was started in 1875, bearing the name of the *West Waterville Union*. The office was well equipped for a general printing business, a newspaper seemed to be needed, and with the right person at the head of affairs at the time, a permanent and substantial living would have been assured. But there was a flippancy and a filthiness about the sheet at first that led everybody to mistrust the future, and the thing died unlamented. This paper was published by Daniel Rowe and Casper Hooper.

In the meantime Mr. I. J. Thayer, a life-long resident of Oakland, was running a small job office, and in 1882 the community was gladdened by the announcement of Mr. Thayer that he proposed to issue a monthly paper, the *Oakland Observer*, the name of the town having meanwhile been changed. The sheet was an unassuming one, the size being fifteen by twenty inches. For a time the *Observer* was observed each month, then it would lapse; and when, for instance, the August number reached the firesides of Oakland on Thanksgiving day, its early death would be looked for with an absolute certainty. In March, 1887, the proprietor entered into an arrangement with the proprietor of the *Madison Bulletin* to print and publish the *Observer*, which was enlarged to 26 by 40, "patent" outside, and this arrangement was continued until June, 1888. During that time there was nothing in the paper but "locals." The paper came regularly to hand, and had a small subscription list. The *Bulletin* man engaged Mr. J. Wesley Gilman as manager and editor, in June, 1888. Mr. Gilman wielded a graceful and facile pen; and as he had resided in the town for thirty years and been identified with its business interests, he knew, presumably, the wants of the community. In the fall of 1888 the *Observer* was printed in the county of Kennebec; advertisements were secured and the subscription list increased, and in a larger sense than ever before Oakland had a newspaper which reflected the stability, the

*In 1880 he established the *Pine Tree State* at Fairfield, and published it for two years, and then bought the *Fairfield Journal* and conducted it as an independent paper until 1886.—[ED.]

prominence, the enterprise of the town. Under this arrangement the *Observer* continued until 1890, when pressure of other affairs, together with previous engagements, obliged Mr. Gilman to sever his connection with the paper.

About this time Mr. George T. Benson made an arrangement with Mr. E. P. Mayo, of the *Fairfield Journal*, to print and publish the *Oakland Enterprise*. Outside of the local happenings, the "comings and goings," it in no sense represents the people of Oakland, but is, perhaps, better than no paper.

The first newspaper published in Winthrop was the *Winthrop Gazette*, published by William H. Moody, and started in the spring of 1866. Mr. Moody was at that time principal of Towle Academy, and was afterward mail agent on the Maine Central railroad. He was a graduate of Colby University. After a brief period the paper was removed to Mechanic Falls, and its name changed to the *Mechanic Falls Herald*. After a sickly existence of a few years in its adopted home, the paper died.

The next venture in journalism was the *Winthrop Bulletin*, published by W. B. Berry & Son, and first edited by Rev. D. H. Sherman, then principal of Towle Academy. The first issue was dated September 19, 1867. The size of the sheet was 21 by 30 inches. Mr. Sherman's connection with the paper was extremely brief. Shortly after, the elder Berry sold out to his son, and went to Camden, starting the *Herald* at that place. He died in Massachusetts about two years ago. His son, A. N. Berry, conducted the paper until February, 1869, when he discontinued it. The *Bulletin* was a good local paper, and never ought to have been allowed to die. Its latest publisher, Mr. A. N. Berry, is now doing a good business in Boston as a label printer, under the firm name of J. N. Allen & Berry.

The first copy of the *Winthrop Budget*, a paper which is now published, was issued in January, 1881, and was dated the 8th of the month. It was started by E. O. Kelly, of Winthrop, who recently deceased in that town. It carried a "patent outside," and was composed of twenty columns. The present publisher, John A. Stanley, purchased the paper August 22, 1882, issuing the first number August 26th. It was continued as a "patent" until February, 1885, when Mr. Stanley decided to print the entire paper in Winthrop, and has done so ever since. The first issue in August, 1889, was enlarged to its present size, 21 by 30 inches, six columns to a page. The paper is non-partisan, is devoted principally to local happenings, and has a good circulation.

At East Winthrop, in the same town, *The Winthrop Monthly News*, with "local news in full, stories, poetry, wit, humor, &c.," was started in October, 1875. Although a little sheet, all its matter was original; the stories, editorials, news items, and even advertisements, were

written by the editor, who was a printer as well as editor almost from infancy. Mr. Packard also published another little amateur paper called the *Enterprise*, and in October, 1880, he started the *Winthrop Banner* as a monthly, printing it on an old "Novelty" press. The *Banner* has had a varying existence, but has steadily gained until it is now a weekly sheet 18 by 24 inches, and the publishers are contemplating another enlargement in the near future. The present circulation is 800. In December, 1889, Mr. Packard formed a partnership in the business with J. E. Snow, of Winthrop. Besides the *Banner*, the firm print for Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey the *Pacific Banner* and the *Acorn*, two monthly papers, having a circulation of from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred each. A well equipped job printing office is connected with the establishment.

The *West Gardiner Observer* was issued semi-monthly in 1889, by E. E. Peacock, a young man in that town. After a suspension of two years he began "Vol. II" as a weekly, his printing being done at the *Winthrop Banner* office.

The *Orb* was the name of a paper published at China, by Japheth C. Washburn. Vol. I, No. 1, was issued December 5, 1833—a clean, newsy and well scissored quarto. The second volume was begun December 6, 1834, and was completed. Although the subscription price was two dollars a year, its publication was discontinued at the close of the second year, and no further attempt was made at journalism in that town. The advertising and job work of that day were very light in that purely agricultural town.

The only paper ever attempted at Vassalboro is the *Kennebec Valley News*, started at Getchell's Corner in August, 1891, by the Kennebec Valley News Company, Samuel A. Burleigh, editor. It is published weekly, at one dollar per year.

The *Clinton Advertiser*, the smallest paper in the county, was started in Clinton, June, 1886, by B. T. Foster & Co., editors and publishers. It is published weekly; terms, fifty cents per year. No other paper was ever started in Clinton.

CHAPTER XI.

LITERATURE AND LITERARY PEOPLE.

BY THOMAS ADDISON.

THE list of persons, natives or at some time residents of Kennebec county, who have in one way or another contributed to the literature of the nineteenth century is remarkably long and varied. It comprises poets, humorists, novelists, essayists, historians, philosophers, moralists and scientists of both sexes and all ages, whose work ranges from the level of ordinary merit to heights of superior attainment. The personality of several writers of note still resident in the county might well be treated at length; and such singularly interesting work as that of the Hon. James W. North should receive more than passing attention; but to treat *in extenso* the personalities and published productions of the entire company of authors named in this chapter would require a volume in itself, and would be obviously beyond the present purpose. It has, therefore, been deemed advisable to do little more than enumerate in their alphabetical succession the names of the writers, and briefly indicate, wherever possible, the general character of their efforts.

Though numbers of professional men of literary tastes have contributed excellent special matter to the pages of various periodicals, and though there are many general works devoted to the state, or New England, in which Kennebec county is incidentally treated—both open practically endless avenues of statistical research upon which it is impracticable here to enter; consequently, only those who have contributed to what may be classed as the general literature of the day are mentioned in the succeeding pages.

Editors whose line of literary effort has been confined solely to the columns of the press have received notice in the preceding chapter; but in this connection it should be remarked that the majority of the authors here catalogued essayed their first flights up the thorny slopes of Parnassus through the friendly aid of the editors of the local press, to whom is due, in large measure, the credit of producing, either directly or indirectly, nearly all of the county's prominent poets and story writers, as well as those of humbler attainments.

The well known *Rollo* and *Lucy* books, the *Illustrated History* series,

and *History of Maine*, were from the facile pen of Rev. Jacob Abbott, a native of Hallowell, who was graduated from Bowdoin in 1820.

A popular Vassalboro writer is Howard G. Abbott, who is a correspondent for several newspapers.

An early poet favorably known was Josiah Andrews, born in Augusta in 1799. One of his poems, *To Augusta*, appears in *The Poets of Maine*, published at Portland in 1888.

Mrs. Frederick (Wimple) Allen, wife of the distinguished attorney, possessed superior intellectual abilities, richly developed by education and culture. She enjoyed scientific research, geology being her special delight. She was one of the first to find marine fossil shells of extinct species in this region. Her collection was recognized as of great value by Agassiz, Silliman and other scientists with whom she was in frequent correspondence. Her longest literary production was a poem entitled, *A Poetical Geognosy*.

Samuel Lane Boardman*, the editor of the *Daily Kennebec Journal*, was born at Skowhegan, Me., March 30, 1836. He early developed a taste and ability for literary work, and in 1861 became editor of the *Maine Farmer*. For more than seventeen years he filled this important position, becoming undoubtedly the foremost writer in Maine upon agriculture and kindred topics. Within that period he published—in 1867—*History and Natural History of Kennebec County, Maine*, 8vo., 200 pp.; and while secretary of the Maine State Board of Agriculture (1872-1877), he published six volumes on *Agriculture of Maine*; and in 1885-6 issued two volumes on *Pomology of Maine*. He has published a genealogy of the Boardman family (1876), besides numerous pamphlets and lectures on historical, literary, agricultural and scientific subjects. He was editor of the *American Cultivator*, Boston, 1878, and from 1880 to 1888, editor and proprietor of *The Home Farm*. Mr. Boardman is also vice-president of the Kennebec Natural History and Antiquarian Society; resident member of the Maine Historical Society, and of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, Boston; and corresponding member of the Vermont and Wisconsin Historical Societies, and of the American Entomological Society, Philadelphia.

Ira Berry, born in 1801, started *The Age* at Augusta in 1831, and published the *Gospel Banner* in 1839. His poems, *The Androscoggin*, and *Spring*, are among the best specimens of his verse. His son, Stephen, born in Augusta in 1833, is also the author of several pleasing poems.

Two brothers are seldom made bishops, but the exception is found in the case of the Rt. Rev. George, and Rt. Rev. Alexander, sons of

*This family name first appears in New England in 1634, when William Boardman was a citizen of Cambridge, Mass. One of his descendants, also named William, was born at Stratham, N. H., in 1751, and in 1816 his son, Samuel L., born 1781, removed to Maine, when his son, Charles F. Boardman, the editor's father, was ten years of age.

Hon. Thomas Burgess, of Rhode Island. Rev. George was consecrated bishop of Maine in 1847, becoming also rector of Christ church, at Gardiner. A volume of his poems was published after his death, in 1866. Rev. Alexander, first bishop of Quincy, Mass., was rector of St. Mark's, Augusta, 1843-1854. He is the author of many printed sermons, carols and hymns.

Many poems and short stories for newspapers and magazines were written by Josiah D. Bangs, at one time a resident of Augusta, and later, in 1843, a New York journalist. His wife, Pauline, a native of Augusta, furnished a few poems for the *Kennebec Journal* as early as 1831. Later she wrote regularly for the Philadelphia *Saturday Courier*, under the pseudonyms of "Ella" and "Pauline."

The *Address* delivered by Rev. Doctor Bosworth at the dedication of Memorial Hall, Colby University, was published at Waterville in 1869.

Benjamin Bunker, of Waterville, the democratic editor, was born in North Anson, Me., in 1837, and has been a resident of this county since 1887. He founded *The Pine Tree State* at Fairfield, in 1880, and in 1888 published, under the title *Bunker's Text-Book of Political Deviltry*, a humorous criticism upon Maine politics and politicians. The "Jack-knife" illustrations by the author is its mechanical characteristic.

Samuel P. Benson's *Historic Address*, delivered at the Winthrop Centennial celebration in 1871, was afterward published in pamphlet form.

John M. Benjamin, of Winthrop, a careful, methodical collector of local history, has long been engaged in preserving the earliest data relating to that town. His unpublished manuscript is doubtless the best literature in existence on the pioneer period of Winthrop before 1800.

Clarence B. Burleigh, of Augusta, son of Governor Edwin C. Burleigh, is the author of a pleasing story, *The Smugglers of Chestnut*, illustrated, published by E. E. Knowles & Co., 1891.

Maine's most distinguished adopted son, Hon. James G. Blaine, of Augusta, is the author of the brilliant and instructive book, *Twenty Years of Congress*, published in 1884. His life and work are mentioned at length in the chapter on Augusta.

Judge H. K. Baker, of Hallowell, author of *Maine Justice*, has also written a valuable and interesting volume on *Hymnology*, issued during the summer of 1892 from the press of Charles E. Nash, Augusta.

A number of interesting articles in *Harper's Magazine* have been contributed by Horatio Bridge, of Augusta, who was a classmate and life-long intimate friend of Nathaniel Hawthorne. His recent *Harper* articles are in relation to Mr. Hawthorne.

A ready writer, and frequent correspondent of Maine papers, is H. J. Brookings, of Gardiner, now a resident of Washington, D. C.

Hannah J. Bailey, of Winthrop—a well known Christian reformer and philanthropist, is a daughter of David Johnston, a Friend minister, of Cornwall, N. Y. After the death of her husband, Moses Bailey, she wrote and published an appreciative biography of him in a volume aptly entitled *Reminiscences of a Christian Life*. She is now chiefly engaged in literary work incident to her official position in the W. C. T. U., as world's superintendent of its department of Peace and Arbitration, editing two monthly publications and devoting great intellectual and material resources to the uplifting of mankind.

Colonel Henry Boynton, of Augusta, is a compiler of historical works. He issued *The World's Greatest Conflict* in 1891.

Eight interesting volumes from the pen of Rev. Henry T. Cheever, of Hallowell, bear title as follows: *The Whale and his Captors*; *Island World of the Pacific*; *Life in the Sandwich Islands*; *Life of Captain Conger*; *Memoir of Nathaniel Cheever*, 1850; *Memoir of Rev. Walter Colton*; *Voices of Nature*; and *Pulpit and Pew*, 1852.

A pleasing writer of poems and short stories for the magazines is Gertrude M. Cannon, of Augusta.

Eunice H. W. Cobb, of Hallowell, wrote hymns and occasional poems, and obituary lines that comforted many in affliction. She was the wife of Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, D.D., and the mother of Sylvanus Cobb, jun., of Boston, the gifted story writer.

Emma M. Cass, of Hallowell, has gained recognition as a writer both of prose and verse. Her little poem, *My Neighbors*, is especially pleasing.

Harry H. Cochrane, of Monmouth, grandson of Dr. James Cochrane, jun., has, among other things, given close attention to historical and antiquarian subjects. The chapter on Monmouth in this volume is an abridgment of his very elaborate manuscript *History of Monmouth and Wales*, which is soon to be published.

Alexander C. Currier was an early literary light of Hallowell. He achieved the distinction of having one of his anonymous fugitive newspaper poems quoted by William Cullen Bryant in his *Library of Poetry and Song*.

J. T. Champlin, D.D., a former president of Colby, was the author of a number of valuable text-books and pamphlets, among them being: *A Discourse on the Death of President Harrison*, published in 1841; *Demosthenes on the Crown*, 1843; *Kuhner's Elementary Latin Grammar*, 1845; *Text-book of Intellectual Philosophy*, 1860; and *Lessons on Political Economy*, 1868.

Golden Gems, a pretty booklet of poems, handsomely illustrated, is from the pen of Mrs. Maria Southwick Colburn, a daughter of Jacob Southwick, of Vassalboro. Mrs. Colburn now lives in Oakland, Cal.

An expressive poem, *Dominic M'Lauren*, is from the pen of Rev.

Edgar F. Davis, pastor of the Congregational church at Gardiner from 1881 to 1889.

Rev. William A. Drew, of Augusta, was the author of a volume of *Foreign Travels* (1851), published by Homan & Manley, and numerous sermons and addresses.

John T. P. Du Mont, who died prior to 1856, was locally famous as a literary man and wit. He was an orator of considerable ability, and a valued contributor to the local press.

A pleasing volume of *Poems* bears upon its title page, as author, the name of Mrs. Mattie B. Dunn, of Waterville.

Charles F. Dunn, a graduate of Harvard College, possessed an excellent gift of poetry, as shown in his published writings; but he was buried on a farm in Litchfield during most of his life, and his talents never received their full development.

A brilliant writer of sea letters was Captain John H. Drew, of Farmingdale. He was well and delightfully known to readers of the *Boston Journal* as "Kennebecker." He died in 1891.

Olive E. Dana, of Augusta, has written several poems of merit for various periodicals. One, *The Magi*, is illustrative of her best ability. Other poems from her pen are embraced in *The Poets of America*, issued in 1891 by the American Publishing Association, of Chicago.

Henry Weld Fuller, jun., was born in Augusta in 1810. He was a graduate of Bowdoin, and later became the law partner of his father, Hon. Henry Weld Fuller. *The Victim*, a fine poem from his pen, appears in *The Poets of Maine*.

Benjamin A. G. Fuller, born in Augusta in 1818, was an occasional contributor to genealogical and other magazines. He was also the author of several poems.

Melville W. Fuller, of Augusta, chief justice of the U. S. supreme court, is a man of cultivated literary tastes, as shown in numerous published poems.

The verses of Oscar F. Frost, of Monmouth, have appeared in many of the leading metropolitan periodicals. His short poem, *Brush Away the Tears, Mollie*, which appeared in the *Boston Post* soon after President Garfield was assassinated, was set to music by a leading publishing house.

R. H. Gardiner was the author of a *History of Gardiner*. The volume may be found in the Maine Historical Society's collection.

Rev. Eliphalet Gillett, D.D., of Hallowell, was the author of many published sermons, ranging in date from 1795 to 1823; and also author of *Reports of the Maine Missionary Society*, 1807 to 1849 (except 1836), and *A List of the Ministers of Maine*, 1840.

William B. Glazier, who was born in Hallowell, is now a forgotten poet, but one who, in his day, contributed many pleasing verses to

periodical literature. A volume of his poems was published by Masters & Co., previous to 1872.

Several volumes of poems have been written by F. Glazier, of Hallowell.

Mrs. Eleanor (Allen) Gay, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Allen, and wife of Doctor Gay, of Gardiner, was a woman of rich mental gifts, and a writer of much literary merit. She published a volume entitled *The Siege of Agrigentum*.

An Obituary Record of Graduates of Colby University, from 1822 to 1870, was compiled by Charles E. Hamlin, and published (66 pp., 8vo.) at Waterville in 1870. Mr. Hamlin is also the author of an interesting *Catalogue of Birds* found in the vicinity of Waterville.

J. H. Hanson, LL.D., principal of Coburn Classical Institute, has contributed much to the educational literature of the day, having annotated and published *The Preparatory Latin Prose Book*; *Cicero's Select Orations*; *Cæsar's Commentaries*; and (in association with Prof. W. J. Rolfe, of Cambridge, Mass.,) the *Hand-Book of Latin Poetry* and *Selections from Ovid and Virgil*.

The literary labors of the late Dr. Ezekiel Holmes, of Winthrop, author of *The Northern Shepherd*, are referred to at some length at page 192.

Mrs. Anne A. Hall, of Augusta, wrote many sweet poems of home life, among them *The Little Child's Belief*, and *The Nursery*. She died in Spain in 1865.

Mrs. Caroline N. Hobart, of Augusta, was the author of *Lines on Visiting the Old Ladies' Home*, *Childhood's Faith* and other short poems.

Amos L. Hinds, town clerk of Benton, is the author of a beautiful legendary poem, of considerable length, entitled *Uncle Stephen*.

On the Assabet, a local poem, by Dora B. Hunter, of Waterville, appeared in the *Portland Transcript* some years ago and received deserved recognition. Miss Hunter is also a contributor to the *Congregationalist*, *Christian Union* and other papers.

Ode to the Snow, *Good-bye*, and the *The Men of Auld Lang Syne*. (the latter sung at the Augusta Centennial celebration, July 4, 1854), are from the pen of Joseph A. Homan, the retired editor and publisher, of Augusta.

Mrs. Anna Sargent Hunt, of Augusta, editor of the *Home Mission Echo*, has been a very prolific writer, both of prose and verse. *Alpine Calls* is one of her best poems.

In 1852 Rev. J. W. Hanson, then pastor of the Universalist church in Gardiner, published, in 343 pages, a local history of the old town of Pittston, in which is preserved much valuable information. The work, now out of print, is, in fact, the best authority extant on the early families of Gardiner, West Gardiner, Pittston, Farmingdale and

Randolph. Mr. Hanson was also author of the *History of Norridgewock and Canaan, Me.*, and the *History of Danvers, Mass.*

A profound student of ancient and modern languages, and a noted Shakespearian scholar, is Prof. Henry Johnson, a native of Gardiner and member of the faculty of Bowdoin College. He is at work on a *variorum* edition of Shakespeare, (portions of which have been already published), which is intended to give an exact account of all the variations of early copies of the great poet, even to the least in spelling or punctuation.

Clara R. Jones, of Winslow, is the author of *Spinning* and other poems.

The poetic contributions of Cathie L. Jewett, of Augusta, have appeared in many periodicals, and she has also achieved success in the line of story writing.

The Life of Eli and Sybil Jones was written in 1888, by Rufus M. Jones, now principal of Oak Grove Seminary. It is a graphic and moving narration of the struggles of these early missionaries, the first ever sent abroad by the Friends. Mr. Jones is also the author of the chapter in the present work, on *The Society of Friends*.

Rev. Sylvester Judd, once pastor of the Unitarian society of Augusta, was an author of national reputation. A graduate of Yale, and the divinity school at Cambridge, he was an accomplished scholar, a deep thinker, and the master of an elegant and forceful literary style. He was the author of *Margaret, A Tale of the Real and Ideal; Philo, an Evangeliad; Richard Edney*, and several volumes of sermons and lectures. His *Life and Character*, by Miss Arethusa Hall, was published in 1854, the year of his death.

Dr. William B. Lapham*, of Augusta, is a well known author of local histories and genealogies. He has written the following town histories: *Woodstock*, published in 1882; *Paris*, 1884; *Norway*, 1886; *Rumford*, 1890; *Bethel*, 1892—all of Oxford county, Me. He is also the author of the synoptical history of Kennebec county, and its cities and towns, which prefaces the *Atlas of Kennebec County*, published in 1879, by Caldwell & Halfpenny; and he has compiled the well known *Bradbury Genealogy*, and eight smaller genealogies of from 20 to 72 pages each. Doctor Lapham is chairman of the committee on publication, of the Maine Historical Society. Though his natural taste is for genealogical and historical matters, he has by no means confined his pen to this line of work. He began writing for the local papers in Oxford county, and wrote also for the *Portland Transcript*. He was editor of the *Maine Farmer* from 1871 to 1885; he issued the *Maine Genealogist and Biographer*—a quarterly—from 1875 to 1878; and he edited the *Farm and Hearth* two years.

His style is clear and concise, without any effort at display, but

*By H. K. Morrell, Esq., of Gardiner.



Wm V Dapham

never dull or uninteresting. He has occasionally "dropped into poetry," like Mr. Wegg, and has very rarely taken a turn at political sarcasm. His pen, though usually as smooth as the stylus of Virgil, can be provoked to criticism, and is then pointed enough to satisfy any opponent. He has a sharp sense of fitness, and feels keenly what he thinks is unfairness. His works are such as will always live, so long as the sons of Maine take a pride in its history. He once remarked that he did not take much interest in a man till he had been dead a century or two. This was, of course, a joke, but it indicates the true antiquarian, of which he is a good specimen. Charles IX said, as he kicked over the massacred body of Coligny, "There is nothing so sweet as the smell of a dead enemy." Doctor Lapham would not go so far as that, but there is an odor of sanctity to old books and old heroes and pioneers very refreshing to his nostrils. May he live to write the obituary and history of all of us—for he will "nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice."

Elijah P. Lovejoy, son of the late Rev. Daniel Lovejoy, of Albion, graduated from Waterville College in 1826. He was shot by a mob in Alton, Ill., in 1837, for writing against slavery in the newspaper he had established in that place. His poems, *The Little Star*, and *To My Mother*, appear in *The Poets of Maine*.

Henry C. Leonard, editor of the *Gospel Banner* during Mr. Homan's proprietorship, was a man of fine poetic instincts, instanced in *The Old Chief* and *Christmas Eve*.

Prof. J. R. Loomis, of Colby, is the author of a volume on the *Elements of Physiology*.

Mrs. M. V. F. Livingston, of Augusta, is a constant writer for current periodicals, and is also the author of several remarkable books—one of them, *Fra Lippo Lippi*, having attained a wide circulation.

Harriet S. Morgridge, of Hallowell, is widely known by her series of *Mother Goose Sonnets*, published in *St. Nicholas* in 1889. Miss Morgridge is also the author of many fugitive pieces, in prose and verse, that have appeared from time to time in various periodicals.

John W. May, formerly of Winthrop, is the author of a stirring poem first read at the Winthrop Centennial celebration in 1871, and afterward published. He also published in 1884, a unique volume of legal and local reminiscences, entitled *Inside the Bar*.

A very talented writer of verses, Hannah A. Moore, of Benton, was introduced to the literary world by N. P. Willis, and her poems found favor with Longfellow, Bryant and other celebrated authors. Almost Miss Moore's first publisher was Ephraim Maxham, of the *Waterville Mail*.

HIRAM K. MORRELL, of Gardiner, whose antecedents are noticed at page 658, is perhaps as distinctively a literary man in tastes, habits and accomplishments as any non-professional resident of the county.

His relations to the local press are noticed in the preceding chapter, and while editor of his own paper he did much of the literary work by which he is now well known in Maine.

His school days were passed in Gardiner, where he had not only such chances of learning as every poor man's son may secure, but also received some help in a private school kept by Frederick A. Sawyer, who took a great interest in the boy. He also studied Latin with Judge Snell, then teaching in the public schools. He learned the brickmaker's trade with his father, and, about 1857, was in partnership with him for a year. Possessing a natural taste for literature, it was not surprising that he soon drifted into newspaper work, where he has made a reputation for himself of which any journalist might be proud.

During his long editorial career Mr. Morrell was regarded as among the ablest newspaper writers in the state; and his innate humor and waggishness (a prominent trait of the Morrells of this generation) served him in good stead as a paragrapher, there being but few who could equal him in this difficult form of composition. In the discussion of topics of the time he wielded a ready and intelligent pen. He could be very sarcastic when he chose and sympathetic when he thought the occasion required it.

Though retired from the active duties of the newspaper office, whenever he now takes up the pen he handles it with all his old-time facility and vigor. His education is varied, and he is able to write instructively upon a great variety of topics. He has ever been a close student of nature in all her varied forms. He is something of a botanist, an intelligent mineralogist, and in several other departments of natural history he is well versed. He has been a champion of temperance from his boyhood, and no man in Maine has written more or better upon this subject. He joined the Sons of Temperance October 8, 1845, and is now the senior member of the order. He was for nineteen years grand scribe of Maine—the longest recorded service in that office. In 1862 he joined the National Division.

For many years he was librarian, treasurer and collector of the old Mechanics' Association of Gardiner, which later became the Gardiner Public Library, of which he has been a director from the start; and his labors in behalf of the institution have been very valuable to the city. His latest literary work will be found in the initial chapter of this volume. Honest, open-handed and open-hearted, a hater of all forms of hypocrisy, of an intensely sympathetic nature, and an unostentatious friend of the needy, Mr. Morrell commands the love, admiration and respect of all who *know* him.

Henry A. Morrell, now of Pittsfield, Me., but a native of Gardiner (see page 658), is a versatile and interesting newspaper correspondent. He is well known under the pseudonym of "Juniper," the signature



H. K. Morrill.

he gave to a very readable series of articles in the *Gardiner Home Journal*, which he wrote while making an extended tour through the woods of Maine, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. His brother, William Morrell, of Gardiner, has more than a local reputation as one of the most witty writers in Maine.

Dora May Morrell, of Gardiner, mentioned at page 658, after a very successful career as a teacher, devoted herself entirely to her pen. She is considered a very able and entertaining writer of short sketches, and for the past year has been literary editor of the *Massachusetts Ploughman*, of Boston.

By far the most elaborate, careful and valuable volume of local history that has been written by any author of Kennebec county, is Hon. James W. North's *History of Augusta*, issued from the press of Sprague, Owen & Nash. This remarkable work is a monument to its author that will outlast any of stone or bronze that might be erected to his memory. It is a most accurate, painstaking and minute record of the persons and events, the customs and manners, the sayings and doings of the long procession of years from the earliest settlement on the Kennebec down to the year 1870, when the volume was published. The infinite care, labor and anxiety attendant upon the undertaking can be approximately appreciated only by the student who thoughtfully peruses its 990 teeming pages. It is filled with curious, as well as historical information, confined not only to the locality of Augusta itself, but extending far to the north, south and west of that historic spot. Interesting as literature, and valuable as history, it is destined to perpetuate its author's name through generations to come.

Captain Charles E. Nash, of Augusta, publisher of the *Maine Farmers' Almanac*, is a careful, concise writer. His style may fairly be judged from his *Indians of the Kennebec*, which appears as Chapter II. of this volume. Except while editing newspapers (see page 239), he has not made writing his business, but cultivates as a pastime his love for historical research.

Emma Huntington Nason, of Augusta, a daughter of Samuel W. Huntington, of Hallowell, is a well known contributor to some of the best periodicals. At an early age she gave evidence of literary talent, and soon after leaving school she published anonymously several short poems and stories in the *Portland Transcript*. The first article appearing under her own name was written in 1874 and was published in the *Atlantic Monthly*. This poem, *The Tower*, attracted general attention. It was followed by other poems of acknowledged merit and numerous ballads and stories for children, which have since made their author familiarly known to the readers of our higher class of juvenile literature. In 1888 D. Lothrop Company issued her first published volume—*White Sails*, a collection of poems and ballads for young people. This book, which her publishers issued as a Christmas

publication, was elegantly illustrated by some of the ablest artists. It was well received, and is now one of their leading publications. It contains several ballads which have been widely reprinted. Among them *The Bravest Boy in Town*, *The Mission Teaparty*, and *Off for Boyland* have found their way into various collections for declamation and recitation. At the dedication of the Hallowell Library in her native city, March 9, 1880, she read an original poem, which was published in a souvenir volume by Hoyt, Fogg & Donham, of Portland. The work of her pen, already before the public, gives brilliant promise for her literary future.

Howard Owen, the well-known editor, author and lecturer, was born in Brunswick, Me., in 1835. He was educated in the public schools and learned the printer's trade in the offices of the *Lewiston Journal* and *Brunswick Telegraph*. At Brunswick he printed and edited the first youth's temperance paper ever published in Maine. He has written a number of poems, one, *Wanted to be an Editor*, appearing, in 1888, in *The Poets of Maine*; and he was the originator and author of *Biographical Sketches of Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Maine*. He has been in the lecture field for many years, giving numerous lectures, most of them in a humorous vein. He has also delivered quite a number of Memorial Day orations. In 1879 Colby University conferred on Mr. Owen the degree of A.M. The preceding chapter in this volume is by Mr. Owen.

Rev. A. L. Park, many years pastor of the Congregational church of Gardiner, but now of Lafonia, Cal., has had much correspondence in Maine papers.

A bright and favorite writer of juvenile stories and humorous sketches is Manley H. Pike, of Augusta, son of Hon. Daniel T. Pike. The period of his literary production covers now but about seven years. He has contributed to *Golden Days*, but now writes solely for the *Youth's Companion*, so far as juvenile tales are concerned. In humorous writing he has been a constant contributor to *Puck*, and his sketches which have appeared in that periodical are now to be issued in book form by the publishers of *Puck*. Mr. Pike has also at times contributed humorous matter to *Life*, *Harper's Bazar*, *Harper's Monthly* and the *Century*.

By vote of the Maine Historical Society in November, 1862, John A. Poor was appointed to deliver a eulogy upon the character and a memoir of the life and public services of Hon. Reuel Williams, of Augusta, then just deceased. This memoir, ably and elegantly written, was read at a special meeting of the Historical Society in Augusta in February, 1863, and in the following year was published by H. O. Houghton & Co. for private circulation.

A series of twenty-nine interesting historical sketches, by W. Harrison Parlin, that first made their appearance in *The Banner*, published

in East Winthrop, were afterward, at the urgent request of many friends, incorporated into book form, and issued, in 1891, under the title, *Reminiscences of East Winthrop*.

Heaven Our Home: the Christian Doctrine of the Resurrection, by Rev. George W. Quinby, was issued in 1876 from the *Gospel Banner* office, Augusta. Mr. Quinby also edited a volume of *Sermons and Prayers by Fifteen Universalist Clergymen*, 350 pp., 12mo., published by S. H. Colesworthy.

Among the published works of Prof. Charles F. Richardson, a native of Hallowell, are: *A Primer of American Literature* and *The College Book*, 1878, and a volume of religious poems, *The Cross*, 1879.

Dr. Joseph Ricker, of Augusta, a graduate of Colby, and in point of service the oldest member of the university's board of trustees, was born in 1814. An extract from a *Commencement Ode* from his pen appears in *The Poets of Maine*.

Daniel Robinson, a resident of West Gardiner from 1812 to 1864, was a school teacher and a man of unusual intellectual gifts. Astronomy was his favorite study, and at an early age he was considered an adept in the science. He was the editor of several standard school books, but his widest reputation rests upon his connection with the *Maine Farmers' Almanac* (founded by Rev. Moses Springer, of Gardiner, in 1818), of which Mr. Robinson was editor from 1821 to 1864. He died in 1866, in his ninetieth year.

The Star of Bethlehem and *Dreaming* are two poems by Edward L. Rideout, who was born in Benton in 1841 and now resides in Readfield. Mr. Rideout is a contributor to several periodicals.

Mrs. Salvina R. Reed, the daughter of Josiah Richardson, of Monmouth, was for many years one of Maine's popular verse writers. She married Daniel Reed, the son of one of the early settlers of Lewiston. She now resides in Auburn.

Laura E. Richards, whose work as a writer covers, as yet, but little more than a decade, was first known to her readers by her book, *Five Mice in a Mouse-Trap*, published by Estes & Lauriat in 1880. In *My Nursery*, the *Toto Books* and others which followed have now a fixed place with popular publications for children. Among her books not designed for juvenile readers, but often portraying the ever fascinating child character, are: *Captain January*, perhaps the best known of this class; *Queen Hildegard* and *Hildegard's Holiday*, the latter published in 1891. Mrs. Richards has resided in Gardiner since her marriage with Henry Richards, of that city. Her father was Dr. Samuel G. Howe, the philanthropist; her mother, Julia Ward Howe, the author and poet.

Some very pleasing poetical sketches have been written by Dr. A. T. Schuman, of Gardiner. His prose writings are also marked by grace of diction and fine literary insight.

A well-known writer of books, and an editor of the *Youth's Companion*, is Edward Stanwood, a native of Augusta.

Rev. Albion W. Small (noticed at page 99), late president of Colby University, is author of the following works: *The Bulletin of the French Revolution*, published in 1887; *The Growth of American Nationality*, 1888; *The Dynamics of Social Progress*, 1889; *Introduction to the History of European Civilization*, 1889; and *Introduction to the Science of Sociology*, 1890.

Rev. David N. Sheldon, president of Waterville College from 1843 to 1853, was the author of a volume of sermons, *Sin and Redemption*, published by a New York house in 1856. At the time of the compilation of these sermons Mr. Sheldon was a Baptist, but some years after his resignation of the college presidency he associated himself with the Unitarian church.

Major A. R. Small, of Oakland, is the author of *The Sixteenth Maine Regiment in the War of the Rebellion*, a book of 323 pages. Of this history General James A. Hall says: "The faithfulness with which you have produced the record, and the completeness of the tabulations, give the work a value not often found in such productions. The biographical allusions, the personal reminiscences, and the delineations of camp, march, bivouac and battle are so correctly drawn that I predict for it the highest place among regimental histories." Major Small is also a veteran and valued newspaper correspondent and the author of an exhaustive *History of Messalonskee Lodge*, of West Waterville, Me., from its organization to the year 1870.

Miss Caroline D. Swan, of Gardiner, is known to discriminating readers as a valued contributor to standard newspapers and magazines. The productions of her pen sometimes take the form of prose, but oftener of poetry, among the latter being *The Fire-Fly's Song* and *Sea Fogs*, which have been extensively copied.

Our national hymn, *America*, and the missionary hymn, *The Morning Light is Breaking*, were written by Samuel Francis Smith, pastor of the First Baptist Church at Waterville from 1834 to 1842.

Nathaniel F. Sawyer, at one time a resident of Gardiner, was a writer of great originality, both of prose and poetry. He died of consumption in 1845.

A young author of Augusta, who died in 1882, was Arthur M. Stacy. From the age of fourteen he was a contributor to various papers and juvenile magazines. A volume of his verses, *The Miser's Dream and Other Poems*, and a story in book form, *Edward Earle, a Romance*, have been published.

Captain Henry Sewall, of Augusta, an officer in the revolutionary army, left a remarkably interesting diary, in manuscript, of the stirring events of 1776-1783. It was published in the *Historical Magazine* August, 1871.

The *History of Winthrop, 1764-1855*, was written by Rev. David Thurston, a graduate of Hanover and pastor of the Winthrop Congregational Church from 1807 to 1854. It was published by Brown Thurston, of Portland, in 1855. Mr. Thurston was also the author of *Letters from a Father to his Son an Apprentice* and other pamphlets of moral tone.

Rev. Daniel Tappan, born in 1798, and at one time pastor of the Congregational church at Winthrop, was the author of several poems and numerous addresses.

Rev. Benjamin Tappan, D.D., for many years pastor of the South Parish church, of Augusta, was a ready writer, though plain in style. He died in 1863, at the age of seventy-five, leaving a number of published volumes of sermons on a variety of practical themes.

The chapter on *The Town of Fayette* in this work is from the pen of George Underwood, of Fayette. Mr. Underwood is also an occasional contributor to several newspapers.

The literary work of Dr. Benjamin Vaughan, LL.D., of Hallowell, author of numerous articles on surgery, and a well-known writer on agriculture, is referred to at length in the chapter on Agriculture and Live Stock, page 191.

Mental Beauty, and other poems of a devotional nature, were written by Richard H. Vose, for many years a resident of Augusta.

Miss Kate Vannah, of Gardiner, has for a series of years thrown some of the impressions she has received from people and events into that omnipresent mirror of the times—the modern newspaper. Her writings seem to be the irrepressible overflow of mental activity. Her ideas take the mould of prose or poetry, as best adapted to their expression, with equal facility. She has published one volume of poems—*Verses*—and another is ready for the press. With marked musical talent and careful training she has found an inviting field in composing and publishing songs.

At the death of the gifted Rev. Sylvester Judd, Robert C. Waterston, a native of Kennebunk, was called to Augusta to take charge of the vacant pastorate. He was author of a number of fine hymns and poems, and memoirs of Charles Sprague, George Sumner, William Cullen Bryant and George B. Emerson.

Some spirited anti-slavery poems were, in years gone by, written for the *Maine Farmer* by Mrs. Thankful P. N. Williamson, of Augusta. She was born in 1819.

During Prof. W. F. Watson's senior year at Colby University he published a volume of miscellaneous and college poems entitled *The Children of the Sun*.

William E. S. Whitman, the well-known "Toby Candor" of the *Boston Journal*, besides having been the regular correspondent of sev-

eral daily papers, has written *Maine in the War* and several other books. He was the only son of Dr. C. S. Whitman, of Gardiner.

Judge Henry S. Webster, of Gardiner, in addition to widely recognized professional and business qualifications, has also a distinct literary reputation as an earnest student and thinker and as a strong and accomplished writer. The public know him chiefly in the prose columns of various newspapers, but his friends know that the finest coinage of his heart and brain come through the mint of verse.

Samuel Wood, of Winthrop, a valued contributor to the *Maine Farmer*, is mentioned in the chapter on Agriculture and Live Stock, page 192.

At the age of sixteen Julia May Williamson, of Augusta, published a volume of her poems for circulation among her friends; and a second volume, published in 1878, was well received. A third volume, recently issued, is entitled *Star of Hope and Other Songs*. Miss Williamson is in her twenty-third year; her *nom de guerre* is "Lura Bell."

In 1813 a book was published by J. C. Washburn, of China, under the following explanatory title: "The Parish Harmony, or Fairfax Collection of Musick, containing a Concise Introduction to the grounds of Musick, and a variety of Psalm Tunes suitable to be used in Divine Service, together with Anthems, by Japheth Coombs Washburn."

Nathan Weston, a former chief justice of the supreme court of Maine, and long an honored resident of Augusta, was the author of an eloquent oration in 1854, at the centennial celebration of the erection of Fort Western. It was published by William H. Simpson, Augusta.

In 1887 S. H. Whitney, of Vassalboro, published a cursory sketch of 122 pages, entitled *Early History of Kennebec Valley*.

Oscar E. Young, of Fayette, is the author of a book of poems and is also a contributor to the columns of the *Chicago Sun*.

CHAPTER XII.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

REV. RUFUS M. JONES, Principal of Oak Grove Seminary

David Sands.—First Meeting.—George Fox.—Vassalboro Meeting.—Oak Grove Seminary.—China Monthly Meeting.—Fairfield Quarterly Meeting.—Litchfield Preparative.—Winthrop Preparative.—Manchester Preparative.—Sidney Preparative.

NO man is more intimately and essentially connected, by his life and labors, with the rise and growth of the Society of Friends in Kennebec county than David Sands, a Friend minister from Cornwall, Orange county, N. Y. In the year 1775 David Sands, then thirty years of age and nine years a member of the Society of Friends, came to New England to attend the yearly meeting at Newport, R. I. Again in 1777, he felt called to more extended labors throughout the towns and villages of New England, and he came with a minute from his own meeting for that service. In his journal we find the following passage:

"We had many meetings, although passing through a wilderness country. I trust they were to the encouragement of many seeking minds. We were invited to the house of Remington Hobbie; he received us kindly, and we had two meetings at his house, one on First day, where were many of the town's people; this place is called Vassalborough, on the Kennebec River; and another in the evening at a Friend's house. These meetings were much to my comfort, feeling the overshadowing of our Divine Master. We next proceeded up the river for two days, through great fatigue and suffering, having to travel part of the way on foot, to a Friend's house, who received us kindly, there being no other Friend's house within forty-five miles. We had a meeting among a poor people, newly settled, but to our mutual comfort and satisfaction, witnessing the Divine Presence to be underneath for our support."

This is the first of his four visits to the towns of Kennebec county, and this account shows the true state of this region at the time. The country was only just beginning to be settled. If there were any Friends, there was not more than one family in a settlement. Each visit of David Sands was attended with striking success, showing that he possessed peculiar gifts and ability for missionary work among these Maine pioneers. Hardly a meeting was begun in the county a

century ago which did not owe almost the possibility of its existence more or less directly to his influence, and a very large number of the prominent Friends in these early meetings were convinced by his preaching or through his personal efforts. It would be safe to say that the position Friends have held here and the work they have been able to do, is in great measure owing to the zeal and faithfulness of this true and devoted Christian apostle. Nearly twenty years from his first visit he made a final journey through the county, of which he wrote:

"I proceeded towards the eastward on horseback * * * on our course toward Kennebec, where we arrived 5th month, 9th, 1795, and found things greatly altered since my first visit, there being now a pretty large monthly meeting where there was not a Friend's face to be seen when I first visited the country; but rather a hard, warlike people, addicted to many vices, but now a solid good behaved body of Friends."*

The first meeting for worship established by the Society of Friends in this county was at Vassalboro, on the east side of the Kennebec river, in the year 1780. Members of this society were among the pioneer settlers of the towns of China and Vassalboro, and as the settlers increased many embraced the peculiar views of the so-called Quakers. These early Friends were men and women of great strength of character; their lives were their strongest arguments in favor of the views which they promulgated and, though few in number, they at once made their influence felt. They lacked the broad culture of the schools and colleges, nor had they gained the intellectual skill which long study gives; but they had keen judgment, prompt decision, unwavering faith in God, and they looked constantly to him for guidance. The solitary life in their new homes, where the forests were just yielding to give place to fields and pastures, was well suited to this people, and they were in many respects peculiarly adapted for the only kind of life possible in this county in the last quarter of the last century. For a better understanding of these Friends themselves, their fitness for their condition and surroundings, and their influence especially on the early life of this county, it will be necessary to take a hasty glance at the rise and growth of the society, and to consider the character of its founder, George Fox, for he is the proper exponent of Quakerism.

He was born in 1625, and began his active career in about the year 1649, closing his eventful life, with those words of triumph, "I am clear, I am clear," in the year 1690. For centuries the truths declared to men among the hills of Judea had been unknown to the *people*; the signification of the Incarnation was completely lost to them, symbols

*This *Journal* [New York: Collins & Bro., 259 Pearl street] is highly interesting not only to Friends but to all who love to read the simple record of a good man's life.

were taken for the things symbolized, mechanical performances took the place of vital communion with a loving Father as revealed by the Son; but the rise of modern Protestantism, and the fearful struggles of the century which followed Luther's first protests belong to general history. The unrest which was so noticeable in the first half of the sixteenth century goes to show that the people were not yet satisfied with the *religious* condition of the country any more than with the *political*. Numerous characters and various societies came forward at this time, each with its own peculiar conception of the relation which exists between this world and the next; between the human creature and the Creator.

The feeling that outward signs of religion are empty and that the relation between God and man is in the highest degree a personal matter came, at a very early age, with great force, into the heart of George Fox. He had sat on the knee of a mother who came from the stock of martyrs, and he inherited a fearlessness which never left him when the "voice within" bade him stand in his place. His father, who was the "Righteous Christer," taught him by his life and words that there is no crown on earth or in Heaven to be compared with a "crown of righteousness." He possessed a tender but strong nature which could be satisfied by what was genuine alone. Let us see by looking a little farther at the experience of George Fox what being a "Quaker" means.

He went to keep sheep for a shoemaker, and his work as shoemaker and shepherd combined went on until he was twenty, and might have continued through his life, had not He who appeared to Saul on his way to Damascus, appeared no less certainly, though differently, to him. Carlyle says: "Perhaps the most remarkable incident in modern history is not the Diet of Worms, still less the battle of Austerlitz, Waterloo, Peterloo, or any other battle; but George Fox's making himself a suit of leather. This man, the first of the Quakers, and by trade a shoemaker, was one of those to whom, under ruder or purer forms, the Divine idea of the Universe is pleased to manifest itself, and across all the hulls of ignorance and earthly degradation, shine through in unspeakable awefulness, unspeakable beauty in their souls; who therefore are rightly accounted Prophets, God-possessed, or even God's, as in some periods it has chanced."

No man ever instituted a more earnest search for the truth; far and near he sought for a teacher who could really teach him; he was ready to listen on his knees to such an one when he found him, but though he traveled as far as London he could find no man who could lift a jot of the weight from his burdened heart. The answers he received would have completely discouraged a less earnest youth, but he was on a quest he could not abandon: "Be sure they sleep not whom God

* At first a nickname started by George Fox's telling a magistrate to "Quake at the word of the Lord."

needs." At length, when all his hope in men was gone, and as he tells us, "When I had nothing outwardly to help me, nor could tell what to do; then O! then, I heard a voice which said: 'There is one, even Christ Jesus, that can speak to thy condition.'"

He had always heard a dead Christ preached in the churches, but he sought a Christ who could teach him and act upon him so as to change his life; only a living Christ could do that. Doctrines *about* Christ and what He has done for man are not Christ himself; and at length Fox reached the great truths, as Kingsley says, "That Christ must be a living person, and He must act directly on the most inward, central personality of him, George Fox;" or again in his own words, "Christ it was who had enlightened me, that gave me his light to believe in, and gave me hope which is in Himself, revealed Himself in me, and gave me His spirit and gave me His grace, which I found sufficient in the deeps and in weakness."

He and the early Friends were orthodox in regard to the atonement, but this has sometimes been overlooked, owing to the emphasis which they put on the spiritual Christ who is the Light within, the constant guest of the soul. Their characterizing peculiarities were, then, obedience at all times to the voice within, the maintenance of a life in full harmony with their profession, protestation against all shams and formality, the use of "thee" and "thou" to show the equality of all men,* and their refusal to doff the hat to so-called social superiors. Still, farther, they declared the incompatibility of war with perfect Christianity; oaths, even in courts of justice, they utterly refused; in regard to the two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's supper, they held that "they were temporary ordinances, intended for the transition period, while the infant church was hampered by its Jewish swaddling clothes, but unnecessary and unsuitable in a *purely spiritual religion*." Men and women were equal in the sight of God and "the gift for the ministry" was conferred upon both by the Head of the church. It was wrong for a minister to receive payment for preaching the Gospel, whether from the state or from the congregation. Silent communion was an essential part of their worship and it was believed that the true voice could be best heard at such seasons.

To note these distinguishing points in belief, life and conduct, taken with the successful efforts of George Fox to gain light and perfect peace, will help the reader to form a just conception of the Friends of Kennebec county, who were the inheritors of the principles and practices of the men who so aroused and influenced the world a hundred years before them. We do not need to speak of the fearful persecution which attended their labors; suffice it to say that

* The use of "you," the plural to superiors, and "thou," the singular to inferiors, was very common then, as it still is, in Germany.

in central Maine they were allowed peacefully to pursue their manner of life, and no remonstrance was raised against their tenets. Here, as in England, the Friends marked out no creed, but contented themselves with the life and words of the Lord as recorded by the holy men who received the revelation, and they strove to be in their measure reproductions of Christ. The following words used by a recent writer on the "Quakers" very nearly express their views at all the different epochs of their existence:

*"Christianity is a life; the true life of man; the life of the spirit reigning over all the lusts of the flesh. * * * Christianity, we call it, because first in Jesus, the Christ, this life was manifested in its highest perfection. * * * Our creeds and theologies are human conceptions of what the Christian life is; but the Christian life was before them all, is independent of them all, and probably no one of them is a perfectly true and adequate description of the reality. Their diversities, their mutations, prove that they are imperfect. Christianity is the life which Christ lived, which lives in us now by His Spirit."*

Such, then, was the belief and such, in a measure, the life of the little company which met in Vassalboro, on the hill side overlooking the Kennebec valley, in the year 1780. The history of the Friends in this county can never be adequately written, since from their first appearance until the present time they have done their work in a quiet, unobtrusive way, leaving behind them little more record of their trials and triumphs than nature does of her unobserved workings in the forests; but this fact does not make their existence here unimportant, and no careful observer will consider it to have been so.

In 1779 John Taber and family moved from Sandwich, Mass., together with Bartholomew and Rebecca Taber, brother and sister, and established themselves in Vassalboro, being the first Friends to settle in this locality, excepting Jethro Gardner, who lived on Cross hill. They soon held a meeting at John Taber's house. In 1780 Jacob Taber, aged eighty-one, father of the above mentioned John Taber, together with Peleg Delano and their families, settled in Vassalboro. About two years later Moses Sleeper joined this little group of Friends. In the 3d month of 1786 Stephen Hussey and Rebecca Taber were married at the house of John Taber, this being the first marriage in this meeting. The same year Joseph Howland moved hither from Pembroke and brought the first removal certificate which was placed upon the records of the meeting.

Friends Meeting House at Vassalboro was built from 1785 to 1786, only one half being finished, and the little company met one, if not two, winters without any fire, meeting holding sometimes three hours. The meeting house at Vassalboro was rebuilt about fifty years ago. In 1787 Joshua Frye moved to Vassalboro. In 10th month,

1788, Joseph Howland and Sarah Taber, and Pelatiah Hussey and Lydia Taber were married, being the first married in the new meeting house. It then being the custom to request for membership, verbally and in person, Anstrus Hobbie, Levi Robinson and wife, John Getchell, John Baxter and wife, with Ephraim Clark and George Fish, of Harlem, went up to Falmouth in 1782 to request the "care of Friends," *i.e.*, the rights of membership.

In most other parts of the land opposition brought out the character of the Friends more distinctly and their lives became a part of written history; here they were allowed to worship God unhindered, and the leaven which they became in the various communities was a constantly active, though often unnoticed, force.

Remington Hobbie was at first undoubtedly the strongest and most influential member of the little society at Vassalboro. He was a magistrate in the place and inhabited a spacious house built like the old English homes, with a front hall so large that a "yoke of oxen with cart attached could be driven in the front door, up the hall and turned around in it," as the neighbors said. When David Sands and his companion were in Vassalboro holding their first meetings, Remington Hobbie said to his wife: "I hear these Quakers are decent, respectable looking men; I believe I shall invite them to my house, as they must be but poorly accommodated where they are." She agreed and they were invited. When they came they were shown into the common room or kitchen. After being seated, they remained in perfect silence. Remington Hobbie being entirely unacquainted with the manners of Friends, was at a loss to account for their remarkable conduct, and attributed it to displeasure at being invited into his kitchen. He at once had a fire made in his parlor, saying to his wife: "I believe these Quakers are not pleased with their reception; we will see how they like the other room." He invited them in, but the same solemn silence continued, at which he became almost vexed, and thought to himself, "they are certainly fools or take me to be one."

As these thoughts were passing in his mind, David Sands turned and fixed his eye full in his face and in the most solemn manner said: "Art thou willing to be a fool?" when he paused and again repeated, "Art thou willing to become a fool for Christ's sake?" He continued with such power that Remington Hobbie could not withstand it, and in a short time he was fully convinced of Friends' principles and practices. He was ever after a most intimate friend of David Sands and often his co-laborer. "His gift for the ministry was acknowledged," and for many years he preached the Gospel acceptably. In the affairs of the church he was a "weighty man."

Moses Starkey was another strong pillar in this Vassalboro meeting, and he, too, was convinced under the preaching of David Sands,

in the following remarkable manner. He was a carpenter by trade, and if not a rough man, he was at least one who was unconcerned about spiritual things. As he was one day riding along the newly made road, he was asked by a neighbor passing by if he was going to hear the Quaker preach? To whom he replied that he had not thought of doing so. A little farther on, the road divided, one branch going by the meeting house, where David Sands was to have his meeting, the other going to where the village now is. It came into his head to let his horse take whichever road he would, and if he should go by the meeting house, to go in. The horse took the road leading to the meeting house. Moses Starkey went in and sat down by the door. As he entered David Sands was preaching. He stopped in the midst of his discourse and looking at the new comer said: "So thee left it to thy horse, did thee. It would have been well if thee had left it to thy horse years ago;" and thereupon he continued his former line of thought with wonderful power. Moses Starkey was so deeply stirred that his conversion soon followed; he became a Friend and was appointed to the station of minister in due time, sitting for many years at the head of the meeting.

John D. Lang was born in 1789 in Gardiner, Me., where he lived until he was six years of age. He went to school only about three months, and so was forced to educate himself. While still a young boy he worked in the wool carding mill at Fryeburg. He worked much of the time with his Bible open before him, and thus early in life he became acquainted with the teaching of the Scriptures. In 1820 he was married to Ann Elmira Stackpole, and about a year later they both joined the Society of Friends. They began their married life in North Berwick, and at about the age of thirty his gift as a minister of the Gospel was recognized by the Friends' meeting in that place. In the year 1840, in company with Samuel Taylor, he visited the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi, and they made an exhaustive report of their travels and the condition of these Indians to the yearly meeting of Friends for New England, and when U. S. Grant became president he appointed John D. Lang commissioner to the Indians. In 1846 John D. Lang came to Vassalboro and gained possession of the Vassalboro Woolen Mills, which owe much of their prosperity to him, he having formerly owned and managed the woolen mill at North Berwick, in company with William Hill. For the remainder of his life he resided at Vassalboro, near the Kennebec river, where he had a beautiful home and entertained many friends. He sat for nearly thirty years at the head of the meeting at Vassalboro, and for many years occupied the same position at the yearly meeting of Friends at Newport, R. I. He died in 1879.

In four years from their first assembling for worship in Vassalboro, a preparative meeting was held there, and in 1787 a monthly meeting

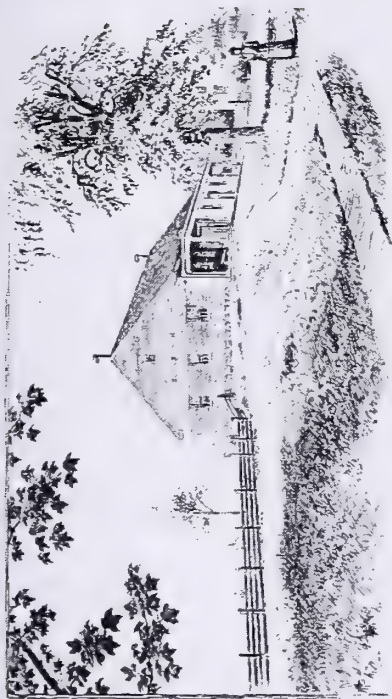
was established in that place. This meeting included all the Friends in this county, there being no meeting nearer than Durham, Me. The system of their meetings was as follows: As soon as a family or two settled in a place they held meetings for worship on the Sabbath and in the middle of the week. As the number of Friends increased a meeting for transacting the business affairs of this little branch of the society was held, called the preparative meeting. The members of two or more preparative meetings in easy access of each other met together once in the month, a week after the several preparative meetings, for the transacting of further business. This was called the monthly meeting. Again, two or more monthly meetings joined to make a quarterly meeting, and, finally, all the quarterly meetings of New England were subordinate to the yearly meeting, then held annually at Newport, R. I. This system applies to the present time, except that the yearly meeting is held every other year at Portland, Me., and the alternate years at Newport, R. I. The chief settlement of Friends was on the eastern bank of the Kennebec river; but in a few years a "goodly number" gathered in the easterly part of the town near the outlet of China lake.

An early writer says: "Toward the close of the year 1797 it was found expedient to establish a meeting for worship there. In the summer following, *i.e.*, in 1798, a meeting house was built there. It was called the 'East Pond meeting,' to distinguish it from the River meeting." Two years later a preparative meeting was granted them and the Vassalboro monthly meeting was held there half the time.

Thomas B. Nichols, a minister of the gospel, for many years occupied an active and prominent place in this meeting, not only being a man of weighty counsel, but possessing as well a gift for the ministry. His influential life and his gospel labors made him well known throughout New England yearly meeting.

Anna Cates, granddaughter of Benjamin Worth, was one of the "endowed women" of the East Vassalboro meeting. She was brought closely under the power of the Divine Life while still quite young, and through faithfulness to the Master, whom she loved, she became of great service to Him in the community, by her words of truth and her practical Christian life. Besides her work in New England she took a message of the gospel to the yearly meetings of New York and Baltimore, closing her earthly life in 1865.

Sarah W. Newlin, the daughter of Elijah Winslow, was born in China, 5th mo. 27, 1826. She was married to Henry Goddard in 1847. A great change in her life was wrought by a message which Benjamin Jones, a minister among Friends, felt called to deliver to her personally. Her gift in the ministry was acknowledged by Vassalboro monthly meeting in 1872. The next year she went on a religious visit to Canada, attending the yearly meetings and all the meetings of



FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, EAST VASSALBORO, ME.

Friends in Canada. In 1876 she attended Ohio and Iowa yearly meetings, working for nine months in the latter state, holding meetings, visiting families, jails, prisons and reformatory institutions, and accomplishing great results. Her first husband having died in 1875, she was married in 1883 to Jehu Newlin. Since her last marriage she, in company with her husband, also a minister, visited England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France and the Holy Land, in all of which countries much service for the Master was accomplished. She has attended all the yearly meetings of Friends on the American Continent, working throughout the territory which such meetings cover, while she has been a faithful messenger of the Gospel in her own community, exerting a wide influence by both life and work. Her membership until her second marriage was at East Vassalboro meeting.

The well known red brick meeting house at East Vassalboro was built sixty years ago and remained unchanged until 1891, when the inside was entirely remodeled. It is now a very convenient and attractive place of worship. Vassalboro monthly meeting is now held in it every month and the quarterly meeting twice in the year. Besides those already mentioned, Charles B. Cates, Rachel B. Nichols, William Cates and Eliza P. Pierce have been prominent among its members. This meeting has recently risen in importance by a large addition of new members.

Prior to the year 1795 Salem quarterly meeting included all Friends east of Boston. In 1781, about the time Friends began to settle in Kennebec county, to accommodate the members in Maine, the Salem quarterly meeting met once during the year in Falmouth, Me. Thither the Friends in this county traveled on foot and on horseback to attend this meeting and to hear the gospel messages from the ministers who were generally in attendance. In the year 1795 the yearly meeting divided Salem quarterly meeting and established Falmouth quarterly meeting, which was held circular, viz., at Falmouth, Vassalboro, Durham and Windham, including all the meetings of Friends in Maine, except those at Berwick and Eliot, who found it more convenient to remain attached to Salem. From this date Vassalboro meeting held a prominent position and received visits from the gospel messengers coming from the other states and from England.

Vassalboro quarterly meeting proper was established in 1813, and then included the monthly meetings of Vassalboro, Sidney, Leeds and China, with the smaller meetings in their boundaries. It was held four times a year at the "River meeting house," viz., in the 2d, 5th, 9th and 11th months.

The provision of Article VII, Section 5, of the State Constitution, exempting Friends from military duty, was secured largely through

the efforts of the Vassalboro quarterly meeting. On the meeting records is spread the report of its committee:

"The object of our appointment, it seems, was to use our endeavor to have our rights and privileges as a society secured in said convention, more especially as respects military requisitions, and finding many members of the convention, who upon the principles of impartiality, were not willing to give any sect or society the preference in point of privileges, and who thought it but right and just that all of every denomination should be involved and equally liable to perform military duty, or pay an equivalent, we found it incumbent to urge the justice, and, on gospel principles, the necessity of exempting all who were principled against war.

"When we found that to urge so general an exemption was of no avail, we then confined ourselves to the narrow limits of our society, on behalf of whom we plead that we as a religious society had found it incumbent to bear our testimony against war, and that the society had for almost two centuries, amidst severe persecutions and sufferings, supported the same with a firmness and constancy from which, under the guardianship of superintending goodness, no penalties inflicted by human policy, however severe, had been able to turn us; a testimony and faithfulness to that testimony unexampled by any society on the earth; that while we were engaged, as one general peace society, in support of this all important testimony, it would entail great hardship and suffering on our society, and on our young men in particular, to impose such military requisition, from which we had been in great measure exempt under the then existing laws. After much labor and care on the part of your committee, with the aid of faithful and zealous advocates not of our profession in the convention, a clause is inserted in the new constitution by which Friends may be exempt from military duty.

"Now, on our part, we can say with gratitude that the success our cause met with was not owing merely to human exertions, but to the interference of the hand of Providence, as a member of the convention said, 'the hand of Providence is in it.'"

The report is a long one, and the committee go on to say that the statement was made in the convention, as an argument against their plea, that "many shelter themselves under your name and yet in their external appearance afford no evidence of their scruples as to military duty, and though nominally of your religious body, there are some among you and especially young men who so nearly assimilate with us in dress and address and in their deportment generally, that you ought to turn them out, that we may enroll them in our ranks. 'Your members,' said they, 'ought to certify by their appearance to whom they belong,' from which we are led to infer that, though the constitution makes provision for our exemption from military requisition, yet the enjoyment of this privilege depends principally, if not wholly, on our demeaning ourselves in accordance to our high and holy purposes."

OAK GROVE SEMINARY.—It is to the honor of the Society of Friends in Kennebec county that its members espoused so zealously the cause of education. Although the early Friends here were unlettered in

large degree, and perhaps partly for this very reason, they resolved that their children and those of future generations should be wisely and carefully taught. The grove of oak trees crowning the top of the hill to the northeast of the village at Vassalboro was chosen as the location of the school which these Friends founded thirty-four years ago. There are few more striking landscape views in the state. The eye follows the winding Kennebec through its beautiful course among farms and forests until it reaches Augusta, and far beyond the city, to where the horizon is skirted with hills. The noted peaks in the range of western Maine mountains are prominent in the northwest, while Mt. Washington and Mt. Adams are visible over the western hilltops. The position could not fail to be a constantly inspiring influence; then, too, only a few rods from this spot the first Friends' meeting in the county had been held in 1780, and a large body of Friends still assembled there for worship. Furthermore, this was a center to a large community in which the children had no educational advantages beyond the ordinary town school; and, finally, in or near this neighborhood lived men who had hearts large enough to use their means in laying the foundation to an institution, the good work of which had only begun in their life time.

About the year 1850 John D. Lang and Ebenezer Frye, of Vassalboro, Samuel Taylor, of Fairfield, and Alden Sampson and Alton Pope, of Manchester, all prominent members of the Society of Friends, advocated the establishment of a school where the children of Kennebec county might receive careful training, cultivating influence, religious impression and broad teaching. To secure its establishment they individually gave \$1,000. William Hobbie (grandson of Benjamin Hobbie), a vigorous spirited man and a natural teacher, was the first principal, but the school in these first years not being a financial success, it was closed.

In 1856 Eli Jones, the Friend minister and missionary, whose home was in the town of China, advocated that an effort be made to open the school; \$15,000 being necessary to secure the success of the new undertaking, he became chairman of a committee to raise that amount, which was nearly all subscribed by six hundred Friends in the state. Eli Jones was made principal for the first year and had a large and successful school. A large part of the children of Friends in the county had the benefits of a longer or shorter period at the Oak Grove Seminary, as it was named, and here they have been helped to become good citizens and to lead noble and valuable lives.

In 1880 a fire destroyed the academy building, necessitating the close of the school. Five years later a large building for school purposes was constructed joining the boarding house on the south side of the road. In the autumn of 1887, as a large school had just begun, the entire structure was burned down by an incendiary. In this time

of discouragement friends were not wanting and the present set of buildings was raised, Charles M. Bailey, of Winthrop, paying for their construction in order that all other funds might be used as a permanent fund, which has now reached \$20,000. Besides the principals already named, it has been under the instruction and care of Albert K. Smiley, Augustine Jones, Elijah Cook, Franklin Paige, Richard M. Jones, Edward H. Cook, Charles H. Jones and Rufus M. Jones, some others serving for a short period.

The seminary is now owned and managed by New England Yearly Meeting of Friends. Originally the Friends aimed at having "select schools" where their children might be taught by themselves; to-day their two schools in New England are open to all who are suitable to be admitted, and the seminary last year enrolled 131 students.

All such institutions have an inner history which no one can write and an influence no one can measure. Perhaps no other one thing which the friends of Kennebec county have started into existence has accomplished so much good or has in it so much possibility of future blessing, not only to this county, but to the state at large, as Oak Grove Seminary; and so long as it stands it will be a noble monument to the memory of the faithful and generous men who wrought for it in its infancy, who mourned for its reverses, and who lifted it from its ashes to its present condition of usefulness.

CHINA MONTHLY MEETING.—No Friends' meeting house was built in China or Harlem before the year 1807, but there had been scattered families of Friends in the town ever since 1774. So long as they had no common place for worship, they made their own homes sanctuaries, and from the rude house in the gloom of the forest, many an earnest cry went up to the loving Father. If there could be no gathering of the faithful, there was the beautiful possibility of individual soul-communion, and though there was no visible temple except the over-arching trees, centuries old, yet to each one of these spiritually-minded men and women came the inspired words, "Ye, yourselves, are Temples of the living God." It seems never to have occurred to them that future generations would care to know what they were doing and suffering and striving for; at all events, they have given us no record of their life history. We are able to judge of them only by what we know from results that they must have achieved, and by the influence of their sturdy lives on the generation which succeeded them and inherited many of their strong qualities.

Miriam Clark, wife of Jonathan Clark, sen., the first settler of the town, and mother of the four Clark brothers, was a member of the Society of Friends, as were also two of her sons, Andrew and Ephraim Clark; the other two, as well as the father, not being members. One daughter, Jerusha, took the faith of her mother, and married a Friend from England by the name of George Fish, who was lost at sea while



OAK GROVE SEMINARY, VASSALBORO, ME.

on a voyage to England to revisit his native home. His widow, dying many years later, was the first Friend buried in the grave yard adjoining the "Pond meeting house." Of the four Clark brothers, the two Friends chose the eastern, and the other two the western side of the lake. The nearest meeting they could attend was at Durham, about forty miles away, until the meeting was begun at Vassalboro, in 1780; this would require a walk of about ten miles.

Twenty-one years subsequently, in 1795, David Braley and family settled about one mile from the head of the lake, on its east side, making them about five miles north of the Clark Friends. Some time during the next year their daughter, Olive Braley, became the wife of Ephraim Clark. Anna, the wife of David Braley, was a woman of great piety and an accredited minister of the society. After the meeting was begun at East Vassalboro in 1797, these Friends could easily and regularly attend, as the whole journey could be made by boat in summer and across the ice in winter.

The next year (1798) Benjamin Worth came from Nantucket and settled near the Clarks, on the lot now owned by Benjamin Fry. He was an able gospel minister, and his labors did much toward strengthening the brethren and arousing the community. Soon after came Lemuel Hawkes, a man of precious memory, settling on the lot afterward owned by Bowdoin Haskell, about two miles from the south end of the lake. In his house the first regular Friends' meeting in town was held, and meetings continued here until 1807; hence the Friends' meeting in China dates from 1802.

Abel Jones left his home in Durham in 1803, and joined this little band of Friends on the east shore of China lake. Two years later Jedediah Jepson and his son, John, and daughter, Susanna, came hither from Berwick. They rode on horseback a distance of 115 miles, bringing their few household treasures in saddle bags. The father, Jedediah, was a well approved minister and a scholar for his time, so that now the meeting, though still quite small, had three members on whom the "gift of ministration" had been conferred. Jedediah Jepson chose the lot subsequently owned by the late Cyrenus K. Evans, for his new home, and in the year following, his daughter, Susanna, was married to Abel Jones. The marriage took place at one of the regular meetings, in the house of Lemuel Hawkes, and was the first marriage in the town according to regulations of Friends.*

*The marriage was conducted as follows: After a religious meeting or some time during the meeting, the bride and groom arose and taking hands said the ceremony, "In the presence of the Lord and before this assembly, I take thee, Susanna Jepson, to be my wife, promising to be unto thee a faithful and loving husband, until it shall please the Lord by death to separate us." She saying in return, "In the presence of the Lord and before this assembly, I take thee, Abel Jones, to be my husband, promising to be unto thee a faithful and loving wife, until it shall please the Lord by death to separate us." It was concluded by the reading of the certificate and the signing of the proper names.

The first meeting house erected in town, and which stands on its original site, was the well known Pond meeting house, situated on the east shore of the lake, about three miles from the north end. This was erected in 1807, on a piece of land purchased of Jedediah Jepson. The society records of 2d month, 1807, say: "This meeting concludes to build a meeting house in Harlem, 30x40 feet, and 10 feet posts; and apportion the expense of building said house to the property of each individual member of this meeting." "Reuben Fairfield, James Meader, Isaac Hussey and Jedediah Jepson are appointed to go forward in building said house in a way as to them may appear best, and report as the occasion may require."

The writer remembers having seen, as a boy, a set of wagon wheels which must have gone over 10,000 miles in making the journey back and forth between a Friend's house and this meeting house, a distance of a little over two miles. This house was used for meetings a few years before it was wholly finished. The building was originally heated by a wood fire in the potash kettle described elsewhere; furthermore, the seats were not models of comfort. The society has since erected houses at Dirigo, West China and South China. The house at Dirigo was built and meetings were held there continuously until the house at South China was erected in 1885, on the site of a former Baptist church which had been burned. The West China house, now a venerable structure, is still used for meetings.

The first meeting for business held in this town by Friends was a preparative meeting held 9th month, 1809. In 1813 they were permitted by the quarterly meeting to hold a monthly meeting in connection with Friends in Fairfax (now Albion). Since, in 1813, China monthly meeting was established, 939 of these monthly meetings have been held, and only in one instance has the meeting failed to be held, then owing to impassable roads. The only way to form an idea of Friends in this meeting will be for us to call up some of the best known of the individual members who have made their lives useful in the community, who have been tools in the hands of the Supreme Worker, and have done something which has built itself into other lives. In making special mention of a few, we must not forget that all the faithful, active members of this society have lived to some purpose, and though we make no definite record of them, we believe "they were a part of the divine power against evil, widening the skirts of light and making the struggle with darkness narrower."

Let us remark here that at this time the Friends in Kennebec county were with very few exceptions ignorant, so far as book education is concerned. They were unlettered men and women, with no opportunities for culture. The Bible was in many cases their one book. The heroes of faith pictured forth in the Old Testament, were the only heroes they ever heard about. David and Isaiah were their poets. This same book furnished their only history and ethics; it was

the child's reading book and spelling book. But with all their days devoted to stubborn toil, with all the scarcity of books and difficulty they had in reading, yet these people in this wilderness grew refined, took on a culture and a grace, as they were faithful to the "Spirit of Truth." Many will bear witness that those who centered their thoughts on the things that are pure and lovely, and honest and of good report—with what there is of virtue and praise—became decidedly possessed of a courtesy and nobility which stamped them as belonging within a circle where an unseen influence ennobles and refines the life. This power of moulding lives and raising the whole individual out of the realm of the ordinary is an almost essential characteristic of genuine Quakerism, and some exemplars of this truth will occur to those who have had familiar intercourse among Friends in their various communities through the county. We should be far from claiming that all enrolled members of this society show this; it only applies to those who have *dwelt* in the "Spirit of Truth and Love," to use one of their most expressive phrases. Nor is it by any means confined to this society, being true of genuine Christianity everywhere.

Among the most important members of China monthly meeting, in its early history, and by the favor of long lives, even down to the last half of this century, were the two brothers, James and Elisha Jones, with their cousin, Stephen Jones, all of whom came into the town from Durham. Elisha was an approved minister, Stephen was a man of shrewd and careful judgment, looked to not only in his own home meetings, but of great influence in the yearly meeting assembly, as it met at Newport. He was a man of "ancient dignity," slow of speech, but with a clear mind to perceive and set forth the suitable line of action. He, as well as his two cousins, was marked by spotless integrity, and they made their lives felt widely in the country. Perhaps three men who were nearer the ideal of the old time Friend could not be found in the state.

James Jones was known among Friends throughout the United States as a minister of the gospel. He was especially marked by his power of prophecy. Nearly all who remember the man remember how on some particular occasion he saw the condition of some one in the meeting, or how he marked out the course in which the Lord would lead some one present. In fact his friends and acquaintances looked almost as trustingly for the fulfilment of his words of foresight as though they had been recorded on the same page as those of Isaiah. He made at least three religious visits to Friends as far as Iowa, going in his own carriage. Some think that he accomplished this journey no less than six times. He also visited Friends in North Carolina, Canada, Europe, and in various other remote regions. He generally drove his own horse to Newport and back at the time of the

yearly meeting. Nothing gives stronger evidence of the efficiency of his preaching than the influence it had on the young.

Benjamin Worth was, as has been said, a man universally loved, and a strong preacher of the gospel. He was a great friend of the children, and he was accounted a prophet in the community. There are some still living who heard him say in a public meeting shortly before the "cold year," that the time was soon coming when the children would cry for bread and the fathers and mothers would have none to give them, a state of things which was literally realized; for in the year 1816 there was a frost in every month, and a snow storm covered up the fallen apple blossoms the 12th day of sixth month. Corn ripened in this vicinity in only one field, on the slope of the hill behind the house where Edward H. Cook of Vassalboro now lives. Many such utterances, followed by evident fulfilment, made his neighbors have faith in his word as prophetic. He lived to a good old age, and was taken from his work here very much lamented and missed by those among whom he had lived and labored. He was at first settled in Harleim, but later he was a member of the meeting at East Vassalboro, and the larger part of his service as minister was in the latter meeting.

The writer, when very young, used to count to see if he could find in China, as Abraham could not in Sodom, ten righteous persons, so that he might rest sure that no fire and brimstone would be poured down there for its destruction. The list generally began with Desire Abbot, a sweet and gentle woman, who seemed to be a saint dwelling on the earth. She still lives in the memory of many, as a soul ripened in the sunshine of God's love. Peace Jones is another who has made many lives richer by her presence and work in the world, and though happily still among us, she should be spoken of among those who have been the saving salt in the community. Even as a child, as she sat one day near the back seat of the old meeting house in Albion, she longed to be as good as those who sat on the high seats and seemed never to have temptations; as these longings were in her heart, a good Friend arose and said: "There are some here yearning to have their lives like those who seem to have reached a greater perfection. Let me tell such ones that if they give their lives wholly to the Lord and follow His will fully they will come to experience the life they are yearning for." The little girl knew in her heart that the speaker had been "led to feel out her condition," and she believed his words, which she has certainly verified. It is safe to say that few women in the same sphere of life have reached a fuller Christian experience or have been the cause of more blessing to others. She has always obeyed the voice when it has called her to labor in more remote places, having gone for religious service to Ohio, Iowa, Nova Scotia, and many times throughout New England.

No other Friend born in the county has made such a wide reputation as Eli Jones. He was born in 1807, being the son of Abel and Susanna Jones, before mentioned. He received a fairly good education for the time and locality, but this was finely supplemented by a life of careful reading and keen observation. In 1833 he married Sybil Jones, of Brunswick, a woman wonderfully gifted for the work she was to perform, though of slight physical health. She possessed in large degree a poetic soul, and she was blessed with a beautiful, melodious voice and a flow of suitable words to give utterance to the thought which seemed to come to her by inspiration. For forty years they worked together, at home and in foreign fields, striving to show to as many as possible the meaning of the full gospel of Christ. Their first long journey was in 1850, to Liberia, which they made in a sailing packet. They spent a number of months along the coast preaching to and teaching the colonists of that young republic. The next year after their return from this visit, 1852, they made an extended missionary journey to England, Ireland, France, Germany, Switzerland and Norway. Everywhere they found eager listeners, and this visit was greatly blessed.

In 1854 Eli Jones was in the legislature at Augusta, where he did much work for the cause of temperance, and being appointed to the office of major general, he delivered a speech in declining it which for its wit and eloquence is deservedly famous. In 1865 Sybil Jones, in obedience to a direct call, visited Washington to work among the soldiers in the hospitals, and in the work she carried a message of love to no less than 30,000 of these suffering and dying men. In 1867 Eli and Sybil Jones were liberated by China monthly meeting and Vassalboro quarterly meeting for religious work in England, France and the Holy Land. One of the results of this visit was the founding of two Friends' missions in the Holy Land, one on Mount Lebanon, the other, called the "Eli and Sybil Jones Mission," at Ramallah, near Jerusalem. Sybil Jones, after a life of continual activity, in which her spiritual power made itself remarkably felt in all parts of the world, was called to the kingdom of peace and joy in 1873. Eli Jones continued to labor for the spread of the gospel, for the missions, for the causes of temperance, education and peace until 1890, dying at his home on the 4th of second month. His life was one of great value to the world. No better example of Friends, as George Fox intended them to be, have appeared in New England than Eli and Sybil Jones.

Alfred H. Jones, born in China, Me., 6th mo. 12, 1825, was educated in the public schools of China and Vassalboro, and in Waterville Classical Institute. After finishing his course of study he taught for eight years in Maine and four years in Ohio, returning to Maine in 1854. He has in many ways taken active part in the affairs of the town. He was a birthright member of the Society of Friends, and in

1858 his gift as a minister was acknowledged. In 1868 he was chosen superintendent of the Freedmen's schools and other mission work in Virginia and North Carolina, under the Friends' Freedmen's Aid Association, of Philadelphia, holding this responsible position until he resigned in 1880. Since that time he has devoted himself mostly to the ministry, doing the larger part of his service in his own meeting in West China. He was clerk of the meeting for ministry and oversight for New England from 1881 to 1892, besides holding various other clerkships in the subordinate meetings.

China monthly meeting has produced a number of Friends who have become well known as educators; among the number, Augustine Jones, LL.B., principal of Friends' Boarding School, Providence, R. I.; Richard M. Jones, LL.D., head master of the William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia, Pa.; Stephen A. Jones, Ph.B., president of Nevada State University; Wilmot R. Jones, A.B., principal of Stamford, Conn., High School; Rufus M. Jones, A.M., principal of Oak Grove Seminary, Vassalboro, Me.; Charles R. Jacob, A.B., professor of modern languages in Friends' Boarding School; Arthur W. Jones, professor of Latin in Penn College, Iowa. William Jacob and his wife, S. Narcissa Jacob, also Frank E. Jones, all ministers in this society, have labored faithfully here and elsewhere to extend the blessing of the gospel.

Toward the close of 1810 a meeting for worship was established in Fairfax (now Albion) and two years afterward a preparative meeting was held at the same place. In a little more than a year after this, Vassalboro monthly meeting, to which the Friends in Fairfax had hitherto belonged, was divided and a new one established called Harlem monthly meeting, which was to be held one-third of the time in Fairfax. A meeting house was built at this place, which is still standing, one of the quaintest and most unadorned of the many meeting houses in the state.

The most noteworthy member of this meeting was John Warren, a minister. He was a man entirely original and *sui generis*, and he was undoubtedly endowed with a gift for the ministry. While living on the Maine coast as a young man, and concerned only with the things of this world, he had been told by a traveling Friend that he had a mission in the world. "John, thou must preach," were the words spoken to him, and he lived to feel the necessity laid upon him for service. He traveled much in the United States, and went on one religious visit to the British Isles.

There are many anecdotes told of him, a few of which may be related, as bearing on the character of the man. At one time one of his neighbors, of a very irritable nature, became angry with him and said many hard things against him. John Warren listened quietly and then said: "Is that all thou canst say? If thou knewest John Warren

as well as I do thou couldst say much more than that against him." At another time, being greatly troubled by one of his neighbor's cows, which had many times gotten into his field, he went to see the neighbor, somewhat vexed, though not "unscripturally angry," and said with emphasis: "If thee doesn't take care of thy cow I shall—I shall." "Well," said the man, "what will you do?" "I shall drive her home again!" During one of his visits at a certain place he appointed a meeting, through which he sat in perfect silence. As he was coming out he overheard a young man say to another, "That beats the Devil." John Warren turned to him and said, "That is what it was designed to do." It is related that on his return from England John Warren returned a portion of the money furnished him from the yearly meeting's treasury for his expenses, which was spoken of as a wonderful thing, never having happened before or since. While John Warren lived the meeting was in a flourishing condition; after his death it began slowly to decline, and at present the house is unused, there being no Friends in the community.

FAIRFIELD QUARTERLY MEETING.—*Litchfield Preparative*.—In the latter part of the last century a meeting of Friends was begun in the township of Leeds. As this is now not a part of Kennebec county, we shall not go into any detailed history of the society there, though this meeting gave its name to the monthly meeting which included many subordinate meetings which were in the county.

Joseph Sampson was probably the first member of the society there, he having been a soldier in the revolutionary war, but was brought over to the society of peace loving Friends through the efforts of David Sands. Before the end of the last century a large meeting had been formed, composed of sturdy, hard-working men and women, extremely zealous for their tenets. Perhaps a little too stern sometimes in "dealing" with unfaithful members. The intent of their hearts was right, they believed greatly in righteousness, and the records show that here as well as elsewhere in the county those who yearned for a life in harmony with the Divine Spirit became pure, true, noble and *graceful* men and women.

Until 1813 Leeds Friends made a part of Durham monthly meeting; after that time they were joined with the Friends in Litchfield and Winthrop. In 1803 a religious meeting was commenced in Litchfield; this was at first made up of a few families who met for worship in a school house near the south end of the lake. The most influential member of this meeting seems to have been Moses Wadsworth, a man of beautiful life and Christian character, a recognized minister. He was for sixteen years clerk of Leeds monthly meeting. Noah Farr was another very worthy member of the meeting. There was no organized meeting until 1812, when a preparative meeting was established, and on the 20th of second month a new monthly meeting was

begun covering a large region, and including many Friends. The records of this first monthly meeting show the following extract from the quarterly meeting held at Windham second month, 1813: "We, your committee to consider the proposal from Durham for setting up a new monthly meeting at Leeds, are of the opinion that it will be best for Lewiston, Leeds, Litchfield, Winthrop and Wilton * to be set off and denominated Leeds monthly meeting." The name of this monthly meeting has often been changed, as we shall see.

In 1812 a proposition had been made in the Litchfield preparative meeting to build a meeting house on the farm of Noah Farr, near the south end of the lake, but in the 5th month, 1813, the following report was accepted in the monthly meeting: "The committee appointed to visit Friends in Litchfield respecting building a meeting house report that they think best to build one near the place where they now meet (in the school house) twenty-six x thirty-six and ten feet posts." Later we find that they received "a donation of \$150.00 from Friends toward building the house," and "the Treasurer is directed to pay \$7.42 for the land."

This house was on the spot where the West Gardiner Friends meeting house now stands. The Friends in these meetings during the early part of the century were much disturbed by the tendency manifested by some members to chose wives outside the limits of the society. As a Friend in their eyes was no longer a Friend if he did not in every particular conform to "the good order of the society," they were often hasty in dropping from membership some who with different treatment might have become valuable members, though they not unwisely saw that in order to maintain their good name, and to keep their principles unchanged through generations, they must purge themselves of all who loved the world more than the faith of their fathers. The following is a record often appearing:

"This may inform Friends that A— W— has so far deviated from the good order of Friends as to keep company with a young woman not of our society, and going to *training* as a spectator, and is not in the use of plain language or dress, for all of which he has been labored with, without the desired effect."

The *military training* was another constant temptation, especially to the younger Friends, and any violation of Friends' testimony against war was "dealt with" vigorously. One Friend, who had served in the revolutionary war, as had a number of Friends before becoming members, was "disowned" for receiving a pension from the government for his services. Again, it is recorded that a certain Friend "has deviated from the good order of Friends in apparel and conversation, and he sayeth that if called upon he thinks he should bear

* There was originally a large body of Friends at Wilton, in Franklin county, though there has been no meeting there in many years.

arms. For these causes he has been labored with to no satisfaction."

The early records also show that a great effort was made to keep the members of this society free from the use of intoxicating liquors, and that, too, when there was no general sentiment against their use; and it is certain that their example has had much to do in forming the present sentiment in the state. At the very beginning of the century we find members were disowned not only for drunkenness, but for the *use of liquors*. Still farther, the little details of every day life were looked after with minuteness, and none were allowed to stand before the world as Friends if their public life did not stamp them as worthy of the name.

This meeting in Litchfield has continued uninterrupted since its start in 1803. The meeting is now called West Gardiner preparative meeting, making one of the subordinate meetings of Winthrop monthly meeting, which is held in West Gardiner, in second, fifth, eighth and eleventh months. David J. Douglas now resides within the limits of this meeting. As chairman of the committee on gospel work for New England yearly meeting, his field of work is throughout the yearly meeting. He has for many years been an earnest and active minister of the gospel.

WINTHROP PREPARATIVE MEETING.—A statement in the journal of David Sands probably gives us the earliest recorded reference to the rise of Friends in Winthrop, where is now one of the most flourishing meetings in New England. In the year 1777 he wrote: "We went to a new settlement called Winthrop, where we had divers meetings. Here were *several convincements*, and many that appeared seeking the right way." So far as we know there was not a single Friend in this township before David Sands' visit, and it is directly to his preaching and influence that we trace the conviction of all the original members of this meeting. A number of the most prominent men who were brought to adopt the principles and practices of Friends through the work of David Sands had served in the revolutionary war. Among these was Stewart Foster, whose father had received from the government a large tract of land on condition that he would settle in the township with his family, which he did. During the war Stewart Foster had been taken prisoner and was confined on board an English prison ship. One dark night he and another prisoner jumped overboard and swam to the shore, and so escaped in safety to their own homes. After his return to Winthrop he settled on the farm now owned by Hannah J. Bailey, where he reared a large family of boys and girls. After his conviction he continued through his long life to be a faithful Friend and a steady attendant of the meeting.

Another convinced member and former soldier was John Whiting, who lived not far from the so-called Snell school house. He was a

very genial, cheerful man, much loved and respected in the neighborhood. He was a good example of a gentle, sweet Christian, and though he lived to be old, he was considered "very young for such an old man." He was chosen to act as clerk during the first year of Leeds monthly meeting in 1813, and was always a strong man in conducting business.

Ezra Briggs was one of the first Friends in Winthrop. A Friend minister, doubtless David Sands, came to his house one day and had a "religious opportunity" with his family. The service over, the minister started on his way, but had not gone far before he came back and said, "Ezra, it is high time thee requested and became a Friend;" this advice was followed and for the rest of his life Ezra Briggs was an active Friend. He acted as clerk at the first session of Leeds monthly meeting, was appointed an elder, and was prominent in all the business of the meeting.

We find from the journal of Joseph Hoag, the famous preacher and traveller from Vermont, that he visited Winthrop in the summer of 1802. He makes the following entry under the date of 7th mo., 25th: "After a meeting at Leeds we rode to Winthrop; here we found a little company of goodly Friends among rigid Presbyterians. We had a large and favored meeting here."

In these days, when such harmony prevails among different sects, it will do no harm to call to mind an anecdote which the oldest may still remember. The Presbyterians above referred to were building a church or, as Friends would have said, a "steple house" in Winthrop. The men sent out to invite the neighbors to the "raising" were strictly charged to ask no "Quakers." The day came for the raising, and sad to relate, for lack of men or for some reason the frame fell back and killed three men. The Friends rejoiced that they had received no invitation. The next day an effort was again made to raise the frame which had so disastrously fallen, when a part of it once more fell, very nearly killing another man. As superstition still lingered in the minds of some, it would not be strange if the Friends drew their own conclusions.

The first regular meeting for worship was established in Winthrop in 1793; nine years later, in 1802, a preparative meeting was started, being subordinate to the Sidney monthly meeting, which was also begun that year, Stewart Foster being the first representative from Winthrop to Sidney monthly meeting. Six years later the meeting became very small and came near dying out. Sidney monthly meeting records for third month, 1808, have the following entry: "The committee to visit the meeting at Winthrop report that they have visited that meeting and think Friends there are not in a capacity to hold a preparative meeting to the reputation of society, which the meeting accepts, and after due consideration thereon discontinues said pre-

parative meeting." The Friends at Winthrop continued to attend the Sidney monthly meeting until 1813, when they were included in the new monthly meeting held at Leeds and Litchfield.

About this time the Friends at Winthrop began to increase in numbers, and the meeting, which seemed likely to have a short existence, showed signs of strength and vigor, so that in the year 1816 it seemed best to grant them a preparative meeting, this time subordinate to Leeds monthly meeting, on whose records is the following minute: "8th mo. 16th, 1816. Friends at Winthrop sent a few lines to this meeting requesting the liberty to hold a preparative meeting at that place, which after consideration this meeting concludes for them to hold on 4th day of the week. Paul Collins, Moses Wadsworth and Joseph Sampson were appointed to attend the opening of this meeting."

This was the turning point in the history of this meeting. Since the above date the course of the meetings has been a progressive one. Three times it has been necessary to replace the meeting house by a larger one, and the present large meeting room is filled on the Sabbath. The first Friends' meeting house in Winthrop stood on a piece of land owned by Stewart Foster, nearly opposite the location of the present meeting house. This was a very small house. It was warmed by the old-fashioned "potash kettle," as were all the early meeting houses. A framework of brick was built up about two feet in circular form; in the front of the brick work was a door to receive wood, in the back an opening to apply a smoke funnel; over this brick work a large iron kettle was turned, bottom up, which served as cover for the "stove." Those who desired had "foot warmers," or bricks or soapstones for their respective seats. A partition was arranged fastened to a beam in the ceiling by hinges, so that the whole partition could swing up and be fastened, making the whole house into one room, while the same partition could be let down when the men and women Friends desired separate rooms for business meetings. Some still living remember the stuffed arm chair near the stove, in which the wife of Stewart Foster used to sit.

This house was sold and has since been used as a blacksmith's shop. The house which was built to take its place was across the road, where the present house stands, and was larger than the former one, being about twenty-four by thirty. One Friend thought the house was too large, but it was not very long before this was sold for a dwelling house, and a still larger one raised on the same spot; and this last in its turn gave place to the present imposing and still more spacious one, which was built in 1883, as it appears in the illustration on page 292.

This meeting has been in a growing condition throughout nearly its whole history. Though it has raised up few who were specially endowed with a gift for the ministry, yet it has always had a goodly number of strong, active, spiritual members. Reuben Jones, whose

home was in Wilton, after living in Leeds for a few years, moved to Winthrop in 1839. He was a minister of considerable strength and for fully thirty years he sat at the head of this meeting and frequently preached to the people. No less than 412 ministers from other meetings have attended the meeting at Winthrop and have stirred the hearts of Friends there by their messages of love, often borne from lands far away.

In the year 1873 a general meeting was held in Winthrop, at which time the spirit of the Lord was abundantly poured out. Fully three thousand people attended the meetings in one day and many souls were brought from darkness to light. This is certainly one of the most memorable dates in the history of the meeting, and since



this time the meeting has almost constantly grown in size and in life. Charles M. Jones and Harriet Jones were the only ministers living within its limits until 1887. During that year Jesse McPhearson, from North Carolina, settled with his family at Winthrop, where he has ever since resided, giving his whole time to the work.

While Winthrop meeting has not produced many ministers, it has had a good number of influential men and women, such as Friends call "weighty members." Prominent among these have been Charles M. Bailey, who has been very useful in evangelizing work and has largely assisted the cause of education. Moses Bailey, for many years clerk of the quarterly meeting, was a splendid example of a strong, pure hearted, earnest Christian, one who adorned the name "Quaker."

Hannah J. Bailey, wife of the latter, has exerted a wide Christian influence, filling important positions in her own religious society, as well as in other organizations, using her means freely for the advancement of good causes, and showing herself a broad minded Christian woman.

Levi Jones has, through his long and busy life, been very active in the affairs of the church, and has illustrated the Quaker idea of a business man.

Here, as in all the other meetings of the county, there has been work done which no pen can record, an influence has gone out which no human eye can measure, and lives have been lived here the worth of which only the Divine Father knows. To a casual observer there would seem to have been a decided change in views and methods during the hundred years of this meeting's existence, and so there has in appearance, but in heart, in purpose and in hope there has been little or no change. The fathers wrought in their way; the children work for the same end differently, but as sincerely.

MANCHESTER PREPARATIVE MEETING.—In 1832 a new preparative meeting was established in what is now the town of Manchester, though it was then a part of Hallowell. This meeting has at various times been called Hallowell, Kennebec and Manchester preparative meeting. There had been Friends in this region for a number of years before the meeting was begun. These Friends had been a part of Litchfield preparative meeting. Paine Wingate, one of the first to settle northeast of the lake, had married a wife from among Friends, and it was not long before he found himself of her views and became an active Friend. Proctor Sampson, a son of Joseph Sampson, the first member of Leeds meeting, brought his young bride to this shore of the lake and made the second Friends' family. Jacob Pope came about the same time and gradually others came, while still others joined the society, being convinced that their neighbors' faith was the true one, from the life and character of the persons professing it.

These Friends felt the need of a house where they could hold a meeting of their own, and so avoid the long ride to Litchfield twice in the week, and in 1838 they became numerous enough to have a meeting established in their midst. During that year a meeting house was built, where, though changed, it still stands on the summit of the high hill at the northeast end of the lake. (Nearly all the Friends' meeting houses in the county have been on or near the bank of some body of water.) The committee to build this house reported that they contracted to have it built for \$985, and we find from the records that these Friends had much difficulty in raising this amount at that time. There was no minister in this meeting for many years. Week after week the Friends here, as in all the early meetings, met together

to worship. They did not listen with critical ear to the nicely turned sentences of some teacher humanely wise, but

“ Lowly before the unseen Presence knelt
Each waiting heart, till haply some one felt
On his moved lips the seal of silence melt.

“ Or, without spoken words, low breathings stole,
Of a diviner life from soul to soul,
Baptizing in one tender thought the whole.”

Some here as elsewhere may have thought of business or other things of this world, but the ideal was a glorious one and was attained by many a true, sensitive soul, all open to the divine touch.

For many years Paine Wingate, a good, upright man, sat at the head of this meeting. Like Winthrop meeting, this has received messages from a great number of ministers from other places, and though there have been few of its members especially endowed with a gift for the ministry, there have been many raised up whose lives have been influential in a more or less extended degree. Alden Sampson was for many years a prominent member of this meeting. Widely known as a business man, he was also a man whose influence was far reaching in the line of religious activities, giving of his means and his energy for bettering the world. I. Warren Hawkes has for some years held an active place in the work of the society here and he is a minister approved by the church, being a man of deep piety and sincerity.

In 1839 Leeds monthly meeting was changed in name to Litchfield, and still later it has been changed to Winthrop monthly meeting. In the year 1841 Vassalboro quarterly meeting was divided, and from the meetings at Litchfield (now West Gardiner), Leeds, Hallowell (now Manchester), Winthrop, Sidney, Belgrade, Fairfield and Saint Albans, a new quarterly meeting was established called Fairfield quarterly meeting. This meeting has had the following clerks: Samuel Taylor, jun., 1841-2; Sage Richardson, 1842-64; Alden Sampson, 1864-7; Moses Bailey, 1867-81; I. Warren Hawkes, since 1881.

SIDNEY PREPARATIVE MEETING.—The Friends' meeting was begun in Sidney in 1795, the preparative meeting being granted them in 1800; a monthly meeting was established in 1802, called Sidney monthly meeting. This was for the accommodation of Friends in Sidney and Fairfield, being held alternately at each place. Phineas, Jeremiah and Obed Buttler, with their respective families, were the earliest Friends in Sidney, they being Friends when they moved into the town. Then a number of families came there from Sandwich, Mass., among them Isaac Hoxie and family, Benjamin Wing, Adam and Stephen Wing, also John Wing Kelley, and their families.

Most of the money for the first meeting house was raised in Sand-

wich, the heads of the various families in the town doing all the carpenter work themselves. This house stood until 1855, when it was torn down and built over into a new one. Edward Dillingham was another useful member in the early days of the meeting; he finally moved to Saint Albans. Deborah Buttler was an acknowledged minister, while Daniel Purington generally had a message for the meeting, though he was not an appointed minister. Samuel Pope was an elder of prominence in somewhat later times, and Mary Alice Gifford, a highly gifted and endowed minister of the gospel, a woman of great faith and of unblemished life, lived in this meeting during the present generation, until she felt her place of labor to be in Newport, R. I., where she spent the remainder of her valuable life, which ended in the spring of 1889. The Friends in Sidney have been few in number, but a meeting has always been held there since it was first begun in 1795. Sidney monthly meeting includes the Friends in Fairfield and is still held, as at first, alternately at each place.

In 1801 a meeting for worship was begun in Belgrade. Calvin Stewart and Samuel Stewart, with their families, were the earliest Friends in the town; Eleazar Burbank, a revolutionary soldier, was another of the first Friends in this meeting, but he was afterward dropped from the society for receiving a military pension from the government. Samuel Taylor was the first minister in this meeting; he was a very good man and a good preacher of the gospel, having had a deep Christian experience, and he had the approval of all who knew him in daily life, or who heard his words of love. The Friends who lived in Belgrade had no separate meeting for business, but were joined with those who lived in Sidney. This meeting was always small, and gradually decreased in size until it was closed in 1879; its members having died or moved into other places.

A meeting for worship was begun in the city of Augusta, 8th month, 1888, and another in Hallowell the same year, both of which are now under the care of Winthrop monthly meeting, and though small in numbers they are in a flourishing condition. The meeting at Hallowell is about to construct a commodious meeting house.

More than a hundred years have passed since the members of the Society of Friends began to organize themselves in this county. They were then very few in number, comprising only one distinct monthly meeting in the county and only one preparative meeting was established before this century began. At the present date there are two quarterly meetings, composed of seven monthly meetings, which in turn are composed of fourteen preparative meetings, enrolling a membership of 1,033, most of whom live in Kennebec county. It is certain that the Friend of to-day is, in appearance at least, unlike the Friend of one hundred years ago, and it is a question whether the heads of the first families here would recognize that they were among

their own people could they return to the meeting houses where they so faithfully worshipped a century ago. The onward movement of the years has brought change everywhere, and the Friend who seemed a century ago so unmindful of the transitions going on about him has been swept on by the wave, which now at its flood has left nothing unstirred. The question still remains, have the members of this society been true or untrue to the legacies of the fathers? and while the outward, the externals, have in a measure felt the touch of time, have they guarded as their dearest and truest possession the spirit of truth bequeathed by those who gained it at so dear a price? We have no right to speak here more than our own opinion, and that is that the "live members," to use an expression which carries its own meaning, are to-day, as they always have been, seeking to hear and obey the true Voice, are seeking to have their lives shaped and moulded by the ever living Christ, who stands as their Redeemer, their Saviour and their constant Teacher. They have the faith and the hope and the love which characterized their predecessors—

" And if the outward has gone, in glory and power
The Spirit surviveth the things of an hour."



Wm. F. McNamee

CHAPTER XIII.

HISTORY OF THE COURTS.

BY JUDGE WILLIAM PENN WHITEHOUSE,
Of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Juridical History of the County.—Early Tribunals.—The Superior Court of the Province.—Supreme Judicial Court.—Costumes of Early Magistrates.—Supreme Court Justices from Kennebec County.—Court of Common Pleas.—Court of Sessions.—County Commissioners.—Probate Court and its Chief Officials.—Municipal Court.

THE judiciary is the conservative force that maintains a just and stable relation between other branches of the government. It is the indispensable balance-wheel of every enduring political system. All the functions of government are performed with an ultimate reference to the proper administration of the laws and the impartial distribution of justice. But like every other permanent institution of government the judicial court is found to be the outgrowth of the experience and conflicts of men in their efforts to preserve the rights of property and maintain social order; and a knowledge of its growth and development is essential to a full apprehension of its authority and influence.

The juridical history of Kennebec county is not wholly separable from that of the entire state, for prior to 1760 the District of Maine constituted but a single county, the county of York. The history of the early jurisprudence of Maine is mingled with that of Massachusetts, whose jurisdiction extended over the territory of Maine for more than 150 years prior to the separation in 1820. But the story of the patient and heroic efforts of the early settlers of New England to establish and maintain in the wilderness institutions representing all that ages had done for human government will never cease to interest their descendants. From the time of the first settlement on our coast to the time of the purchase of Maine by Massachusetts, in 1677, the records of judicial proceedings in the state are but fragmentary. On the 21st of March, 1636, a court was held at Saco by Captain William Gorges, deputy of Sir Ferdinando, who had taken possession of the province lying between the Piscataqua and Kennebec rivers. This court was composed of four commissioners and is said to have

been the first legal tribunal constituted by authority which existed in Maine. It assumed jurisdiction over the whole province, not only of the rights of parties, but of matters of government. Actions of trespass, slander, incontinency, and for drunkenness and "rash speech" were frequently brought, and generally tried by a jury of six or more persons. This tribunal was of a primitive character and the procedure marked by great directness and simplicity. Among the criminal records we find, March 25, 1636: "John Wolton is by order of court to make a pair of stocks by the last of April or pay 40s. 8d. in money. Also he is fined 5s. 8d. for being drunk."

In 1639 Sir Ferdinando obtained a charter which conferred upon him unlimited powers of government, and named his territory the "Province of Maine." Thomas Gorges, a lawyer educated at the Inns of Court, and the first and only one (unless we except Thomas Morton, who was driven out of Massachusetts in 1645) who resided in Maine for the first hundred years after its settlement, was appointed deputy governor, with six councillors. They composed not only the executive council for the province, but a court for the trial of all criminal offenses and for the settlement of all controversies between party and party. They also had probate jurisdiction. The first session of this court, held June 25, 1640, has a record of administration on the estate of Richard Williams, being the first granted in Maine. There was also a complaint in the nature of a bill in equity relating to the title to a thousand clapboards. Besides this court and an inferior court in each section of the province, commissioners corresponding to the modern trial justices were appointed in each town for the trial of small causes, with jurisdiction limited to forty shillings, from whose decision an appeal lay to the higher court. But as a result of the controversy which raged among the rival claimants to authority over the province, the administration of the law continued to be uncertain and feeble until in 1677 Massachusetts purchased all the interest of Gorges in the province of Maine for £1,250.

It should be observed here that under the colonial charter of Massachusetts prior to 1692 there was in Massachusetts no supreme or superior court properly so-called. The jurisdiction and powers which were subsequently conferred upon that court had been exercised under the charter of 1628 by the governor or deputy governor and his councillors or "assistants," who constituted the upper branch of the "Great and General Court." They at first assumed unlimited jurisdiction, including all matters of divorce and the settlement of estates, and subsequently exercised appellate jurisdiction over all matters from the county courts.

It must not be overlooked, however, that the province of Pemaquid had been under a different jurisdiction. Although as early as

1630, the year that Boston was founded, this province is said to have had a population of five hundred persons and Pemaquid "City" to have been a port of entry with paved streets; yet for a period of twenty years from that time there seems to have been a weak government and a very inefficient administration of the laws. Abraham Shurt was agent of the proprietors and chief magistrate of the colony; but there appears to be no record of the enactment of laws or the establishment of courts. To Shurt's skill as a scrivener, however, is attributed the concise formula for the acknowledgment of deeds which is still in use in this state and Massachusetts.

In 1673 Pemaquid province became an appendage of the colony of New York under the Duke of York, and was represented in its general assembly. On the 24th of June, 1680, it was ordered by the council sitting in New York "that a person be appointed to go from here to Pemaquid for holding courts;" and June 26th: "Sagadahoc magistrates and officers to continue, the courts to try only for forty shillings instead of for five pounds as formerly." A "court of sessions" was also established "to act according to law and former practice."

The inhabitants on the Kennebec, however, had meanwhile been under the dominion of the Plymouth colony by virtue of a charter granted to William Bradford in 1620, and by him assigned to the Plymouth colony in 1640; but the settlers were few and scattered and no regular government was established until the Duke of York took possession. But in 1686 the duke, now James II, transferred to Massachusetts all his interest in the port and county of Pemaquid; and in 1691 the new charter was granted to Massachusetts, which united with the old Bay colony that of Plymouth and the whole territory of Maine.

A new era was now inaugurated in the history of these provinces. Under the new charter of 1691 an act "setting forth general privileges" was promptly passed by the general court of Massachusetts, comprising the familiar doctrines of Magna Charta, and the cardinal principles afterward enunciated in the Declaration of Independence and her own bill of rights. Courts were also promptly established substantially the same as they existed for the next fifty years. There were justices of the peace for the trial of small cases, the quarter sessions corresponding to our court of county commissioners, the inferior court of common pleas and the superior court. The governor and council were by the new charter made a court of probate.

The superior court of the province consisted of a chief justice and four associate justices, namely, William Stoughton, C.J., Thomas Danforth, Wait Winthrop, John Richards and Samuel Sewall, none of whom had been educated as lawyers. Two sessions of this court were held in the several counties each year, except that all causes

arising in Maine prior to 1699 were tried in Boston and Charlestown. Thereafter one term was granted to the state of Maine until 1760, when the counties of Cumberland and Lincoln were established. At that time Lincoln included the territory of the Kennebec patent, and the proprietary company erected buildings for the new county at Pownalborough, now Dresden. The old court house has been converted into a dwelling house and is still in a good state of preservation, a conspicuous object of historic interest to all those passing up and down the river. The first term of the superior court held in Lincoln county was in 1786, and the first term at Hallowell, now Augusta, commenced July 8, 1794, in a church prepared for the occasion, the court house in Market Square erected in 1790 being insufficient in size for the accommodation of this court. It was held by Judges Robert Treat Paine and Sumner and Dawes. They were attended by three sheriffs wearing cocked hats and carrying swords, each with his long white staff of office, and they were accompanied by such celebrated lawyers as Theophilus Parsons and Nathan Dane. Judge Weston relates that having no bell to summon the court, the judges "moved by beat of drum in a procession not a little imposing, preceded by their officers and followed by the bar." It was an important event, which caused "the *élite*" of the surrounding country to assemble.

After the organization of Kennebec county in 1799, Augusta, which had been set off from Hallowell two years before, became the shire town of the new county, and July 16th of that year a term of the superior court of Massachusetts was held there by Judges Paine, Bradley and Dawes, and thereafter regularly each year. At the famous trial of the Malta Indians, charged with the murder of Paul Chadwick, the court was held at Augusta November 16, 1809, by four judges—Sedgwick, Sewall, Thatcher and Parker.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.—The constitution of 1780 changed the title of the superior court to that of the Supreme Judicial Court, but with the same powers and jurisdiction as its predecessor and with the same number of judges. Those first appointed by the new government were William Cushing, Nathaniel P. Sargent, James Sullivan, Daniel Sewall and Jedediah Foster. At first all jury trials were had in the presence of not less than three members of the court, but the *nisi prius* system was gradually introduced, under which the law terms only were held by a majority of the judges and the trial terms by a single judge, except in capital cases. Until 1792 the judges appeared on the bench in robes and wigs, the robes being of black silk in the summer and of scarlet cloth in the winter.

The records of this court were kept in Boston until 1797, when they were transferred to the custody of the clerks of the common

pleas of the several counties, except those of Lincoln, Hancock and Washington in Maine. Jonathan Bowman, jun., was appointed by the court clerk for this county, his residence to be at Pownalborough.

When Maine became a separate state, in 1820, it was provided in the constitution that the "judicial power of the state shall be vested in a supreme judicial court and such other courts as the legislature shall from time to time establish." By act of June 24, 1820, a supreme judicial court was established, consisting of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom should be a court and have cognizance of all civil actions between party and party which might be legally tried before them by original writ, writ of error, or otherwise, and of all capital crimes and other offences and misdemeanors which might be legally prosecuted before them. They also had general superintendence of all courts of inferior jurisdiction, with power to issue writs of error, *certiorari*, mandamus, prohibition and *quo warranto*, and to exercise its jurisdiction agreeably to the common law of the state not inconsistent with the constitution or any statute. They also had jurisdiction as a court of equity of specific classes of cases where the parties did not have a plain and adequate remedy at law. It was also made the supreme court of probate.

By the act of 1823 and subsequent amendments this court was required to be holden annually by a majority of the justices in each of the twelve counties, the term of Kennebec to be held at Augusta in May; and an additional term for jury trials was to be held by one of the justices in each of the counties except Franklin, Piscataquis, Washington and Hancock; that for Kennebec to be held on the first Tuesday of October. Capital cases were to be tried by a majority of the court. In 1847 the number of judges of this court was increased to four, and in 1852 to seven.

As now constituted, the supreme judicial court of Maine consists of a chief justice and seven associate justices, appointed by the governor for a term of seven years, whose jurisdiction extends over the whole state. The general jurisdiction and powers are substantially the same as when first established, with the exceptions to be hereinafter noted. In 1874 the equity powers of this court were enlarged, and in 1881 the procedure in equity was definitely prescribed and greatly simplified. The court now has full equity jurisdiction, according to the usage and practice of courts of equity, and is always open in each county for the transaction of equity business. When sitting as a court of law to determine questions arising in suits at law or in equity, the court is composed of five or more justices who hear and determine such questions by the concurrence of five members; and in any civil action in which there is a subsisting verdict, if a majority of the justices do not concur in granting a new trial judgment must be ren-

dered on the verdict. For the purposes of the law courts this state is divided into three districts, the western, middle and eastern, and the annual sessions of the law court are held at Portland on the third Tuesday of July, at Augusta on the fourth Tuesday of May, and at Bangor on the third Tuesday of June. For the trial of civil actions or persons accused of offences two or more sessions of the court are annually held by one justice in each county, the terms for Kennebec being holden on the first Tuesday of March and the third Tuesday of October of each year. Although no general code of civil procedure has been adopted in this state, the rules of common law pleadings have been so far abrogated or modified, and in the administration of the law such liberality is exercised respecting amendments to declarations and pleas, that the substance of right is never sacrificed to the science of statement.

In the supreme judicial court the following from Kennebec county have been justices: Nathan Weston, of Augusta, appointed in 1820, and chief justice 1834-41; Richard D. Rice, Augusta, 1852-63; Seth May, Winthrop, 1855-62; Charles Danforth, Gardiner, 1864-90; Artemas Libbey, Augusta, 1875-90, being reappointed in the latter year; and William Penn Whitehouse, Augusta, appointed in 1890. Samuel Wells, of Portland, who was appointed in 1847, and resigned in 1854, practiced at one time his profession in Hallowell.

REPORTER OF DECISIONS.—This office was established in 1820, and the decisions of the supreme judicial court, sitting as a "Law Court" from that time to 1893 have been published in eighty-four volumes of "Maine Reports." The reporter is appointed by the governor, and is to be a person "learned in the law." It is made his duty to publish at least one volume yearly, and he is entitled to the profits of the work. The names of the two reporters from this county, with their respective terms of service, are: Asa Redington, Augusta, 1850-54, who published volumes 31 to 35; and Solyman Heath, Waterville, 1854-56, who published volumes 36 to 40.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Reference has already been made to the "inferior court of common pleas," organized for each county under the province charter of 1692. This court was composed of four justices in each county, three of whom to be a quorum for the trial of all civil actions of whatsoever nature, the party "cast" in this court to have the liberty of a new trial on appeal or writ of error to the superior court by giving recognizance to prosecute the appeal with effect and abide the order of court. The judges were to be substantial persons, but practically were not learned in the law. Indeed, there seems to be no evidence that prior to the beginning of the present century any member of this court in Maine was an educated lawyer. Prior to 1736 no term of this court was held east of Wells; after

that time one was held annually in June at Falmouth, now Portland, William Pepperell, afterward Sir William, being then chief justice. When the county of Lincoln was organized, in 1760, one term of this court was held for that county at Pownalborough, now Dresden. Under the Massachusetts constitution of 1782 this court was continued with all its jurisdiction and powers, and in 1786 provision was made for an additional term in Lincoln county, to be held annually at Hallowell, now Augusta. In North's *History of Augusta*, it is said: "The first term was held on the second Tuesday of January, 1787, at the Fort Weston settlement in Ballard's tavern, by William Lithgow, James Howard and Nathaniel Thwing. These with Thomas Rice were the four persons commissioned as judges of the Court of Common Pleas. Judge Howard died in May following, and Joseph North was appointed in his place. At that time no lawyer resided on the river above Pownalborough. In the following year William Lithgow, Jr., removed to town and opened an office in Fort Weston." At the time of the organization of Kennebec county the judges of this court were Joseph North and Daniel Cony, of Augusta, and Nathaniel Dummer and Chandler Robbins, of Hallowell.

In 1804 the number of justices was reduced to three for each county, and in 1811, under the administration of Governor Gerry, the old system, which had existed for 112 years, was superseded by the "circuit court of common pleas," with a chief justice and two associates for each of the three circuits in Maine. For the second circuit, embracing Lincoln, Kennebec and Somerset, Governor Gerry appointed Nathan Weston, of Augusta, chief justice, Benjamin Ames and Ebenezer Thatcher, associates. In 1814, Josiah Stebbins, and in 1821 Sanford Kingsbury were judges in this court. This court continued until 1822, when a "court of common pleas" was established, consisting of a chief justice and two associates, with jurisdiction extending over the entire state, the terms to be held by a single judge, who received a salary instead of fees for compensation. The justices first appointed for this court were Ezekiel Whitman, of Portland, chief justice, and Samuel E. Smith, of Wiscasset, and David Perham, of Bangor, associates. In 1833 John Ruggles, of Thomaston, and in 1837 Asa Redington, of Augusta, became judges of this court. In 1839 the court of common pleas was superseded by the establishment of a district court comprising the counties of Lincoln, Kennebec and Somerset, in each of which three terms of this court were annually held by one of the justices. It had original and exclusive jurisdiction of all civil actions where the debt or damage demanded did not exceed two hundred dollars, and concurrent jurisdiction above that sum. It had also jurisdiction of all crimes and misdemeanors previously cognizable by the court of common pleas. The aggrieved party could carry his cause forward by appeal or on exceptions to the supreme judicial court,

held by a single justice, by giving recognizance to the adverse party to prosecute his appeal and pay the intervening damages and costs. Judge Redington, of the court of common pleas, was appointed judge of the district court for the middle district, and continued on the bench until 1847, when he was succeeded by Richard D. Rice, of Augusta, who served until 1852, when this court was abolished, and he was transferred to the bench of the supreme court.

Thus this intermediate system of courts which had existed for 150 years under different names, and with slightly varying jurisdiction and powers, had become so inefficient in its practical operation that it could no longer endure. The facility with which appeals could be taken to the supreme court was its fatal defect. Two trials were thus granted to parties almost as a matter of course, when one would ordinarily have answered the same purpose. It was therefore abolished by act of the legislature of 1852, and all its duties and powers, including appeals from justices of the peace, transferred to the supreme court, the number of judges of that court being increased to seven.

But under the great accumulation of small cases resulting from this change, the docket of the supreme court in the larger counties soon became crowded and unwieldy, and as a consequence suitors were unreasonably delayed. A demand for a more prompt administration of justice was heard; and in 1878, in pursuance of the example in Cumberland county ten years before, an act was procured establishing a superior court for Kennebec county, which obviated the objection to the old system of common pleas and the district court by giving to the jury trial the same legal effect it had in the supreme court. The act provided for five terms of this court to be holden at Augusta, but by amendment in 1889 provision was made for holding two terms in the city of Waterville. William P. Whitehouse, of Augusta, was appointed judge of this court in February, 1878, for the term of seven years, and served by re-appointment until April 15, 1890, when he resigned to accept an appointment on the bench of the supreme court. Oliver G. Hall, of Waterville, was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Judge Whitehouse. After the establishment of this court its jurisdiction was enlarged by successive amendments to embrace all civil matters except real actions, complaints for flowage, and proceedings in equity, including libels for divorce, and exclusive original and appellate jurisdiction of all criminal matters, including capital cases. By act of 1891 the jurisdiction was restricted to cases where the damages demanded do not exceed \$500, and in trials upon indictments for murder one of the judges of the supreme court must preside. All appeals from municipal and police courts and trial justices in civil and criminal cases, are cogniz-

able by this court. The clerk of the supreme court is also clerk of the superior court.

COURT OF SESSIONS; COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—Prior to the province charter of 1691 the county court of Massachusetts, held by the magistrates living in the different counties, combined the principal duties of the superior, inferior and probate courts which were subsequently organized, the general court or court of assistants retaining original appellate jurisdiction in certain cases. Under the province charter "a court of General Sessions of the Peace" was established, to be held in each county by the justices of the peace of the same county, empowered to hear and determine all matters relating to the "conservation of the peace and the punishment of offenders," to lay out highways, to superintend houses of correction, and to have charge of the prudential and financial affairs of the county. In 1804 all its criminal jurisdiction was transferred to the court of common pleas, and in 1807 the court was reorganized so as to have a fixed number of judges instead of an indefinite assembly of justices of the peace. The number of judges in Kennebec was six, besides the chief justice. In 1808 the name was changed to the "court of sessions." In 1819 it was made to consist of a chief justice and two associate justices. In Maine the court of sessions continued to exist until 1831, when it was superseded by the present court of county commissioners, composed in each county of three persons elected by the people. Its records are kept by the clerk of the supreme court. The names of the several Kennebec county commissioners, with the year in which their terms respectively commenced, are as follows: William Read, Barzillai Ganett, Thomas Fillebrown and Charles Hayden, 1807; Samuel Titcomb, James Parker and Ithamar Spaulding, 1808; Ashur Spauldin, 1809; Ariel Mann and Solomon Bates, 1811; Nathan Cutler, 1812; Nathan Weston, Josiah Stebbins, Ebenezer Thatcher, Samuel Wood and Samuel Moody, circuit court of common pleas, 1814; Samuel Redington, court of sessions, 1819; Charles Hayden, Samuel Moody and Ariel Mann (the latter of Hallowell), 1820; James Cochran, Monmouth, 1821; Samuel Redington and Charles Morse, 1822; Asa Redington, jun., and Asaph R. Nichols, of Augusta, 1831; Edward Fuller, Readfield, 1833; Benjamin Wales, Hallowell, 1835; John Russ, 1836; J. B. Swanton, Hallowell, 1838; Joseph Stuart and Stillman Howard, 1839; William Clark, Hallowell, David Garland, Winslow, and Levitt Lothrop, 1841; Benjamin Cook and David Coombs, 1843; John S. Blake, 1844; Moses B. Bliss, Pittston, 1845; Daniel Marston, Monmouth, 1847; Thomas Eldred, Belgrade, 1849; Moses Taber, Vassalboro, 1850; Wellington Hunton, Readfield, 1853; John B. Clifford, Clinton, 1855; Samuel Wood, Augusta, John Merrill and William C. Barton, Windsor, 1856; Nathaniel Graves, Vienna, 1859; Ezekiel Hubbard, Hallowell,

1860; Nathaniel Chase, Sidney, 1861; Asbury Young, Pittston, 1865; Mark Rollins, jun., Albion, 1867; Orrick Hawes, Vassalboro, 1873; Daniel H. Thing, Mount Vernon, 1874; Reuben S. Neal, Farmingdale, 1875; E. G. Hodgdon, Clinton, 1876; George H. Andrews, Monmouth, 1880; Horace Colburn, Windsor, 1881; Japheth M. Winn, Clinton, 1882; C. M. Weston, Belgrade, 1883; James M. Carpenter, Pittston, 1885; Charles Wentworth, Clinton, 1889; and John S. Hamilton, Hallowell, 1891, and Samuel Smith, Litchfield, elected in 1892 to succeed G. H. Andrews. The board in 1892 consisted of George H. Andrews, chairman, Charles Wentworth and John S. Hamilton.

The clerks of courts since 1799, have been: John Tucker, Edmund P. Hayman, Joseph Chandler, John Davis, Robert C. Vose, William Woart, John A. Chandler, William M. Stratton, A. C. Otis, and the present incumbent, W. S. Choate. Mr. Stratton served as assistant to Mr. Chandler for a period of ten years, succeeding him as clerk in 1844, and continued to occupy the place by successive elections until 1881.

PROBATE COURT.—It has been noticed that under the Massachusetts colonial charter of 1628 the "general court," composed of the governor and deputy governor and the "assistants," exercised jurisdiction in matters of probate until 1639, when it was transferred to the county courts. The general court assumed jurisdiction in Maine in all matters relating to the administration of estates until 1691. By the province charter of that year probate jurisdiction was conferred on the governor and council, but being authorized to delegate their power they appointed judges of probate in each county. In March, 1784, the Massachusetts legislature passed the first probate act. This established a court of probate in the several counties, to be held by some able and learned person in each county to be appointed judge, from whose decision an appeal lay to the supreme court. As thus constituted this important court, through which passes all the estates in the community once in about thirty years, was continued with essentially the same jurisdiction and power by act of the Maine legislature of 1821. In 1853 the office of both judge and register was made elective, with a tenure of four years.

"Each judge may take the probate of wills and grant letters testamentary or of administration on estates of all deceased persons who at the time of their death were inhabitants or residents of his county, or who, not being residents of the state, died leaving estate to be administered in his county, or whose estate is afterward found therein; also on the estate of any person confined to the state prison under sentence of death or imprisonment for life, and has jurisdiction of all matters relating to the settlement of such estates. He may grant leave to adopt children, change the names of persons, appoint guardians for minors and others according to law, and has jurisdiction as to persons under guardianship." The probate judge is also judge of the court of insolvency.

Since the organization of Kennebec county, the judges of this court, and their first year of service, have been as follows: James Bridge, Augusta, 1799; Daniel Cony, Augusta, 1804; Ariel Mann, Hallowell; H. W. Fuller, Augusta, 1828; Williams Emmons, Hallowell; Daniel Williams, Augusta; Henry K. Baker, Hallowell; Emery O. Bean, Readfield, 1881; Henry S. Webster, Gardiner, 1885; and Greenlief T. Stevens, Augusta, 1893.

The registers of probate have been: Chandler Robbins, Hallowell, 1799; Williams Emmons, Hallowell; and E. T. Bridge, George Robinson, Joseph J. Eveleth, J. S. Turner, Francis Davis, William R. Smith, Joseph Burton, Charles Hewins and Howard Owen, of Augusta.

MUNICIPAL COURTS.—In the county of Kennebec are four municipal courts, one in each of the four cities—Hallowell, Gardiner, Augusta and Waterville—established in the order named. Originally the judgeship of these courts was an elective office, filled by vote of the people, but since 1876 it has been an appointive office, filled by the appointment of the governor and council, the term being four years. The court at Hallowell was established in 1835, with Samuel K. Gilman as judge, elected February 19th of that year. His successors have been: Benjamin Wales, March 9, 1852; Samuel K. Gilman, January 3, 1854; Austin D. Knight, March 15, 1876; Mahlon S. Spear, April 24, 1888, and Eliphalet Rowell, March 29, 1892. Of the Gardiner court, the judges have been: George W. Bacheldor, January 14, 1850; William Palmer, May 11, 1852; Edmund A. Chadwick, March 4, 1872; Henry Farrington, July 1, 1881; and James M. Larrabee since July 24, 1885. At Augusta Judge Benjamin A. G. Fuller opened the municipal court May 7, 1850, and has been succeeded by George S. Millikin, February 21, 1854; Samuel Titcomb, October 17, 1857; H. W. True, February 20, 1878; and Albert G. Andrews, since March 16, 1882. The Waterville police court was opened in 1880 by Horace W. Stewart, appointed judge April 21st of that year. On the 29th of March, 1892, his successor, W. C. Philbrook, was appointed.

The jurisdiction and powers of these four courts, as originally constituted, were substantially the same, comprising for the most part matters previously cognizable by justices of the peace; but by act of 1891 the municipal court of Waterville was invested with jurisdiction concurrent with the superior court in all civil actions wherein the debt or damages demanded, exclusive of costs, did not exceed one hundred dollars; provided, however, that any action in which the debt or damages demanded exceed twenty dollars may be removed to the superior court on motion of the defendant under certain conditions prescribed in the act. Its jurisdiction in criminal matters was also greatly enlarged.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE KENNEBEC BAR.

BY HON. JAMES W. BRADBURY, LL. D.

MY acquaintance with the Kennebec Bar commenced sixty-one years ago. In April, 1830, I opened my office in Augusta.

The new granite court house had just been completed, and the May term of the law court was held in it by Chief Justice Mellen and his two associate justices, Weston and Parris. This was my first opportunity of seeing any considerable number of the members of the Kennebec bar, or of hearing any of them in the argument of their causes. The Kennebec bar was at that time one of marked ability. Many of the members were eminent in their profession, several achieved national distinction, and all left an honorable record upon which their descendants and surviving friends can look with pleasure and pride. They have all passed away. I do not recall a single one of the whole number, then so active and prominent, now surviving; yet they left a character that is fresh in the memory of all. To name them is to bring the individuality of most of them distinctly to mind. Without an opportunity of refreshing my memory by reference to records, I will undertake to recall them. There were in Waterville, Timothy Boutelle, Samuel Wells and James Stackpole; in Augusta, Renel Williams, Daniel Williams, Henry W. Fuller, Williams Emmons, John Potter, Richard H. Vose and Frederick A. Fuller, the father of the present chief justice of the United States; in Hallowell, Peleg Sprague, Sylvanus W. Robinson, John Otis, William Clark and Mr. Warren; in Gardiner, Frederick Allen, George Evans, Eben F. Dean and S. S. Warren; in Winslow, Thomas Rice; and in China, Jacob Smith.

Timothy Boutelle, born at Leominster, Mass., November 10, 1777, was a son of Colonel Timothy and Rachel (Lincoln) Boutelle, and a lineal descendant of James Boutelle, who came from England to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1635, and died there in 1651. Timothy graduated from Harvard in 1800, read law with Abijah Bigelow in his native town, and on being admitted to the bar, in 1804, came to Waterville, where he practiced until his death, November 12, 1855. In 1811 he married Helen, daughter of Judge Rogers. Of their large



J. Boutelle

family, one daughter was the wife of Edwin Noyes, a prominent Waterville lawyer, and one son was well known as Dr. N. R. Boutelle, of Waterville. Timothy Boutelle was presidential elector in 1816, life member of the board of trustees of Waterville College from 1821, and in 1839 received the degree of LL. D. from that institution. He was president of Waterville bank for over twenty years, from its organization in 1814, and was president of the Androscoggin & Kennebec Railroad Company the first three years of its existence.

Mr. Boutelle was an acute and discriminating lawyer. In his early practice he refrained from public life. When the question of separation came up, he gave his influence in favor of making Maine an independent state, and after it was accomplished he was the first of the senators from the Kennebec senatorial district. He served six years in the senate and six in the house, and was an influential and important member. In his incursions into public life he did not abandon his profession. As a citizen he took a deep and active interest in everything he deemed calculated to promote the prosperity and improvement of the beautiful town he had chosen for his residence, and continued this interest unabated up to his death.

Reuel Williams was a man whose strong common sense and great business ability would have enabled him to attain eminence in any community. After a common school and academic education, he read law with Judge Bridge, who was the attorney of the "Proprietors of the Kennebec Purchase," and upon his admission to the bar the judge took him into partnership. In a few years the judge, who was an eminent lawyer, retired from the firm to attend to his own large private estate and left the legal business in the hands of Mr. Williams. As agent and attorney for the proprietors of the unsold part of so large a tract of land, the business of the office was immense. Numerous conflicts with settlers, squatters and adverse claimants, and questions of unsettled boundaries were constantly arising.

The questions of law applicable to these cases, all relating to real estate, were so thoroughly examined by Mr. Williams, and became so familiar to him that he, by common consent, was regarded as standing at the head of the bar in that department of the law. His arguments, whether before the jury or court, were concise, plain, strong and calculated to impress. They were an appeal to the reason by a strong mind, without any attempt at oratorical display. His manner was calm and self-possessed. Williams, in public life, attained a reputation that was national. He served with distinction in the house and senate of the state, and in the senate of the United States; was offered a place in his cabinet by President Van Buren, and filled with distinction several important public commissions. As a citizen he stands pre-eminent. He may be regarded in some sense as the founder of the Hospital for the Insane in Augusta. He started the enterprise by a

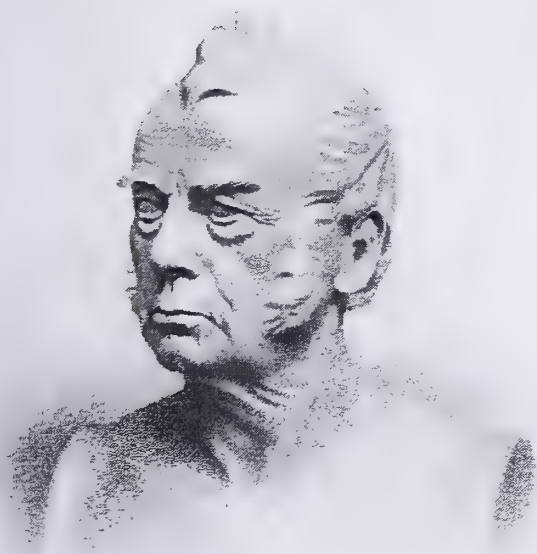
donation of \$10,000 at a time when that sum was equal to four times the amount now. It was the first public donation of any considerable amount by any of the citizens.

Daniel Williams, his brother, who became a partner in his office business, was a lawyer of good standing, and continued in the law office until he retired from active practice. He was judge of probate for several years, state treasurer, member of the legislature and mayor of Augusta.

Frederick Allen settled in Gardiner in 1808. He was a lawyer who loved and was devoted to his profession, and early rose to a leading position at the bar of this county; his practice extended into Lincoln, where he first settled, and Somerset counties. He was a close student, and had at command all of the law that was applicable to the case in hand. He did not rely upon the graces of oratory, but ably presented the law and the facts with perspicuity and strength, and with a perseverance in trial after trial that seemed determined never to be beaten. He was sometimes so absorbed in his studies as to be quite absent-minded; and it is said he has been known to rise in the night and go to his office to consult a book upon which his mind had been dwelling.

George Evans, of Gardiner, was a native of Hallowell. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1815, and at the close of his legal studies with Mr. Allen, settled in Farmingdale. He was a man of signal ability. The country has produced few men who surpassed him in native intellectual power. His mind was of the Websterian order. When he made a great effort it was difficult to see how anything could be added to his side of the question or more forcefully presented. The subject would be exhausted. The speaker would be forgotten in the thought of the argument. Mr. Evans was twelve years in congress—six in the house of representatives and six in the senate—and by his marked ability, acquired a national reputation. At the close of his public career he returned to the practice of the profession that his abilities and genius have honored.

Henry W. Paine was born in Winslow in 1810. His father was Lemuel Paine, of Massachusetts, who removed to Winslow and practised law there in partnership with General Ripley, the hero of Lundy's Lane in the war of 1812; and his mother was Jane Warren, a niece of General Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill. Mr. Paine graduated from Waterville College (now Colby University) in 1830, with the highest honors of his class, and was a tutor in the college for a year. Upon admission to the bar, he commenced practice at Hallowell in 1834, and pursued it there with signal success for twenty years, when he removed to Cambridge, Mass., and opened an office in Boston. He was three years in the legislature and five years county attorney, and before he left the state he was offered a seat on the bench of the



Reuel Williams

supreme judicial court, but declined the honor. From 1849 to 1862, he was a member of the board of trustees of Waterville College. In 1851 he was elected a member of the Maine Historical Society, and in 1854 his *Alma Mater* conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws. During his successful career at the bar he was often called upon to act as referee.

In 1863 and 1864 Mr. Paine was nominated by the democratic party as a candidate for the office of governor. With much reluctance he accepted the nomination, and he did not regret the defeat which he expected. Upon the resignation of Chief Justice Bigelow, of Massachusetts, in 1867, the office was offered by Governor Bullock to Mr. Paine, who declined to accept it. For ten years, from 1872, he was lecturer on the law of real property at the law school of the Boston University, and was so thorough a master of his subject that he lectured extemporaneously with great credit to himself and profit to the class. It is an honor to Kennebec that she can count among her native children three so able lawyers as Reuel Williams, George Evans and Henry W. Paine.

George Melville Weston, the third son of Judge Nathan Weston, was born in Augusta in 1816. His mother was Paulina B., daughter of Daniel Cony. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1834, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1837, and practiced in Augusta five years. In 1840 he became editor of *The Age* for four years, when he was succeeded by Richard D. Rice. In 1846 he removed to Bangor, and was for several years in business there, in the meanwhile contributing largely to various newspapers. He soon established a reputation as a political writer of great ability. While at Augusta in 1839 he was appointed county attorney. In 1855 he received the appointment of commissioner to prosecute the claims of the state upon the United States for compensation for lands ceded to fulfill national obligations under the Ashburton treaty of 1842. While in Washington as commissioner he became editor of the *National Republican*, a free soil paper published in that city. He also published a political work on the progress of slavery in the United States. He subsequently turned his attention and pen to financial subjects. He died at Washington February 10, 1887, leaving two children: Paulina C. (Mrs. Robert D. Smith) and Melville M., a lawyer in Boston.

Mr. Sprague was also a man of national reputation. He came to Kennebec county in 1815 and opened an office at Augusta, but soon moved to Hallowell. The style of speaking of the leading members of the bar, as I have said, was a calm and forcible appeal to the judgment of the court or jury, without any attempt at oratorical display. Mr. Sprague added to a cultivated mind, well grounded in the principles of the law, a good voice and a graceful presence; and he introduced a style of elocution of a more showy and declamatory kind. He

argued with eloquence and with a good deal of action and rhetorical display. He was a very pleasing and popular speaker. Everything he said, even to the making of a motion in court, was said with elegance and finish. He never forgot himself. When he had closed one of his appeals the natural exclamation would be, "What an eloquent orator!" Mr. Sprague was elected to the United States senate in 1829, where he served with distinction until his resignation in 1835, when he removed to Boston. In 1841 he was appointed judge of the district court of the United States. Notwithstanding his almost total loss of sight, he filled this high office with great ability and acceptance until his death.

Mr. Wells began the practice of his profession at Waterville in 1825. He subsequently moved to Hallowell, and, after several years' practice there, settled in Portland, and received the appointment of justice of the supreme court of the state. He filled that station with honor, was elected governor in 1855, and, upon the close of his service in that high office, moved to Boston and continued the practice of his profession in that city to the close of his life. At the bar he showed himself to be an able lawyer and good advocate. He always did justice to his case, and long held a position among the leading lawyers of the state.

Mr. Vose was born in Augusta November 8, 1803, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1822, studied his profession in Worcester, practiced law there for a year and then removed to his native city and opened an office there in 1828. He soon made himself prominent as an agreeable speaker and a popular advocate with the jury. His style of speaking was earnest and impassioned, accompanied with a good deal of appropriate action to give his argument effect. With the jury he was a dangerous antagonist, especially when he had the close—drawing away the attention of the jury from the material points in a cause by his learned and impassioned appeals. He was county attorney for several years. He was a representative to the legislature for three years, and senator in 1840-1, during which time he was president of that honorable body. But he adhered to his profession, and retained an extensive and valuable business to the close of his life in 1864.

Judge Emmons, a son of Rev. Nathaniel Emmons, was born in 1783, studied law with Judge Wilde in Hallowell, commenced practice in Augusta in 1811, and formed a copartnership with Benjamin Whitwell in 1812. He was well read in his profession, and a prudent and safe counsellor. He had ample learning and a logical mind, well cultivated. He argued with clearness and point, but not in a manner especially taking with a jury. He was an honorable practitioner, held a good rank at the bar, and filled with credit the office of judge of probate from 1841 to 1848.

I have thus far named particularly only those members of the bar with whom I had come in personal contact in the trial of causes. I would like to speak of the rest, but I can only add that they all left an honorable record like that, for instance, of Hiram Belcher, whose integrity, and candor, and fair mode of arguing his cases to the court or the jury, gave him a high standing and great success in his professional life. He was born in 1790, studied with Wilde & Bond, of Hallowell, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He died in 1857.

I would like also to say something of the other names that were added to the list of attorneys after I came to Augusta. There were Wyman B. S. Moore, of Waterville, who had one of the most energetic minds that, in my long life, I have chanced to meet; and had he stuck to his profession he had the ability to make himself one of the ablest lawyers in New England; Joseph Baker, of Augusta, who attained a good standing in the very front rank of his profession; Richard D. Rice, who as printer, merchant, lawyer, judge, president and manager of railroads, succeeded in all. A man of great ability, he had a mind of originality and acted upon his own conclusions. There were also Edwin Noyes, one of the ablest railroad lawyers I have ever met; and Lot M. Morrill, who left the practice of law early to enter upon a distinguished career of public life; but not before he had become one of the most eloquent jury lawyers we have had at the bar.

I have thus briefly presented the honorable record of some of the men now deceased who aimed to raise the standard of the profession, and to secure the confidence and respect of the community. It is an honorable profession. History records the services it has rendered in the establishment of law in the place of force. In all the great contests for human liberty its members have stood in the front ranks, and left a character of which the bar may be justly proud. It is a useful profession, essential to the well being of every community and to the protection of life, liberty, and the blessings of civilized society. Without law civilization is impossible. Brute force would have absolute rule, and the weak would have no defense against the strong. But the law, to accomplish its mission, must be justly administered. To secure this just administration we need not only learned and upright judges, but also an able and honorable bar. The causes of the feeble and the ignorant, as well as of the influential and intelligent, need to be prepared and presented, the facts collected and arranged, and the principles of law involved considered and discussed, in order to arrive at a just decision. Here is the field for the bar—to aid the court in administering justice between man and man, and between the state and those charged with a violation of the laws; in fine, to maintain the authority of law that means to society protection against violence, anarchy and barbarism. It may justly be written that the deceased

members of the bar referred to have left a fair record. It is for their successors to preserve it untarnished.*

Augustus Alden, of Middleboro, Mass., a graduate of Dartmouth, came to Winthrop from Augusta, but was more at home in religious than in legal work. He removed to Hallowell and died there subsequent to 1810.

Frederick Allen, born December 22, 1780, at Martha's Vineyard, was the youngest son of Jonathan Allen, who was a graduate of Harvard in 1757. Mr. Allen began the study of law with his brother, Homer, at Barnstable, Mass., and later with Judge Benjamin Whitman, of Boston. In 1805 he began the practice of law at Waldoboro, Me., and three years later he came to Gardiner, where he was a prominent lawyer until within a few years of his death, September 28, 1865. His wife was Hannah B., daughter of Colonel Oliver Whipple, who was a graduate of Harvard in 1770. Their children were: Frederick, who died when he was about to graduate from Harvard; Charles Edward, of Boston, a graduate of Bowdoin Law School; Hannah F., who lives in Farmingdale; Margaret (Mrs. Prof. Romeo Elton), deceased; Eleanor (Mrs. Dr. Martin Gay), deceased, and Augustus O., who was a graduate of Bowdoin Law School, and practiced in Boston until his death.

A. G. Andrews, judge of the municipal court of Augusta since 1882, was born at Freedom, N. H., in 1841. He studied law in 1865 with Hon. C. R. Ayer, of Cornish, Me., and was admitted to the bar of York county in 1867. He first came to Augusta in 1879 as a member of the legislature, and was subsequently a year with John H. Potter. Judge Andrews spent some fifteen years as a teacher in the common schools and academies.

Charles L. Andrews, a son of George H. Andrews, was born in Monmouth in 1864. He graduated from Coburn Classical Institute in 1881, read law for three years with A. M. Spear at Hallowell, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1885. After one year's clerkship with E. W. Whitehouse, he practiced a while at Winthrop, and is now partner with his brother-in-law, Mayor Spear, of Gardiner.

Joseph E. Badger, son of William S. Badger, of the *Maine Farmer*, read law with S. & L. Titcomb, was admitted in 1879, and practiced in Augusta until 1883, when he went to Minneapolis, where he remained until 1891.

Kenry K. Baker, treasurer of the Hallowell Savings Bank, was born at Skowhegan, in 1806, and received there the foundation of his education. He perfected himself in the art of printing, and at the age of twenty years became the editor of the *Hallowell Gazette*, and afterward of the *Free Press and Advocate*. Preferring the profession

* Mr. Bradbury's manuscript ends here; but we are under obligation to him for much that is of interest in several of the following paragraphs.—[Ed.]

of law to that of journalism, he read with Judge Samuel Wells, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He served in the legislature three terms, was clerk of the house in 1855, and in the latter year was appointed judge of probate for Kennebec county by Governor Anson P. Morrill, and held the position for nearly twenty-six years.

Joseph Baker was born at Bloomfield, now Skowhegan, June 23, 1812, and died at Augusta, November 29, 1883. After preparing for college, partly at China Academy, he entered Bowdoin at the age of twenty, and graduated in the class of '36. He then came to Augusta as assistant principal in the high school and completed there the study of law with Williams & McCobb, and Vose & Lancaster. After his admission, in August, 1839, he opened an office in Augusta, and nine years later became the law partner of Sewall Lancaster. Aside from the short interval as editor and publisher, noticed at page 241, his life was devoted to the practice of law. He was a member of both branches of the city government, was in the state senate in 1847, and in the house of representatives in 1870. For four years he was city solicitor, and he served also as county attorney. Spaulding, in volume seventy-nine of the *Maine Reports*, pays a high tribute to Mr. Baker's political and professional character, and says that his profession was his pride, and that he became the leader of the bar of Kennebec county.

Orville D. Baker, son of Joseph, was born in Augusta in 1847. He was graduated from Augusta High School in 1864, and from Bowdoin College with the class of '68. He then traveled in Europe, studying language, until November, 1870. He read law with his father and was admitted to the bar in March, 1872. He took the full course at Harvard Law School, graduating there in June, 1872. He served four years as attorney general, being elected in 1885, and reelected in 1887. He is well known as an orator through his literary and political addresses.

JUDGE EMERY OLIVER BEAN has been an active and often a prominent figure in the legal and judicial forces of Kennebec county and central Maine almost half a century. He comes of pure New England blood. Joshua Bean, his great-grandfather, in the fourth American generation from Scotch ancestry, was born in Brentwood, N. H., in 1741. He married Mary Bean, and came to Hallowell in 1780, and to Readfield in 1784, where he died in 1814. Elisha, the oldest of their fourteen children, was born in Brentwood, September 10, 1764, married Olive Shepard, who was born in Epping, N. H., May 16, 1765. They had nine children. Oliver, their fifth child, was born in Readfield, November 15, 1797. He married Patience Nickerson, of Chatham, Mass. She died in February, 1869, and he in June of the same year.

Of their five children, Richard Nickerson Bean, the oldest, died in

infancy. The second child, Emery Oliver, was born in Readfield, September 10, 1819, and the third, Nelson Shepard, was born December 24, 1824, and died June 12, 1843. The fourth child, Philura Ann (Mrs. Joel Howard, of Presque Isle), was born February 25, 1828, and the youngest, Everline Marilla (Mrs. Stephen W. Caldwell, of Caribou, Me.), was born October 1, 1829. Joshua, Elisha and Oliver Bean were all land owners and farmers, and each built and operated early saw, grist or bark mills in Readfield.

Emery O. was born near the head of Lake Maranacook, then known as Chandler's pond. Like most Maine farmer boys, he was nurtured in a good home, with plenty of work and the limited advantages of the district school. In his case these were supplemented with a term or two at Kents Hill and a few terms at Monmouth Academy. With a natural bent for legal pursuits he entered the law office of Timothy O. Howe, of Readfield, where he spent many months in the same rooms, pouring over the same volumes, from which Mr. Howe had acquired the rare equipment that carried him so far and so high. In 1843, at the age of twenty-four, he was admitted to the bar and went from the office of his noted preceptor to Hallowell, where he had the great good fortune to spend the opening year of his practice with that consummate master of his profession, Henry W. Paine, now of Boston. The next year he returned to his native town and opened an office. The fact that his old preceptor made him his partner the year following is significant. The firm of Howe & Bean continued until 1848, when Mr. Howe removed to the West.

For the next twenty-eight years Judge Bean remained in the same office alone, working hard, with a constantly growing practice and reputation. In the meantime his son, Fred Emery Beane, had grown to manhood, had adopted his father's profession, had been admitted to the bar, and in 1876 father and son became partners, opening an office in Readfield, which was occupied by the firm until the fall of 1878. Fred Emery then opened an office in Hallowell, where he still resides, and of which city he has served as mayor. In 1878 the firm of Bean & Beane opened an office in Hallowell, and, in 1890, one in Gardiner, and now prosecute their legal business in the three places, the senior partner remaining in Readfield. The court records show the name of Emery O. Bean and the firm name of Bean & Beane, to have been entered in a greater number of cases than any other attorneys now living in Kennebec county. Here closes the record of the forty-ninth year of Judge Bean's legal career.

He married Elizabeth Hunton, daughter of Colonel John O. Craig, of Readfield, October 8, 1844. She was born in Readfield, April 18, 1818, and died January 22, 1892. Large-brained and large-hearted, cordial, cultured, devoted to her family, her friends, and to all human duties, Mrs. Bean was a most womanly woman, whose departure was



Emory O. Bean

everybody's loss. Nelson Shepard Bean, the older of their two children, now a resident of Malden, Mass., with business in Boston, was born July 18, 1845. Fred Emery Beane, the younger son, was born May 14, 1853.

In politics Judge Bean was first a whig, and was by that party elected to the state legislature in 1851. Again in 1856 he served his fellow citizens—this time as state senator—and in 1879 Governor Garcelon appointed him one of the trustees of the Maine State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, in which capacity he served for the term of seven years. In 1880 he was elected judge of the probate and insolvency court of Kennebec county, by a plurality of 600, holding the office four years. Viewed from any standpoint this was a remarkable event for a democrat to receive such a public approval in a county with from 2,000 to 3,000 republican majority. No appeal from Judge Bean's decisions in probate matters was ever sustained by the supreme court of probate, and only one in insolvency proceedings. He is a leading member of the Universalist church of Readfield, in which faith his father was also a staunch and life-long believer.

Judge Bean's characteristics as a lawyer have been a cool, dispassionate judgment, plain common sense, devotion and diligent loyalty to his client, and thorough hard work for the mastery of the matter in hand. In all the kindly relations of acquaintance, neighbor and friend, the genial and manly elements that constitute the truest bond of human intercourse are conspicuous ingredients in his character.

Alexander Belcher came from Northfield, Mass., and practiced law in Winthrop from 1807 till his death in 1854.

Samuel Page Benson, son of Dr. Peleg Benson, of Winthrop, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1825. He and his brother, Gustavus, studied law in China with Abisha Benson, their uncle. Samuel P. opened an office in his native town in 1829, and became prominent in the political field. He was secretary of state in 1838 and 1841; and in 1853 and 1855 represented the Kennebec district in congress.

R. W. Black was born in Waldo county in 1840. The study of law, which he early began, was interrupted by his entering the army; but at the close of the war he resumed his studies with Sewall Lancaster, and was admitted in 1866. His business relations with Mr. Lancaster continued until the latter's death.

Henry F. Blanchard was born at Rumford, Me., April 26, 1838. He studied law with McCunn & Moncrief, New York city, and afterward with W. W. Bolster, then of Dixfield, now of Auburn, Me. He was admitted to the bar of Oxford county in 1859, and was in the practice of his profession at Rumford Point at the outbreak of the rebellion. After the war, in which he served, he located at Augusta, and since

1874 has been a member of the firm of Weeks & Blanchard in that city.

Thomas Bond was graduated from Harvard in 1801, studied law with Samuel S. Wilde at Hallowell, and was received by him into partnership at the time he was admitted to practice. Their connection in business continued until 1815, when Mr. Wilde was appointed to the supreme bench. Mr. Bond died suddenly in 1827.

George K. Boutelle, son of Dr. Nathaniel R., and grandson of Timothy Boutelle (page 308), was born in Waterville in 1857, graduated from Harvard University in 1878 and from Harvard Law School in 1882. He read law with E. F. Webb and was admitted to the bar in 1888, in which year he opened his present office in Waterville. He is secretary for Maine of the Harvard Law School Association, and in 1891 was elected a director of the Ticonic National Bank, with which his father and grandfather had been for so long a period connected. In October, 1891, he married May Wheelock, granddaughter of Judge Seth May.

Thomas Bowman, of Augusta, son of Jouathan Bowman, was born in May, 1774, graduated at Harvard in 1794, read law with Judge Bridge, and was admitted to the bar in 1797. He married Sally Howard and lived and died in Fort Western.

JAMES WARE BRADBURY, LL.D.,* was born at Parsonsfield, July 10, 1802. He is the son of Dr. James Bradbury, a successful practitioner in Parsonsfield for more than forty years, and of his wife, Ann, daughter of Samuel Moulton, of Newbury, Mass. He is a lineal descendant in the seventh generation from Thomas Bradbury, who came from Essex county, England, in the first half of the seventeenth century, as the agent of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, proprietor of the territory now comprising the state of Maine.

James W. Bradbury attended the common schools of Parsonsfield, the academics at Saco, Limerick and Effingham, and finished his preparatory course under the tutorship of Preceptor Nason, at Gorham. In the autumn of 1822 he entered Bowdoin College one year in advance, and graduated with the famous class of 1825, among his classmates being Nathaniel Hawthorne, John S. C. Abbott, Henry W. Longfellow and George B. Cheever. Mr. Bradbury and two others are the sole survivors of the class.

Soon after graduating Mr. Bradbury came to the Kennebec and became preceptor of Hallowell Academy, which position he retained for one year, when he resigned to commence the study of law, reading first with Rufus McIntire, of Parsonsfield, and then with Ethan and John Shepley, of Saco. Having completed the necessary course of study, and while waiting for admission to the bar, he opened a school in Effingham, N. H., for the training of teachers; it being

* By the Editor.



J. M. Watkins.

among the first, if not the very first attempt at a normal school in New England.

He was admitted to the bar in 1830 and located at Augusta. In connection with his legal practice he became for one year editor of the *Maine Patriot*, a democratic paper then published in the town. In 1833 he formed a law partnership with Horatio Bridge. His subsequent law partners were Lot M. Morrill, J. M. Meserve and Richard D. Rice, Mr. Bradbury in each case being the senior partner.

In 1835 Governor Dunlap appointed him attorney for Kennebec county, a trust which he faithfully discharged for four years. He has always been a democrat, and in 1846 was elected to the United States senate for the term of six years, from March 4, 1847. He was placed upon the committees on printing, claims, and the judiciary. In his duties upon the latter his legal knowledge soon gave him prominence, and he was continued upon it to the end of his term. He advocated the compromise measures offered in the senate by Mr. Clay July 24, 1850, and in 1852 he made the leading argument in favor of the French Spoliation bill.

He was the originator of the movement which led to the establishment of the court of claims, and introduced and advocated the measure to indemnify Maine and Massachusetts for land conveyed to settlers under the treaty of Washington. He also secured the passage of a bill for the payment to the state of Maine of interest on money advanced for expenses incurred in the eastern boundary troubles, and it was through his efforts that the first appropriation was made for improving the navigation of the Kennebec river.

At the expiration of his term he resumed the practice of the law at Augusta. He is a railway director, a bank director, the head of the board of management of Bowdoin College, and a member of the standing committee of the Maine Historical Society. He has been a resident of the state for three generations and of Kennebec county for two. He has outlived all his contemporaries and early business associates, and is still in the enjoyment of fairly good health. He has long been a communicant of the Congregational church. He married, November 25, 1834, Eliza Ann, daughter of Captain Thomas Westbrook and Abigail (Page) Smith, of Augusta. The father of Mrs. Bradbury came from Dover, N. H., to Augusta in 1805, and was a successful merchant. He was related to the Westbrooks, Waldrons and other noted New Hampshire families, and remotely to Mr. Bradbury, through Elizabeth Bradbury, daughter of Thomas, the immigrant. Mrs. Bradbury was a woman of great energy of character and of remarkable executive ability. She died very suddenly, January 29, 1879, greatly mourned, and by none more sincerely than by the poor, to whom she had been a true friend and benefactor. Of their four sons, all of whom grew to manhood, only one remains, and he, with a

granddaughter, constitutes the sum total of Mr. Bradbury's descendants.

Ebenezer Bradish, a graduate of Harvard, came to Hallowell and began practice in 1795 or 1796. About 1800 he removed to the West.

Newell W. Brainerd read law with E. F. Webb, was admitted to the bar in 1886, and in that year began practice in Fairfield, opening, a few months later, an office in Clinton also, where he continued in practice until November, 1890, when he removed to Skowhegan, and the following month assumed the duties of clerk of courts.

Judge James Bridge, of Augusta, eldest son of Edmund Bridge, was born in 1765, graduated at Harvard in 1787, studied law with Judge Parsons, established himself at Augusta in 1790, and was made the first judge of probate of Kennebec county. He resigned this office in 1804. In 1820 he was appointed one of the joint commissioners of Massachusetts and Maine "to adjust the personal concerns of the two states." He died in 1834.

Horatio Bridge, third son of Judge Bridge, was born in 1806. He graduated from Bowdoin in 1825, studied law, and began practice in Augusta, but soon removed to Skowhegan, where he practiced a while, and then resumed practice in Augusta.

Edmund T. Bridge, eldest son of Judge Bridge, was born in 1799. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1818, studied law at Augusta, with Judge Fuller, and became his law partner. He was an active democratic politician; edited the *Maine Patriot* and *The Age* for a number of years, and was the most influential promoter of the enterprise of building the Kennebec dam, by which he at first made, and afterward lost, a fortune. He was a writer of ability, and possessed rare business talents. He died in 1854.

Nathan Bridge was born in 1775, studied law with his brother, James, in Augusta, was admitted to the bar in 1798, and settled in Gardiner, being the first lawyer there. He died in 1827.

Simon S. Brown, son of Luke and Polly (Gilman) Brown, was born in Clinton July 6, 1833. He fitted for college under Dr. J. H. Hanson, at Waterville Academy, and entered Waterville College in 1854, from which institution he was graduated in 1858, among the first in his class. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, and began practice at Fairfield in 1864. He removed to Waterville in 1881; was elected member of governor's council in 1879, and served as member of the board of education for several years, both in Fairfield and Waterville. At the organization of the city of Waterville, in 1888, he was elected a member of the board of aldermen, of which board he has been chairman continuously to the present time. He has an extensive practice, embracing nearly all the counties of the state. He was a member of the democratic national nominating conventions in 1880 and in 1884; and has been for seven years a member of the democratic

state committee, and for four years its chairman. He was elected representative in 1892.

Daniel Campbell, a graduate of Dartmouth in the class of 1801, practiced in Readfield, 1808-1818, and then came to Winthrop. In 1824 he abandoned his profession, and entered the Congregational ministry.

John A. Chandler, born May 19, 1792, a son of General John Chandler [see page 770], was a lawyer, and in 1832 became clerk of the courts. He died at Norridgewock in 1842.

James Loring Child, born at Augusta, May 31, 1792, attended the Hallowell Academy; commenced the study of law with Whitwell & Fuller, and finished with Bridge & Williams. He was admitted to the bar in 1812, and practiced in Winslow, in partnership with Thomas Rice until 1816. From 1818 to 1822 he practiced at Augusta, in which city he resided for thirty years prior to his death, in 1862.

Winfield S. Choate, born in Lincoln county in 1850, studied law with Artemas Libbey, was admitted to the bar in March, 1872, graduated at Harvard Law School in June, 1872, and was in practice at Augusta until January, 1889, when he began service in his present position as clerk of the courts for this county. He was several terms city solicitor of Augusta, and August 5, 1889, became lieutenant colonel of the First Regiment, Maine State Militia.

Fred W. Clair, born November 26, 1866, at Old Town, Me., was educated in the schools of his native town and Oakland, and graduated from Coburn Classical Institute in 1886. He read law in the office of S. S. Brown, and was admitted in 1891. In April of that year he opened an office in Waterville. He has been city clerk since March, 1891, and became city solicitor in 1892.

William Clark, a native of Hallowell, practiced law there for many years. His son, William H., admitted in 1840, practiced there also, but went to California in 1849.

Oliver Barrett Clason* (Pell*, Charles*, Jonathan*, Jonathan*, Jonathan*, Samuel*, Stephen*) was born September 28, 1850. He fitted for college at Monmouth Academy, and graduated from Bates in the class of '77. He taught school three years, read law with Judge Henry S. Webster, was admitted in 1881, and has since enjoyed a lucrative practice in Gardiner. He has been in both branches of the city government; was thirteen years on the school board; is one of the trustees of the State Normal School; president of the board of trustees of Bates College, and while a member of the legislature introduced, in 1889, the free text-book bill, and, in 1891, the Australian ballot, which became a law, and by which he is best known. Stephen Clason was married in Stamford, November 11, 1654. [See page 664].

Lorenzo Clay enjoyed a good practice at Gardiner from his admis-

sion in 1845. His son, Benjamin B. Clay, admitted in 1878, became his partner.

Samuel Dudley Clay, of Gardiner, admitted in 1863, was a prominent practitioner at the Kennebec bar. He died about the year 1889.

Daniel Cony, mentioned in the chapter on Augusta, was appointed judge of probate of Kennebec county in 1804, having previously been a judge of the court of common pleas. He died in 1842, in his ninetieth year.

Leslie Colby Cornish, of Augusta, is the only son of Hon. Colby C. Cornish, of Winslow, and was born in that town October 8, 1854. He was fitted for college at Coburn Classical Institute and graduated from Colby University in 1875. He was principal of the high school at Peterboro, N. H., in 1876 and 1877, and a member of the state house of representatives from his native town in 1877-8. He commenced the study of law with Baker & Baker, of Augusta, in August, 1878, and finished his studies at Harvard Law School in 1879-80. In October, 1880, he was admitted to the Kennebec bar and in October, 1882, formed a partnership with his instructors, under the name of Baker, Baker & Cornish. He has been a member of both branches of the city government, a trustee of the Lithgow Library since 1883, of Colby University since 1889, of the Augusta Savings Bank since January, 1892, and is secretary and treasurer of the Maine State Bar Association.

Louis O. Cowan, admitted in 1843, practiced but a short time in Augusta, and then went to Biddeford, where he published the *Biddeford Journal*. He died in 1872.

Nathan Cutler was born in 1775, admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1801, removed to Maine in 1803, and was a member of the state senate in 1828-9.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS.—When Maine was made a state, the act providing for this office made it appointive by the governor and council, the tenure depending upon the pleasure of the executive. Ebenezer T. Warren, of Hallowell, was appointed November 24, 1820; Peleg Sprague, of Hallowell, March 23, 1821 (resigned December 22, 1821); and Henry W. Fuller, of Augusta, March 30, 1822.

In February, 1824, the tenure of office was made four years, though it seems the executive power could find means of creating a vacancy whenever it suited their convenience. Chapter III, of the Laws of 1842, made the office elective, and changed the tenure to three years; and in March, 1880, the term was again shortened to two years. The successive incumbents of this important office have included some of the leading lights of the Kennebec bar. Henry W. Fuller, of Augusta, was reappointed March 16, 1826; Robert Goodenow, January 18, 1828, and February 17, 1832; James W. Bradbury, Augusta, January 17,

1834; Henry W. Paine, Hallowell, March 27, 1838; George M. Weston, Augusta, January 18, 1839; Henry W. Paine, April 6, 1841; George M. Weston, January 26, 1842; Henry W. Paine, January 2, 1843, and January 1, 1846; Richard H. Vose, Augusta, January 1, 1849, and January 1, 1853; Sewall Lancaster, Augusta, January 9, 1856; Charles Danforth, Gardiner, January 3, 1859, and January 1, 1862; Lorenzo Clay, Gardiner, January 1, 1865; Samuel C. Harley, Hallowell, January 1, 1868. Mr. Harley died in office, and William P. Whitehouse, of Augusta, was appointed October 12, 1869. F. E. Webb, of Winthrop, was elected that fall, but died before the next January, and Mr. Whitehouse filled the continued vacancy during 1870. He was elected in 1870 for the full term, beginning with January, 1871, and again for the term beginning January, 1874. His successors have been: Edmund F. Webb, Waterville, January 1, 1877; Herbert M. Heath, Augusta, January 1, 1880; William T. Haines, Waterville, January 1, 1883, and January 1, 1885; Leroy T. Carleton, Winthrop, January 1, 1887, January 1, 1889, and January 1, 1891.

The present County Attorney, Leroy T. Carleton, of Winthrop, is a grandson of Joseph Carleton, who came from New Hampshire to Byron, Me., prior to 1810, and married Miss Marston, of Andover, Me. Joseph's son, Thomas, was born in Byron, in April, 1815, and reared in Berlin, now a part of Phillips, Me. He married Hannah, daughter of Esquire William Parker, of French Huguenot extraction. Esquire Parker was a trial justice, and for many years was counsellor of the people, and arbiter of their differences, in all that section of Franklin county. His wife was the daughter of a Freewill Baptist clergyman, Rev. Mr. Wilbur.

Thomas Carleton died in March, 1882. His son, the subject of this sketch, was born in Phillips, February 8, 1848. In the intervals of farm work, for which he received the munificent compensation of twenty dollars a month, he attended the district schools, and there imbibed the desire for a more extended education which, by diligent self-training, he afterward acquired. But the breaking out of the rebellion diverted for a time the lad's thirst for the knowledge of books, and being then of the mature age of fourteen, he determined to acquire a knowledge of the world instead. Stating his age at eighteen—a patriotic falsehood at which his recording angel must have surely winked—he enlisted in the 9th Maine Volunteers, and with his gun and knapsack went to the front. At the expiration of his service with the 9th, he reënlisted as a veteran in the 32d Maine, his service with both regiments comprising three and a half years. He was in thirteen engagements, and was three times wounded—at Cold Harbor, Fort Wagner and at the Burnside Mine Explosion, where his regiment of 300 was engaged and but 27 came out of the fight. He

was mustered out at the close of the great struggle as a non-commissioned officer.

He then taught school for a time, during which period he fitted for college under Doctor Torsey, at Kents Hill Seminary. He next worked three years in the Bailey oilcloth shops, at the same time reading law with Ezra Kempton at Winthrop. He was admitted to the bar in 1874, at the August term of the supreme judicial court, and opened his office in Winthrop, where he has since resided. He married Nellie M., daughter of George A. Longfellow [see page 864]. Their only child, George L., born May 7, 1875, was a student at Kents Hill in the collegiate preparatory course, but died May 19, 1892, after a brief illness.

Mr. Carleton was elected county attorney in 1886, and entered upon the duties of the office in January, 1887. By successive reëlections he has held the position to the present time, and in September, 1892, was again elected for the term ending with December, 1894, the longest service ever accorded to an incumbent of this office. He is best known through his administration of this difficult office. The courage, tact and ability he has displayed have won for him the continued support of the people. During the last five years 131 different commitments to jail for violation of the prohibitory law have been made, and \$44,265 has been paid the county treasurer in fines and costs, as against fifty commitments and \$16,161 in fines and costs, for the same length of time before he was county attorney; and the salary of the office, which was \$600 per annum before Mr. Carleton's incumbency, has been increased by the state to \$1,000. There is no fiction in figures, no fancy in facts; and his official record speaks for itself.

Evans A. Carleton read law with his brother, Leroy T., in Winthrop, and was admitted to the bar in 1891. His home is now in Helena, Mon.

Charles Danforth, son of Israel and Sally (Wait) Danforth, was born in Norridgewock August 1, 1815. After attending school at the academies in Farmington and Bloomfield, he studied law in the office of John S. Tenney, and was admitted to the bar in 1838. He moved to Gardiner in 1841, opening an office with Noah Woods, under the firm name of Danforth & Woods. In 1854 Mr. Woods retired from legal practice. Mr. Danforth continued alone until 1864, when, on January 5th of that year, he was appointed to the judicial bench. He married Julia S., daughter of Deacon William W. Dinsmore, of Norridgewock, January 11, 1845. Two children were the issue of their marriage: Edwin, born November, 1845, died September, 1849; and Frederick, born 1848.

Ebenezer Furbish Deane, born in 1801 at Minot, Me., graduated



Lewy Harrison.

from Bowdoin College in 1824, and practiced in Gardiner until his death, September 22, 1848.

Franklin M. Drew graduated from Bowdoin College in 1858, was admitted in 1861, removed to Augusta about 1872, where for five years he was pension agent, and then went to Lewiston, and is now judge of probate for Androscoggin county.

Everett R. Drummond, son of Clark Drummond, is a native of Winslow. He received his education in the district schools of Winslow, the Vassalboro and Waterville Academies, and Kents Hill Seminary. He read law with his older brother, Josiah H. Drummond. He practiced law in Waterville from the time of his admission to the bar until 1874. He was a partner with his brother for a time, and two years a member of the law firm of Drummond & Webb. He has been treasurer of the Waterville Savings Bank since June, 1874, and was justice of the peace and trial justice for several years. Since 1874 his law practice has been confined to probate and conveyance business. He was several years town clerk, one year a member of the city council, and since 1891 member of the board of aldermen. He has been superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school seventeen years. His wife was Aubigne M. Bean. Their children are: Viola B., Clark W., Albert F. and Aubigne.

Josiah H. Drummond, now of Portland, practiced at Waterville several years after his admission in 1850.

John P. T. Dumont, a leading whig, and for many years a leading member of the bar, practiced at Hallowell prior to 1836.

David Dunn, now of Poland, Me., was born in Cornish, Me., in 1811, and was the first lawyer who settled at Oakland.

Larkin Dunton, admitted in 1858, was for a short time partner with Reuben Foster, of Waterville, but abandoned the law and became a successful teacher in Boston, and is now at the head of the Boston Normal School.

Harvey D. Eaton was born September 20, 1862, at North Cornville, Me. He entered Coburn Classical Institute in 1881, and graduated from Colby University in the class of '87. He read law one year under a private tutor, and in 1891 received his degree from Harvard, having taken a three years' course at that university. He was admitted to the bar in 1889. He began practice at Waterville July, 1891.

Loring Farr, of Augusta, admitted to practice here in 1877, is a son of Elijah, and grandson of Noah Farr [see page 673], who died in West Gardiner at the age of ninety-eight. Mr. Farr was in the civil war, was promoted to first lieutenant of Company G, 19th Maine, was wounded at Cold Harbor, was promoted to captain of Company C, 19th Maine, and subsequently became the ranking captain in Hancock's Corps.

Henry S. Farrington, cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of Gardiner, was educated as a lawyer in Waldoboro, where he was born in 1837. Before coming to Gardiner, in 1876, he had practiced in Lincoln county, where for four years he was county attorney. In 1881 he was appointed judge of the police court of Gardiner, to succeed William Palmer, but before the expiration of his term became cashier of the bank, and retired wholly from the practice of law.

George W. Field, son of John L. and Sarah W. Field, was born October 20, 1856, at St. Albans, Me. He was educated there and at Bloomfield Academy, and read law with James O. Bradbury, at Hartland. He was admitted in 1884, and began practice at Harmony, but soon came to Oakland, where he is now located. He has been for three years a member of the school board of the town. His wife is Hattie A., daughter of George A. Farnum.

Alfred Fletcher was born in China in 1818, read law with Sanford A. Kingsbury, and practiced in China all his life. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College, and served two years in the state senate.

Eugene S. Fogg was born in 1846, read law with Daniel C. Robinson, and was admitted in 1878. He now occupies Mr. Robinson's office at Augusta. He has served one term as city solicitor.

Reuben Foster, born in 1833, in that part of Bethel which is now Hanover, Me., is a son of Reuben B. and Sarah A. Foster. He fitted for college at Gould's Academy, Bethel, and at Bridgeton Academy, and was graduated from Colby University in the class of '55. He read law with J. H. Drummond, was admitted to the bar in 1858, and has since practiced law in Waterville. He has served in both branches of the state legislature. His wife was Dorcas C. Howe. Their only son, Dana P., a graduate of Colby University, '91, is a student at the Yale Law School.

Freeman & Freeman came from Milo, Me., to Winthrop, where in 1884 they practiced law about a year.

Henry Weld Fuller, born at Hanover in 1784, studied law with Benjamin Whitwell, of Augusta, and afterward became his partner. In 1828 he was appointed judge of probate for Kennebec county, and held the office until his death in 1841. Frederick A., Judge Fuller's oldest son, and father of the present chief justice of the United States, was born in 1806, and died in 1849. Henry Weld, jun., Frederick A.'s younger brother, was born in 1810, graduated from Bowdoin in 1828, practiced law in Augusta, and was afterward clerk of the U. S. circuit court in the Massachusetts district. Benjamin A.G., youngest brother of Frederick A., graduated from Bowdoin in 1839, and was admitted to the bar in 1840, establishing his office at Augusta.

W. W. Fuller is remembered as a strong anti-Mason. He was in full practice in Hallowell in 1825, but afterward removed to the West.

Edward Fuller practiced law in Readfield in 1824. He died about 1852.

Asa Gile was born in Mt. Vernon, admitted in 1843, and practiced until 1865 at Readfield.

Allen Gilman, a sound and discriminating lawyer, was born in 1773, graduated from Dartmouth in 1791, and began practice at Gardiner in 1796. In 1798 he removed to Hallowell, and the following year left the county.

Samuel K. Gilman was born at Exeter, N. H., May 2, 1796, read law with Peleg Sprague at Hallowell, and was admitted in 1831. He was many years police judge at Hallowell.

Samuel P. Glidden was the first lawyer who opened an office in Readfield, whither he came in 1797, at the age of thirty-six. He died in 1818.

Anson Morrill Goddard, a son of Judge Charles W. Goddard, of Portland, was born in Auburn, Me., in 1859. His early life was spent in Portland, where he attended the high school. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1882 and studied law with Judge Samuel Titcomb and in Harvard Law School, and was admitted in 1884. Since March, 1887, he has been city solicitor of Augusta. In 1889 he was clerk of the special tax commission.

Josiah H. Greeley, born in 1826, is a grandson of Jacob and son of Jose Greeley. The latter was in trade at Branch Mills, and married Anna, daughter of Joseph and Phoebe (Day) Hacker, by whom he had four children—Josiah H. and three girls—two of whom are deceased. Josiah H. was admitted to the bar at St. Paul, Minn., in 1856, and in 1867 was admitted to practice in Kennebec county. He was one of the selectmen of China for several years, and in 1861 was elected to represent that town in the legislature.

William T. Haines, son of Thomas J. and Maria L. (Eddy) Haines, was born at Levant, Me., in 1854. After leaving the public schools of his native town he attended the East Corinth Academy, and graduated from Orino in 1876 and Albany Law School in 1878. Two years later he received the degree of LL.B. from the Albany, N. Y., Law School. He taught school several terms while pursuing his studies. In May, 1879, he began the practice of law at Oakland, and in October of the following year he came to Waterville. He served for four years as county attorney and two terms as state senator. He was a trustee of the State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts from 1882 to 1892, and at the present time is an alumnus member and secretary of the board. He has been president of the Kennebec County Mutual Fire Insurance Company since its organization. He is a member of the executive board and council for the Waterville Building Association, clerk of the Masonic Building Association, and clerk and member of the board of managers of

the Waterville Safe Deposit Company. His wife was Edith S. Hemingway, and their family consists of two daughters and one son.

Oliver G. Hall was born at South Thomaston in 1834. From the common schools of that town he continued his education at Kents Hill and at Bucksport, and when seventeen years of age began teaching in Rockland, in the meantime prosecuting his study of law with Peter Thacher, of that city. He was admitted to the Knox county bar in 1860. During the next twenty-five years he held various public positions there, among them judge of the police court of Rockland for seven years. He represented the latter city in the legislature of 1881 and 1883, and was chairman of the special tax commission in 1889. In the autumn of 1886 he removed to Waterville, and in April, 1890, was appointed by Governor Burleigh to succeed William Penn Whitehouse as judge of the superior court of Kennebec county, and the following year became a resident of Augusta.

Benjamin F. Hathaway, admitted in 1881, and W. H. Howard were once lawyers in Winthrop.

Herbert M. Heath, born at Gardiner in 1853, was educated at the high school there, and was graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of '72. In 1872 he was principal of Limerick Academy, and then, until 1876, of Washington Academy. He read law with Judge Danforth, was admitted to the bar in 1876, and immediately began practice in Augusta. In 1883 he served in the legislative commission on revision of the statutes, and has been city solicitor, county attorney and member of each branch of the state legislature. His father, A. M. C. Heath, is noticed at pages 248-9. His grandfather, Asa, was a son of Asa Heath, a presiding elder of the Methodist church.

Solyman Heath, born in 1804 at Claremont, Me., was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and began the practice of law in Belfast, where he remained until 1851, when he came to Waterville. Here he continued in practice until his death in June, 1875. He was for some years reporter of law decisions for Maine. His elder son, William S., read law in his office, and was practicing at Rockland when he entered the army in April, 1861, as captain of Company H, 3d Maine. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel and was killed June 27, 1862.

William S. Heath, brother of Col. F. E. Heath, of Waterville, was admitted in 1856 and practiced at Waterville. He entered the army in the civil war, rose to the rank of colonel, and was killed at the battle of Gaines' Mill. Heath Post, G. A. R., of Waterville, was named in his honor.

George W. Heselton was born at Gardiner in 1856, graduated from Amherst College in 1878, studied law with Charles Danforth, was admitted in 1881, and has since practiced in Gardiner, where he was city solicitor from 1886 to 1889.

Melvin S. Holway, son of Oscar Holway, of Augusta, was born in

1861, graduated from Cony High School in 1878, from Bowdoin College in 1882, and took a law course at Harvard and in the office of Judge William L. Putnam, of Portland. He was admitted in Cumberland county in 1885 and has since practiced in Augusta.

Timothy O. Howe, a man of distinguished ability, once a prominent lawyer of Readfield, was candidate for clerk of the courts, and was defeated by William M. Stratton, whereupon he left the state in disgust. He subsequently became distinguished as a lawyer and politician and was postmaster general in Grant's cabinet.

Jonathan G. Hunton, once governor of Maine, was a nephew of Samuel P. Glidden, and was his successor in business at Readfield, and married his widow for his second wife. He died in 1851, at the age of seventy.

Henry L. Hunton, born in Readfield in 1865, is a son of George C. and Annie (Wood) Hunton, grandson of Samuel, and great-grandson of Peter Hunton. He was educated in the schools of his native town and at Kents Hill Seminary. He taught school two years, read law with Judge E. O. Bean two years, was admitted in March, 1889, and that month opened his present law office in Oakland. He married Hattie B. Peabody. They have one daughter, Alice A.

Charles F. Johnson, born in 1859 in Winslow, graduated from Cornburn Classical Institute in 1874, attended Colby two years, and graduated from Bowdoin College in 1879. He spent seven years in teaching school and reading law, and was admitted to the bar in 1886, practicing in Waterville until 1890 as partner of S. S. Brown, and since that time with E. F. Webb. He was the democratic nominee for governor in 1892.

Charles W. Jones was born in Vassalboro in 1861. His father, Albion K., was a son of Michael Jones, of Windsor. He was educated at Oak Grove Seminary and Waterville Classical Institute, read law with S. & L. Titcomb, was admitted to the bar in October, 1888, and began practice in Augusta. In 1892 he was appointed chairman of the board of inspectors of prisons and jails.

Ezra Kempton, of Phillips, Me., was admitted to the bar in Farmington, practiced in Mt. Vernon twenty years, and came to Winthrop, where for five years he was the leading lawyer, till his death, Christmas day, 1874.

Reuben Kidder was born in 1768, graduated from Dartmouth in 1791, and practiced in Waterville, where he was the first lawyer, from 1795 until 1816, the year prior to his death. He was noted for his wit, and on the occasion of a political defeat of Levi Woodbury, Mr. Kidder proposed this toast: "Levi Woodbury—the rock of New England democracy—behold what a stone the builders have rejected!"

Sandford A. Kingsbury practiced law in China as early as 1824.

Thomas Leigh, jun., born in Hallowell in 1862, prepared at Hallo-

well Classical Institute for Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1885, and the following year was on the staff of the *Boston Post*. He read law with S. & L. Titcomb, was admitted in 1888, and until 1892 was law partner with Charles W. Jones, in Augusta.

Artemas Libbey was born in Waldo county in 1823, but has lived in Kennebec county since 1825. He read law with Samuel S. Warren, and was admitted in October, 1844. He served in the state legislature, and in 1856 was a member of Governor Wells' council. In April, 1875, he was appointed a judge of the supreme judicial court, a position he has since filled, excepting an interval from April 24, 1882, to January 11, 1883. Arthur Libbey, admitted in 1877, was a son of Judge Libbey.

General William Lithgow, jun., son of Judge William Lithgow, of Georgetown, began practice during the revolution, but soon joined the American forces. At the close of the war he returned to his profession, and established himself at Augusta, having his office in the only plastered room in the block-house of Fort Western. He is said to have been an able advocate, and enjoyed an extensive practice. In 1789 he was appointed the first United States attorney for Maine. He died unmarried in 1796, at the age of forty-six.

Jeremiah Lothrop, of Leeds, opened a law office in Winthrop in 1828. Afterward he removed to Washington, D. C.

Thomas J. Lynch, born in 1857, was educated in the city schools at Augusta, and at Dirigo Business College. He read law, 1883-5, with Loring Farr, and was admitted in 1885. He was deputy postmaster at Augusta under President Cleveland.

Albert Martin, of Hallowell, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1825, and opened an office in Winthrop in 1827. He died in 1831, aged twenty-eight.

Forest J. Martin, son of John and Maria (Cook) Martin, was born in 1867 at Newport, Me. He attended the public schools of Plymouth, Me., until 1882, when he entered Maine Central Institute, graduating in 1886. In July of the same year he began the study of law with John W. Manson, of Pittsfield, Me., continuing with him until October, 1888, when he entered Boston University Law School. He graduated in June, 1890, receiving the degree of LL. B., and an honorary degree for high rank in his class, having completed a three years' course in one and one-half school years. He was admitted to the Somerset bar in 1889, and in July, 1890, began the practice of law at Clinton. He was married, October 22, 1890, to Clara J., daughter of Alton Richardson. He was supervisor of schools in 1892, in which year he was the democratic nominee for judge of probate.

Seth May, born in Winthrop, July 2, 1802, was educated at Monmouth, Litchfield and Hallowell Academies. He read law three years with Dudley Todd, of Wayne, was admitted in 1831, and practiced in

Winthrop from 1832 until he was appointed to the supreme judicial bench, in May, 1855. He settled in Auburn in 1863, where he died September 20, 1881.

John W. May, born in Winthrop, January 21, 1828, graduated from Bowdoin College in 1852, read law with his father, Judge Seth May, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He practiced in Winthrop until 1863, when he removed to Auburn, where he now resides.

George F. North, son of James W., of Augusta, was born in 1840, studied law, and began practice in his native city about 1863.

Edwin Noyes was born at Kingston, R. I. He graduated from Brown University, and was for a time tutor in Colby University. He read law with Timothy Boutelle, and graduated from Harvard Law School. He practiced law in Waterville with Mr. Boutelle until 1849, when he became treasurer of the Kennebec & Androscoggin railroad, and later, of the Penobscot & Kennebec railroad. He acted as superintendent of these roads, and, after their consolidation, was superintendent of the Maine Central until 1876. He died March 29, 1888. His wife was Helen Boutelle; their only son, Lieutenant Boutelle Noyes, a graduate of the Annapolis Naval Academy, was killed at Yokohama.

A. C. Otis, clerk of courts from 1880 to 1888, was a native of Winthrop, where he read law in Ezra Kempton's office and became a member of the bar.

John Otis, born in 1802 at Leeds, Me., was a son of Oliver Otis. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College, and afterward read law, and was for many years a member of the Kennebec bar. He was once elected to congress, and was one of the commissioners to settle the New England boundary, and held several minor offices. His first marriage was with Frances Vaughn, and of their seven children only one is living—John Otis, of Indiana. His second wife was Ellen, daughter of Samuel C. Grant. Two of their three children are now living—Samuel G. and Lizzie G.

Jeremiah Perley was born in Newbury, Mass., in 1784, graduated from Dartmouth in 1803, came to Hallowell in 1804, and was admitted in 1807.

Nathaniel Perley was born about 1770, graduated from Dartmouth in 1791, and in 1795 began practice at Hallowell. He was distinguished for his wit, his jokes, and cutting repartees at the bar. He married Mary Dunmore and had seven children. He died about 1824.

Arthur L. Perry was admitted in 1875, and has since practiced in Gardiner.

Warren C. Philbrook, judge of the Waterville municipal court, was born in 1857 at Sedgewick, Me., and is a son of Luther G. and Angelia Philbrook. He acquired his early education in the public schools of Castine, Me., and at the State Normal School. He fitted

for college at Coburn Classical Institute, and graduated from Colby University in 1882. He read law during his vacations, and, after teaching one year in the Farmington Normal School, he returned to his studies, reading with E. F. Webb and Reuben Foster, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1884. In the fall of that year he began his three years' principalship of the Waterville High School, and at the close of the school year of 1887 opened a law office in Waterville, where he has since been. He married Ada, daughter of M. C. Foster.

Daniel T. Pike, the veteran journalist, was admitted in 1839, and went to Illinois, where he practiced two years. On his return from the West he did a small collecting business in Augusta, but soon left the bar to enter upon an editorial career, by which he is best known.

John Potter was one of the earliest attorneys in Augusta. He was born at Lebanon, N. H., April 7, 1787, and read law at Portland. He was brother of Judge Barrett Potter, of Portland, and father of John F. Potter, who was member of congress when Sumner was assaulted by Brooks. Two of his sons are now bankers at Augusta.

John H. Potter, of Whitefield, was a lawyer in Winthrop from 1872 to 1880, when he went to Augusta.

Henry A. Priest was born in 1842, and prior to 1886 was twenty years in trade at North Vassalboro. He read law in 1873 with W. P. Thompson, was admitted to the Belfast bar in 1874, and practiced at North Vassalboro until 1888, when he removed to East Vassalboro.

Thomas Rice, the first lawyer in Winslow, was born March 30, 1763, took first degree at Harvard in 1791, and read law with Timothy Bigelow. He settled in Winslow in 1795, and died in 1854, having been a member of the Kennebec bar fifty-nine years.

George Robinson, of Augusta, graduated from Bowdoin in 1831, studied law with Reuel Williams, was register of probate for Kennebec, and died of consumption in 1840, aged twenty-seven.

Henry Sewall, who died at Augusta in 1845, at the age of ninety-two, was a captain in the revolutionary army, and in 1789 was appointed clerk of the district court of Maine. At the organization of Kennebec county he was chosen register of deeds, and held the office until 1816.

Frank K. Shaw, born at New Castle, Me., was admitted to the bar in 1886, and March 29, 1892, was appointed clerk of the municipal court of Waterville.

Jacob Smith, an attorney at China, became later judge of the municipal court of Bath. He sent James W. Bradbury his first client, about 1830.

WILLIAM B. SNELL.—Another native of Kennebec whose learning and life adorned the noble profession of the law, was the late Judge William B. Snell, a native of Winthrop, who practiced law there a



Thos B. Snell.

while after the civil war, but is best known to the country by his distinguished service as judge of the criminal court of the District of Columbia. His ancestor, Thomas Snell, came from England and settled in West Bridgewater, Mass., in 1665. About 1670 he married Martha, daughter of Arthur Harris. In 1699, his son, Josiah, married Anna, daughter of Zachariah Alden, of Duxbury, son of John Alden, of the *Mayflower*. His son, Josiah, married in 1728, Abigail, daughter of John Fobes. The son of Josiah, jun., was Elijah (deacon), who married, in 1764, Susanna, daughter of Seth Howard. Deacon Elijah's son was Elijah (captain), who married, in 1796, Abigail Godfrey, daughter of Ebenezer Copeland.

Captain Elijah's youngest son was William Bradford. Deacon Snell sent his son, Elijah, to Maine in the year 1800, to buy land on which to settle. A purchase was made of two hundred acres in Winthrop, in that part of the town known as East Winthrop. In 1801, Elijah, his wife, and three children journeyed by water from Boston to Hallowell, and occupied the land they had acquired. Subsequently another one hundred acres was bought, on which was a saw and grist mill—no small items in those days. Deacon Snell, with his son, John Elliott, occupied the former, and Elijah took the latter purchase.

On this farm, Captain Elijah's youngest son, William Bradford, was born July 22, 1821. He was fitted for college at Monmouth Academy, graduated from Bowdoin College with the first honors of his class, in 1845, and was engaged as principal of Monmouth Academy, where he taught six years; meanwhile reading law under the advice of Honorable Samuel P. Benson and Judge May, of Winthrop, subsequently in the office of Honorable Manlius S. Clark in Boston. In 1847 he married Martha A. Pray, of Monmouth. They had three children. In 1852 he was admitted to practice at the Kennebec bar, and settled, in 1853, in Fairfield. He represented that town twice in the legislature, and was elected attorney for the county in 1857, and again in 1860. In 1862 he raised a company for the 13th Maine, was chosen its captain, and served until the end of the war.

At the earnest request of leading citizens of his native town, he resumed the practice of law in Winthrop, with flattering prospects. In 1865 he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States, on motion of the Honorable Reverdy Johnson. In 1867 he was elected to the state senate, and reëlected in 1868; he was made chairman of the committee on legal reform, also of committee on education.

In 1870 President Grant appointed him, for a term of six years, judge of the police court in Washington, D. C. He accepted, and organized the first court of its kind in the District; was reappointed in 1876, and again in 1882. At the end of his third term, he was succeeded by a democrat. While judge, he lectured, by invitation, on

criminal law before the post graduate class of the law department of the National University. Introducing him, vice-Chancellor Wedgewood said: "He has discharged the duties of his office with such fidelity and discretion that crime has diminished nearly one-half since he assumed the duties of his office." He was a member of the Biological and Anthropological Societies, the Grand Army and Loyal Legion, a member of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, and one of the "most useful and esteemed members of its official board;" member of the board of managers of the Industrial Home School, a vice-president of the Bowdoin Alumni Association, president of Maine Republican Association, also of the Associated Charities of the District of Columbia. At the National Conference of Charities and Corrections held in Washington June, 1885, Judge Snell prepared and read one of the best papers on "Reform in the Management of Prisons."

After two days' confinement to the house, he died of heart failure October 24, 1890. He left a widow and a daughter, who is the wife of Frederic C. Thayer, M. D., an eminent physician and surgeon in Waterville. Two of his children died in 1862, during his absence in the army. The following is quoted from resolutions of members of the District bar: "Called to the bench of the Police Court as its first judge, peculiarly fitted by temperament and education for the discharge of its laborious duties, he there won our admiration and respect, as well as the gratitude of the entire community. An able lawyer, having the courage of his convictions, he was at the same time charitable and gentle. His life is a record of spotless integrity and honor; the outcome of a Christian character." The resolutions of the Bowdoin College Alumni of the District recorded the fact that, "His success in life, whether as a lawyer or a judge, was but the fairly expected sequence of a college life singularly pure, exceedingly studious, and true to the highest purpose of the scholar and the man." Other organizations to which he belonged, also recognized him as an "able, upright and impartial judge;" and commended his example of a well-ordered and upright life to the young men, and the community in which he lived.

Jonathan G. Soule read law with E. F. Webb, was admitted in 1874, and began practice at Waterville, where he ripened into a trial justice, and also served efficiently on the school board until his death.

Frank E. Southard was born in 1854, at Exeter, Me. He was two years at the Maine State College, read law with Baker & Baker at Augusta, and was admitted in March, 1882.

Albert M. Spear, mayor of Gardiner since March, 1889, was born in 1852 in Litchfield, where his father, Andrew P., and his grandfather, Thomas, lived. He was educated there, and at West Gardiner and Monmouth Academies; also at Waterville Classical Institute. He

graduated in the class of '75 at Bates College, and taught in Anson Academy two of the three following years while reading law under A. R. Savage, the present mayor of Auburn. He was admitted to the bar in 1878, and practiced until 1885 in Hallowell, where he was twice chosen to the state legislature. Removing to Gardiner, he has continued in practice there, and is the present state senator from that district.

M. S. Spear, brother of Albert M., was born at Madison, Me., August 9, 1850, and died at Hallowell January 13, 1892. He was educated at Litchfield and West Gardiner Academies, devoted four years to teaching, and then turned his attention to the study of law. After reading with E. L. McFadden for two and one-half years, he was admitted in 1881. He practiced law five years in Winthrop, and then came to Hallowell, where he was judge of the municipal court from May, 1888, until his death in 1892.

Stephen Stark, born in 1803, at Conway, N. H., was a son of Samuel Stark. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1827, and after spending three years in the study of law, he opened an office at Clinton, Me., in October, 1830. Seven years later he came to Waterville, where he died in November, 1855.

H. W. Stewart, born in 1852, graduated from Colby University in 1874, and read law in Waterville and Bangor. He was admitted to the bar in 1875, and was twelve years judge of the Waterville municipal court.

Asbury C. Stilphen, of Farmingdale and Gardiner, is descended in this country from Michel Stilphen, a Huguenot refugee, and son of a French nobleman. Michel married an English lady, and they, with their children—George, born in 1744, and Cornelius, born in 1747—arrived at Boston on the ship *Priscilla*, in 1751. They came at once to Frankfort, now Dresden, and there settled. All of the name in this section are descended from George, Cornelius having removed to New Hampshire. George married Mary Ridley, of Pownalborough. Their eldest son, Francis, was born in 1773, and his son, Francis, father of Asbury C., was born December 6, 1813. Asbury C. was born in Dresden March 21, 1842. He attended the district schools, Lincoln and Monmouth Academies and Maine Wesleyan Seminary, and received his classical education under Reverends Edwin W. Murray and Frederick Gardiner, and Rt. Rev. George Burgess; but failing health compelled him to forego a college course. He was for three years (1865-8) deputy and acting collector of internal revenue for the Third Maine District, after which he read law with N. M. Whitmore and Judge Artemas Libbey, and was admitted to practice in 1869. August 6, 1865, he married Annie M., daughter of Alexander S. Chadwick, and has one daughter, Annie E.

Amos Stoddard, born in 1759, came from Boston to Hallowell about

1793, and opened the first law office in the town. He was killed in the war of 1812.

Clarence L. Tanner, city clerk of Augusta [see page 1062], was born in Sidney in 1865. He was educated at Oak Grove Seminary and Haverford College, Pennsylvania; read law with Baker, Baker & Cornish, and was admitted to the bar in 1887. He was clerk with E. W. Whitehouse until 1891, and has since been his partner.

SAMUEL TITCOMB, late of Augusta, was of the fifth generation in line of descent from William Titcomb, who emigrated from England and settled at Newbury, Mass., in 1635. Samuel Titcomb, of the fourth remove from William, was born at Kennebunk in 1756. He was by profession a surveyor, and removed to Hallowell in 1783, where he was appointed surveyor to the American joint commissioner charged with defining the boundaries between Maine and the British provinces in 1784. About 1787 he removed to Augusta, where he was postmaster (1806-1810). He married Chloe Cummings, of Dedham, Mass., and in 1815 removed to Belgrade, where he died, September 18, 1849.

In Belgrade Samuel, the lawyer, was born, July 19, 1820. He was educated in the common schools of the town and at Titcomb Belgrade Academy, founded by his father and John Pitts, of Belgrade. He completed his early education at Waterville Liberal Institute, studied law with Richard H. Vose, of Augusta, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He then attended Harvard Law School for a year, graduating in 1843, and at once began practice in Augusta, which he thenceforth made his home. He served five years as a member of the common council, one year as a member of the board of aldermen, several years as city solicitor, and two years as mayor of the city. He was appointed judge of the municipal court by Governor Joseph H. Williams in 1858, and was elected to the same office continuously until 1866. He represented the city in the legislature five years, and rendered valuable service in the committees on the judiciary, banking, claims and legal reform.

The confidence of the community was his in a larger measure than falls to the lot of most men. He had the care and conduct of large estates, and an immense amount of probate business was committed to his hands. He was actively interested in financial affairs, and for thirty-three years was one of the trustees of the Augusta Savings Bank, and for many years a director of the old Freeman's Bank. At the time of his death, January 13, 1892, he was president of the Augusta National Bank. Judge Titcomb was an upright man, simple in his ways of living, helpful and sympathetic to all in need or trouble, and always pleasant and courteous in his business as well as in his social relations. His loss was widely felt and genuinely mourned.

February 20, 1845, he married Julia A., daughter of Artemas Kim-



Samuel Titecomb

ball, of Augusta. Mrs. Titcomb died in 1889. Their children were: Everett, born March 28, 1846, died May 9, 1856; and Lendall, born March 14, 1848, who was his father's law partner from 1872, and is his successor in business.

Dudley Todd, the first lawyer to settle in Winthrop, was a native of Rowley, Mass., and a graduate in 1795 of Dartmouth College. In 1801 he was chosen town agent. In 1809 he removed to Portland.

Hilton W. True, who was judge of the municipal court of Augusta for sixteen years, was born in 1834 at Litchfield, where he attended the academy, and, after reading with the late Judge Samuel Titcomb, was admitted in 1858. After practicing two years in Gardiner, he located in Augusta.

Gardiner C. Vose was born in 1835, graduated from Bowdoin in 1855, studied law with his father, Hon. Richard H., was admitted to practice in 1858, and formed a professional connection with his father, which lasted until the latter's death in 1864. G. C. Vose practiced at Augusta until his death in 1889.

Frederick A. Waldron, son of James N. and Sarah (Anson) Waldron, was born in 1841 at Buckfield, Me. He spent his boyhood on the farm of his father and in the district schools of his native town. At eighteen he began teaching school winters, and fitted for college at Hebron Academy. He graduated from Colby University in the class of '68, began reading law in 1870, and was admitted the following year. In December, 1871, he opened an office in Waterville, where he has since been in practice. He married Adelia R. Leech. Their children are: Lenton Edson and William Linscott.

George Warren, son of General Warren and the celebrated Mercy Warren, daughter of James Otis, of Barnstable, was one of the lesser lights of the Kennebec bar, which was extinguished before the opening of the present century. He possessed fine natural talents, but led a dissipated life, dying at Augusta in penury. He practiced for a short time in Winslow, which then included Waterville.

Samuel S. Warren, a nephew of General Warren, of Bunker Hill fame, practiced in Hallowell prior to 1825 until about 1835. He then removed to China, from there to Albion, whence, about 1844, he removed to Massachusetts.

Ebenezer T. Warren, brother of Samuel S., practiced at Hallowell about 1824, and afterward became president of a bank in that city.

Zebah Washburn, a son of Zalmunah, was born in Wayne in 1797, and practiced law in China until he was seventy years old. After many years of usefulness in the Universalist Society, he became a local preacher in the Methodist church, holding that position until his death in 1888. He was cashier of a bank at China and subsequently of the Canton Bank at South China.

Lot Myrick Morrill^a, son of Peaslee^b and Nancy (Macomber) Morrill (Peaslee^c, Peter^d, John^e, John^f), was born in Belgrade, this county, May 3, 1813. He was educated in the common schools, at Waterville College, now Colby University, studied law and commenced practice at Readfield. In 1845 he removed to Augusta, and soon afterward formed a law partnership with James W. Bradbury and the late Judge Richard D. Rice. He was a sound lawyer and an able and eloquent advocate, and the firm to which he belonged had a large and lucrative practice. In 1854 he represented Augusta in the Maine legislature. In 1856 he was elected senator for Kennebec county, and by the senate was chosen president. He had heretofore acted with the democratic party, but he now became a republican, and as such was elected governor in 1858, and was twice reëlected. In 1861 he was elected United States senator to fill out the unexpired term of Hannibal Hamlin, who had been elected vice-president. In 1863 Mr. Morrill was reëlected for the term of six years. He was a candidate for reëlection in 1869, but was defeated in the caucus by a single vote, and Hannibal Hamlin resumed his old position in the senate. Upon the death of Senator William Pitt Fessenden, Mr. Morrill was appointed by the governor to fill out the unexpired term, ending March 3, 1871. On the assembling of the legislature Mr. Morrill was again elected for the full term of six years. Before this term expired, at the earnest solicitation of President Grant, Mr. Morrill resigned his seat in the senate to accept the position of secretary of the treasury. At the close of his term he returned to Augusta, and in 1877 was appointed collector of the port of Portland, which position he held until 1882. His health had been failing for some time, due largely to overwork while holding the portfolio of the United States treasury, and returning to his home in Augusta, he continued to weaken until January 10, 1883, when he died. Mr. Morrill married Charlotte H., daughter of William Vance, and besides two sons who died early, he had four daughters, who survived him. Mr. Morrill was a man of great ability and of the strictest integrity. During his long and distinguished public career he enjoyed the entire confidence of his constituency, whether of his town, county, state or the nation. In Augusta, where he was best known, he never had an enemy, and the death of no man was ever more sincerely regretted and mourned by all classes.

Edmund Fuller Webb, second son of Joseph and Sarah (Fuller) Webb, was born in 1835, in Albion. He was educated in the schools of his native town and at Freedom, China and Waterville Academies. He entered Colby University in 1856, and remained there two years, when he began the study of law in Portland, and was admitted to the bar of that county in March, 1859. After practicing one year in Albion, he came to Waterville, where he now lives. In 1867 he was



Edmund F. Webb

admitted to the U. S. district bar, and, in 1876, to practice in the United States circuit courts; and the same year he was appointed commissioner of the circuit courts of the United States. In 1866 he received the honorary degree of A. M. from Colby University, and in 1883 was made trustee of the institution. He was for two terms a member of the house of representatives, and was its speaker in 1873. He served two terms as state senator, and the second year was president of the senate. He also served three years as county attorney. He married Abby E. C. Hall October 30, 1860, and has one son, Appleton, who was admitted to the Somerset bar in 1882, and is now a member of the firm of Webb, Johnson & Webb, of Waterville.

Francis Everett Webb was admitted in 1855, and practiced at Winthrop from 1856 until his death, in 1869.

Henry S. Webster, judge of probate, was born in Augusta. Sewall Lancaster was his preceptor, and until 1881 Mr. Webster practiced in Gardiner, where he became well known in his relations to banks and banking. In 1884 he was elected judge of probate, and in 1888 reelected for the term ending with December, 1892. His wife is Mary C., daughter of William T. Johnson, the Augusta banker. Their only child is Martha T.

George E. Weeks, born in 1837, removed to Augusta in 1861, studied law with Joseph Baker, and was admitted in 1863. In 1861 he began the adjustment of war claims and subsequently formed the firm of Weeks & Blanchard. He served in the lower house of the legislature four years, was speaker in 1880, and was afterward senator for four years. He was mayor of Augusta in 1885. Since 1870 Mr. Weeks has been chiefly interested in the ice business at Augusta, with the Consumers' Ice Company, of New York.

Nathan Weston, eldest son of Chief Justice Weston, was born February 28, 1813, graduated from Bowdoin in 1833, studied law with Reuel Williams, was admitted to the bar in 1836, and then removed to Penobscot county.

Daniel C. Weston, second son of Judge Weston, was born February 24, 1815, graduated from Bowdoin in 1834, was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Augusta five years. He afterward studied theology, and was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1851.

Wallace R. White, born in Dixfield, Me., in 1849, is a son of Drury N. White. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1871, and then graduated in law at Ann Arbor, Mich. He began practice in Winthrop, where he remained until 1881, when he went to Idaho as U. S. district attorney.

WILLIAM PENN WHITEHOUSE.*--The first of this family to settle in America was Thomas Whitehouse, who became a citizen of Dover,

*Birthplace shown at page 1137; portrait at page 297.

N. H., in 1658, married the daughter of William Pomfret, an early clerk of that town, and died December 3, 1707. From Thomas was descended John Roberts Whitehouse, who married Hannah Percival. He was the son of Edmund W. Whitehouse, a peaceful follower of George Fox; she a descendant of John Percival, of Barnstable, Mass., and a devout disciple of John Wesley. John R. and Hannah made their home at South Vassalboro and there raised their family of seven children. On their own land, two plain, unassuming marble slabs, within a substantial iron fence, mark their graves and record the close of their plain, unassuming lives: hers, November 29, 1876, and his, April 16, 1887.

There on the 9th of April, 1842, was born their youngest child, William Penn, now known to the bench and bar of Maine as Judge Whitehouse, of Augusta. His early education was obtained in the district school and at the China high school, but the scantiness of the knowledge there acquired served chiefly to develop a desire for larger intellectual growth. In February, 1859, he began a course of classical instruction at Waterville Academy, and by close and incessant study was enabled in September of the same year to enter Waterville College, now Colby University, without conditions. From this institution he was graduated in 1863, with the first honors of his class; and three years later he was one of two selected to deliver a master's oration, on which occasion he received his second degree, that of A. M.

On leaving college in 1863, he became principal of Vassalboro Academy; but in December of that year he began the study of law with Sewall Lancaster, of Augusta, and until December, 1865, continued his studies at Ellsworth, Me., with Eugene Hale, now United States senator. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1865, and began the practice of his profession with Lorenzo Clay, of Gardiner, with whom he remained one year. In December, 1866, he formed a law partnership with George Gifford, afterward United States consul at New Rochelle, France, and now consul at Basel, Switzerland, and opened an office in Augusta, in which city he still resides. June 24, 1869, he married Evelyn Maria, daughter of Colonel Robert Treat, of Frankfort, Me. Of their three children only one survives—Robert Treat Whitehouse, born March 27, 1870.

Reared on a farm, and possessing the plain, practical directness which such a life inculcates, combined with the discriminating tastes of the scholar, and the keen, analytical methods of a mind trained to an exacting profession, Judge Whitehouse speedily won an enviable standing as a man and a lawyer, and became a prominent figure in the public life of his adopted city. In 1868 he was elected city solicitor, and in October of the following year he was appointed county attorney, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel C.

Harley. His efficient and impartial administration of this trust was so marked that he was subsequently twice elected to the office, serving in all over seven years. In 1873 he was chairman of "The New Insane Hospital" commission, and wrote the report, which the state afterward published. In 1875 he was a powerful advocate of the effort to secure the abolition of the death penalty, and eight years later, in a convincing speech before the state judiciary committee, he opposed the restoration of capital punishment.

His mind, of an eminently judicial order, insisted upon taking cognizance of both sides of the prospective case in its equitable and legal bearings as it was brought to his knowledge, and his advice to clients was deemed useful to them even though against their theory of the proposed action. This trend of mind, though it may have somewhat militated at first against a large practice at the bar, brought him friends and clients, and success in due time, and qualified him in the highest degree for the grave and important duties of the bench, to which he was called, when a county court auxiliary to the supreme judicial court was established in Kennebec in 1878. Although known to the records as the superior court, it was better known among the people as "Judge Whitehouse's court" and became in the eleven years of his magistracy a very useful and important branch of the state's judiciary. The splendid record made by him in this court, in which he fully justified the wisdom of his selection, was his best recommendation for appointment in 1890 to the position he now fills on the bench of the supreme judicial court. In this latter tribunal he also, by his profound knowledge of the law, wise decisions and independence of character, won not only the confidence of the general public but the highest respect and esteem of the bar. His able and scholarly decision handed down from the superior court in the celebrated Burns "original package" case is the corner stone upon which rests the entire fabric of prohibition in Maine.

His father was a birthright Quaker and an abolitionist, his mother a Methodist, and in logical, or at least chronological, sequence we find Judge Whitehouse a zealous Unitarian and a staunch supporter of the cardinal principles of the republican party.

Eugene W. Whitehouse, born in Vassalboro, July 9, 1839, is a son of Edmund, and grandson of Edmund Whitehouse, whose parents came from New Hampshire. He was a graduate of Kents Hill Seminary, and entered Yale College in 1860, but the following year he enlisted as a soldier, serving three years. After the war he read law with Judge Libbey from 1865 to 1867, and in March of the latter year was admitted to the bar. He opened an office in Augusta in 1868, in which city he is still in practice.

NATHANIEL M. WHITMORE, the veteran financier of Gardiner, and with the exception of James W. Bradbury, the oldest and the

longest in practice of any lawyer in Kennebec county, was born in Bowdoinham, Me., October 1, 1812. He comes from primitive New England stock. Francis Whitmore¹, his ancestor, born in England in 1621, was a Boston dealer in masts and ship timber for English markets, and was a member of the old Plymouth Land Company. The male line of descent is through John², born at Cambridge, Mass., 1654; John³, born in Medford, Mass., 1683; Francis⁴, born there in 1714; Stephen⁵, born there in 1739; and John⁶, born at Bowdoinham in 1771. Stephen⁶ was educated at Harvard, married Mary Whittemore in 1763, and in 1768, while yet a young man, became a farmer on the banks of the Kennebec, two miles south of the village of Richmond, on a tract of land owned by Francis⁴. Here they raised their eleven children: Stephen, lost at sea in 1787; Samuel and William, twins; Francis, John, Jonathan W., Benjamin, Betsey, Mary, Sally and Rhoda.

John⁶ bought a farm two miles north of Bowdoin village, and in 1804 married Sarah McClellan, of Richmond. Their nine children were: Amherst, born in 1805, a trader; Philena, born 1807, died 1892; John, 1809; Hannah S., 1810, died 1884; Nathaniel M., 1812; Stephen, May 9, 1814; Sarah M., 1816; Chadbourn W., 1818, who became a prominent physician in Gardiner; and Samuel, 1820, a farmer and investor, whose son, Stephen C. Whitmore, was educated at Kents Hill, read law with his uncle, Nathaniel M. Whitmore, was admitted to the bar in 1876, and practiced his profession in Gardiner until 1890.

Nathaniel M. remained at home until thirteen years old, when he was transferred from the farm and the district school to the Monmouth Academy, where he spent two years in fitting for Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in 1833. Of that class but five are living. The same year he went to Boston and began reading law with Colonel Arthur W. Austin, boarding in Charlestown, near where Edward Everett then lived, on Bow street. An acquaintance sprang up which resulted in an unexpected proposition from Mr. Everett to Nathaniel, offering him either of two positions, for which Mr. Everett had been requested to select suitable persons. One was for a professor of mathematics in William & Mary's College in Virginia, and the other for an instructor in nautical astronomy and mathematics for midshipmen, on board United States war and training vessels. Mr. Whitmore chose the latter, going at once on board the sloop of war *St. Louis*, which belonged to the West India squadron under Commodore Hanley, and was bound on a trip to the Caribbean sea.

The change was a novel one, and this first introduction into an entirely new sphere of activities was opportune for a young man who could profit by its advantages and resist its temptations. But one year of such life brought the desire for a change from sea to land. Resigning the position, he took charge of the Monmouth Academy



N. M. Whitmore

for two years, and then accepted the principalship of the Waterville Liberal Institute, and filled it with signal ability for two years, when failing health compelled him to seek rest.

He had overworked. Besides the care of regular classes and legitimate duties, he had taken pupils in special courses of study, and every remaining moment of time that should have been given to rest and recuperation, had been seized by the one ruling purpose of his ambition—to be a lawyer. Each spare hour since he left Colonel Austin's office in Boston had been rigorously occupied in preparatory reading. The proof of this is at hand. On his way home from Waterville he stopped at Hallowell and presented himself before the examining committee, composed of these three eminent lawyers: Judge Williams Emmons, James W. Bradbury and Judge Samuel Wells. After thorough examination, a certificate for admission to the bar was promptly given him.

Three months' rest at home revived the powers that had been wearied, not wasted, and his active nature demanded employment. He came to Gardiner in the latter part of 1838, and rented an office in a building on the corner where Jackson's drug store now stands, in which George Evans, then in the height of his brilliant career, also had an office. Across the street was another famous lawyer, Frederick Allen. More than half a century has rolled away since that time—almost fifty-four years—and still Mr. Whitmore has the physical vigor to walk daily to his office, and the mental vigor to attend to the legal and the financial management of his accumulated possessions. Before the present generation of lawyers was born, or while they were yet children, Mr. Whitmore was fighting his legal battles with such Nestors of the bar as Reuel Williams, Henry W. Paine, and the two already named. With Mr. Paine he was always very intimate, professionally and personally. He assisted Frederick Allen in the last case he ever tried.

His whole practice has been general; real estate, railroad and mercantile interests have given him his hardest work in the courts, some of the cases involving parties and having lawyers in other states. High ambition, with a definite purpose, strong will, self denial and great industry have been the powers and the methods of his long and successful life. Naturally thoughtful and discriminating, his thorough education and his varied experience as a teacher have combined to make him exact and scholarly, with a decided literary taste and appreciation. The brilliant essays and historical writings of Macauley are his greatest delight.

With strong social capacities and warm personal attachments, yet his profession, its successes and its rewards, have been the mistress of his heart. He has never married. The number of accessions to the learned professions from Mr. Whitmore's brothers and their sons

is worthy of record. His brothers, Stephen and Chadbourn, were leading physicians of Gardiner: Albion S., son of Samuel, is a physician in Boston, and John Edward, son of John, is a physician in Buffalo, N. Y. Nathaniel M., 2d, son of Amherst; Stephen C., son of Samuel; Samuel W., son of John, and Warren S., son of Stephen, have each read law with, and been admitted to the bar from the office of their uncle, Nathaniel M. Whitmore, of Gardiner.

Warren S. Whitmore, son of the late Dr. Stephen Whitmore, of Gardiner, was born in that city in 1859. After attending the common school he graduated from Gardiner High School, and entered Bowdoin. While pursuing the college course he continued the reading of law under the direction of Nathaniel M. Graduating at Bowdoin in 1880, he finished the next year his law course, and was admitted in 1881. The death of his father at that time left him to settle a considerable estate, and to similar business and office practice in his native city he has subsequently given his chief attention.

Nathaniel M. Whitmore, 2d, a son of Amherst and Mary Jane (Perry) Whitmore, of Bowdoinham, graduated from Bowdoin College in 1854. He read law with his uncle, Nathaniel M. Whitmore, in Gardiner, where he settled in the practice of his profession. Ambition, industry and a natural adaptation to his calling soon brought a large and engrossing legal business. The public schools engaged his special attention, and his labors in their interest culminated in his being made their superintendent. He was well fitted by his thorough college training for the invaluable service he rendered the cause of education in Gardiner. His professional interests were often sacrificed to this service. In the midst of the most obvious overtasking of all his powers, he was smitten with typhoid pneumonia, from which occurred his lamented death, in Gardiner, March 4, 1871, at the age of thirty-seven years. He had two brothers, George L. and Amherst, and one sister, Ellen J. Whitmore, now of Brunswick, Me.

Benjamin Whitwell was born in 1772, graduated from Harvard in 1790, and came to Augusta in 1796. Here he practiced in partnership with Williams Emmons, Henry W. Fuller and John Potter. In 1812 he removed to Boston, and thirteen years later died at sea while returning from Charleston, S. C.

Samuel S. Wilde, born in 1771, graduated from Dartmouth in 1789, and came to Hallowell in 1799. He removed to Massachusetts on the separation of Maine in 1820, to continue there the exercise of his office as judge of the supreme court, to which he had been appointed in 1815. He married Eunice Cobb, and had nine children, five of whom were born in Hallowell between 1800 and 1809. He died in 1855.

Bion Wilson was born in Thomaston, Me., in 1855, studied law with James W. Bradbury, was admitted to the bar and practiced in Augusta until 1884, when he removed to Portland.

William Woart, once president of the Granite Bank of Augusta, 1840-46, was a lawyer in the last years of his life, being admitted in 1842, and practicing in Augusta about 1860. He married Lucy, daughter of Charles Williams, in January, 1845.

Joseph T. Woodward, born in Sidney about 1845, was admitted in 1868. He was state senator, then state librarian, prior to 1872.

In the following alphabetical list of lawyers who are, or who have been, members of the Kennebec bar, either the date of admission is mentioned with the name, or the place and time of practice, or the place only, as can be ascertained; otherwise the name only is given: Bartlett Allen, Waterville, 1824; Manley T. Abbott, 1855; John G. Abbott, 1873; E. C. Ambrose, 1881; Abisha Benson, China, 1823; Richard Belcher, Winthrop, 1824; James Bell, 1836; Clifford Belcher, 1841; Erastus Bartlett, 1843; Thomas J. Burgess, 1846; Silas M. Buck, 1855; Samuel A. Barker, 1857; Hiram O. Butterfield, 1858; James W. Bradbury, jun., 1863; Marcus P. Bestow, 1867; George B. Blodgette, 1868; Herbert Blake, Oakland and Hallowell, 1878; Edward A. Berry, 1877; Walker Blaine, 1878; Thomas Bond, jun., and S. Bishop, in practice in 1810; Benjamin C. Coolidge, 1836; Sewall Cram, 1836; Horace S. Cooley, 1839; Benjamin F. Chandler, Waterville, 1843; Edmund A. Chadwick, 1844; Paul L. Chandler, Waterville, 1844; Samuel H. Currier, 1848; Henry Clark, 1852; Isaac Coffin, 1853; Melvin Cunningham, 1856; Hiram Choate, 1870; Charles W. Clement, 1874; Leonard D. Carver, 1876; John P. Craig, 1851; James Cunningham, 1881; J. W. Corson, 1886; J. C. Chandler; Charles M. Dustin, Gardiner, 1824; Charles Dummer, Hallowell, 1824; Jonathan G. Dickerson, 1839; Peter Dunn, 1842; Henry E. Dyer, 1842; Patrick J. Devine, 1843; Francis J. Day, 1846; Emery Douglass, 1861; Frederick N. Dow, 1876; Marion Douglass, 1878; Arthur F. Drinkwater; Gridley T. Estes, 1837; Newton Edwards, 1850; Enoch Farnham, Albion, 1824; David H. Foster, Readfield; David Fales, 1851; Enoch Foster, jun., 1865; Charles H. G. Frye, Augusta and Vassalboro, 1869; Horace W. Fuller, 1876; Wilbert C. Fletcher, 1888; Walter Gould, 1836; Eldridge L. Getchell, Waterville, 1839; William Gaslin, jun., 1858; Orrin T. Gray, Waterville, 1860; John C. Gray, 1863; Charles C. Grow, 1863; Daniel F. Goodrich, 1866; Nelson F. Graffam, 1875; Francis B. Greene, 1880; William H. Gibbs, 1880; H. H. Gurley, practiced in 1810; William B. Glazier, 1850; Charles U. Greeley, Winthrop, 1890; Irving D. Hodsdon, 1887; Thomas A. Hill, practiced in 1810; Everett Hammons, Clinton, about 1810; Mark P. Hatch, Clinton, about 1875; Lorenzo J. Hallett, 1851; Horatio D. Hutchinson, 1852; Melville G. Hanscom, 1852; Stetson L. Hill, 1858; John L. Hunter, 1858; B. B. Hanson, 1859; Thomas H. Hubbard, 1860; Charles K. Hutchins, 1861; Samuel C. Harley, 1863; Frank S. Hesseltine, 1865; John E. Hanly, 1872; William G. Hunton, 1878; Emery N. Howard, 1883; Charles Haggerty, 1883; Edward T.

Ingraham, 1847; Henry Johnson, Clinton, 1824; Frank H. Jackson, Hallowell, 1867; Treby Johnson, Augusta, 1875; Henry Jackson, 1880; Cyrus Knapp, 1852; William H. Kelly, 1877; Reuben L. Keene, 1841; Ephraim H. Lambert, Hallowell; Philip Leach, Vassalboro, 1824; Rodney G. Lincoln, 1856; William H. Lambert, 1866; Hiram B. Lawrence, 1868; William A. Lancaster, 1881; Fremont J. C. Little, Augusta, 1892; Joseph H. Manly, 1863; Denis A. Meaher, 1875; R. M. Mills, Belgrade; William Matthews, 1840; William S. Marshall, 1841; George S. Mulliken, 1847; Tristram McFadden, 1858; Milton M. Merrill, 1845; John D. Myrick, 1865; George J. Moody, 1877; Anson P. Mills, 1878; Gilbert H. O'Reilly, a tailor, 1843; William O. Otis, 1853; Lemuel Paine, Winslow, 1824; Ara C. Potten, 1856; Thomas H. B. Pierce, 1866; Cassius C. Powers, of Augusta, 1871; John O. Page, of Hallowell, 1845; Appleton H. Plaisted, of Waterville, 1880; George S. Paine, 1884; Warren Preston, practiced in 1810; Frank L. Plummer, Waterville, died 1892; Sylvanus W. Robinson; Joshua L. Randall, 1864; Charles R. Rice, 1871; E. W. Ripley, practiced in 1810; Chester J. Reed, 1846; Nathaniel L. Sawyer, 1841; Isaac W. Springer, 1849; Greenlief T. Stevens [see page 91]; B. L. Smith, Oakland; Samuel A. Stinson, 1852; George Harvey Snell, 1853; Ansel Smith, 1855; Thomas B. Sherman, 1858; Joseph W. Spaulding, 1865; A. G. Stinchfield, 1850; Martin B. Soule, Waterville, 1870; Albion R. Simmons, 1881; Bartlett Tripp, 1867; Herbert R. Tinkham, 1881; Orrin A. Tuell, Augusta, 1887 (Heather & Tuell); George F. Talbot, 1840; William N. Titus, 1851; Joseph B. Wells, 1838; William H. Weeks, 1842; Horatio Woodbury, 1855; Henry Clay Wood, 1856; Eugene L. White, 1857; Benjamin F. Wright, Waterville, 1886; Matthias Weeks, Clinton, 1824; Henry A. Wyman, 1848; David T. Wright, Gardiner, 1854; Samuel W. Whitmore, 1877; William G. Waitt, 1878; Edward L. Whitehouse, 1880; Frank S. Webster, Clinton, about 1885; S. H. Willard, Oakland, now practicing in Mercer, Somerset county.

CHAPTER XV.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

PRACTITIONERS of the art of healing belong to a brotherhood that is older than history. It was born with transgression and pain, and is man's effort to mitigate the effects of broken law. Horace Mann condensed the question and its solution nearly half a century ago in the following words, that no one has had the temerity to dispute: "However graciously God may deal with the heart, all our experience proves that he never pardons stomach, muscles, liver, nor brain." Not till of late has any adequate force of this truth been acknowledged by the profession. To the average patient it is still among the things he does not know, and so, failing to find absolution in a dose of medicine, he blames his doctor for failing to perform the impossible. No other profession has traveled further from its start, or is still so long a journey from satisfactory results. In no other is exact knowledge so scarce and in such demand, or assumed knowledge in such over supply. No other field of exploration presents greater difficulties or offers greater prizes. No profession is more earnest in its effort and intention to do the very best thing, and no other fails of its aim half so often. Though still in its empiric stage, no profession has lain so near the great heart of the world as the medical. Its members march in step with each generation from the cradle to the tomb. No other mingles so freely with all classes, or is so broadly in touch with the pulse of humanity, from its highest to its lowest types. The duties of no other so often penetrate the inner sanctuary of the home, and to no other are the most secret facts of life so often revealed. Men in no other calling are so often appealed to for gratuitous service, and no others respond so freely or so often. It is confidently asserted that Kennebec county has fortunately been served by medical men who have averaged well up in their attainments, while some names have shed light and lustre on their art.

Carroll W. Abbott studied with Dr. George H. Wilson, of Albion, graduated from Bowdoin College in 1882-3, and soon after began practice in Albion.

ENOCH ADAMS, of Litchfield, comes of Welsh blood—a race whose achievements adorn, and whose origin antedates, history: His ances-

tor, Robert Adams, a tailor, came with his wife, Eleanor, to Ipswich, Mass., about 1635; thence to Salem, and died in Newbury in 1682.

Their second son, Sergeant Abraham Adams, born in Salem in 1639, married Mary Pettengill, and died in Newbury in 1714. Captain Abraham Adams, the second son of Sergeant Abraham, was born in 1676 and married Anne Longfellow. Henry, their eighth son, was born in Newbury in 1722, and married Sarah Emery. Enoch, the second son of Henry and Sarah, was born in 1752 and married his first wife, Sally Bragg, in 1778, and his second wife, Lydia Moody, in 1803.

Enoch Adams, the first child by his first wife, was born in 1779, in Andover, Mass. He married Lucy, daughter of Rev. John Strickland, in 1807, and removed to Andover, Me., where their son, Dr. Enoch Adams, was born, May 21, 1829.

He was educated in the schools of his native town and later at Kents Hill, when that school was rising on its tide of wonderful prosperity under that peerless educator, Doctor Torsey. Choosing the medical profession, he attended lectures first at Bowdoin College and then at Harvard University, where he graduated from the medical department in 1851. During the same year he married Mary H. Case and settled in Litchfield, in medical practice. When the war broke out he tendered his services as assistant surgeon to the authorities at Augusta, with no definite result. Some weeks later he was surprised by the receipt of his appointment from Governor Washburn as surgeon of the 14th Maine Regiment, to take effect November 15, 1861. He reported for duty and served under General Butler in New Orleans, and went on that fruitless Red River expedition under General Banks. The severe strain of the climate and the exposure of all the vicissitudes of war produced a large per cent. of sickness in the army, necessitating constant vigilance and exhausting labor by the surgeons and their assistants. The effects of overwork and little rest compelled him to leave the service and attend to his own health. Returning to Litchfield, he resumed his practice as soon as his strength would permit.

Between his graduation and the present time lie forty-one years of successful, unremitting professional work. This long service has brought him in close relations with the inhabitants of a great sweep of surrounding country and an intimate acquaintance with his medical brethren. With both classes he stands high—with the first indispensable. He is an active, zealous Mason, member of Litchfield Lodge and of Gardiner Chapter. He is also a valued member of the Maine and of the Kennebec County Medical Associations. He was selected as the republican representative to the legislature of 1887, where he served as secretary of the committee charged with investi-



Emoch Adam M.D.

gating in behalf of the state the causes, nature and remedy of tuberculosis in cattle.

Doctor Adams' children are: Enoch C., master of the high school at Newburyport, Mass.; M. Vinton, M.D., graduate of the medical department of the Pennsylvania University, of Philadelphia, and now practicing at Brunswick, Me.; Wendall H., who graduated in medicine at Bowdoin College and is now practicing at Kingston, Mass.; M. Lenora, formerly preceptress at Kents Hill, now Mrs. Professor B. O. McIntire, of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa.; Hermon H., a farmer in Belgrade, Me.; Lulu G., teacher of Latin at Kents Hill; Frank N., at home on the farm, and M. Lena, now a student at Kents Hill.

Moses Appleton was born in Ipswich, N. H., in 1773, studied medicine at Medford, Mass., with Governor Brooks, graduated from Dartmouth in the class of 1791, received the degree of M. D. from the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1796, and the same year began practice in Waterville, where he died in 1849. He married Ann Clark, and had five children: Ann L., Samuel, Mary J., George A. and Moses, who was a lawyer at Bangor.

Daniel R. Bailey, son of Ezekiel, and oldest brother of Charles M. Bailey, of Winthrop, was born in 1815 and took the degree of M.D. at Philadelphia. He established a practice in Winthrop in 1838, and in 1849 went to East Winthrop. He died in 1858.

Stephen Barton came in 1774 from Oxford, Mass., to Vassalboro, where he practiced until 1788, and then returned to Oxford. About 1803 he located in Malta, now Windsor, where he died in 1805.

James M. Bates, born at Norridgewock in 1827, began the study of medicine in Augusta in 1848, graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1851, and in May of that year began practice at South China, removing in 1854 to Sidney, where he practiced five years, and then went to Yarmouth, Me., where he still resides. He was surgeon of the 13th Maine during the war.

Solomon Bates [see page 960] was a native of Fayette and once represented the district in congress.

John Thwing Bates, a member of the Maine Medical Association, graduated from the Medical School of Maine in 1859. He practiced medicine a year in Winthrop, taking the place of Doctor Snow during his absence abroad, and then went into the army as assistant surgeon of the 11th Maine. He died April 11, 1863, at Port Royal, S. C.

Peleg Benson was the only practitioner in Winthrop from 1792 until 1806. He was born in Middleborough, Mass., in 1766, came to Winthrop in 1792, and married Sally, daughter of Colonel Simon Page. He died in 1848.

Alden E. Bessey, born in Hebron, Me., in 1838, is a son of Erastus and Sarah (Smith) Bessey. He studied at Hebron Academy, Kents

Hill Seminary and Colby University, and graduated from Amherst College. In 1870 he graduated from the Brunswick, Me., Medical School, and later took a special course at the Post Graduate Medical School, of New York. In 1870 he opened practice in Wayne, and in 1871 removed to Sidney, where he practiced until 1890, when he came to Waterville. His first wife, Helen J. Morton, left two sons: Murton W., now a student at the medical school at Brunswick, and Earl E. His present wife is Clara A. Forbs. Their daughter is Lenora Bessey.

H. M. BLAKE, of Monmouth, is the great-grandson of Phineas Blake,* whose sister was the mother of the illustrious General Henry Dearborn, who was also a physician. He was born November 29, 1836, on the farm at East Monmouth that has now been occupied by the Blake family of five generations. Doctor Blake received his early education in Monmouth Academy, and from there went to Kents Hill, where he fitted for college. In 1858 he entered Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., and graduated in the class of 1862. He then taught school in the city of Bath, and later became an instructor in Monroe Seminary, Wisconsin. In 1867 he began the study of medicine in Bowdoin College. From there he went to the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in the spring of 1869. He practiced his profession at Readfield with marked success until the fall of 1875, when he removed to Monmouth Center, where he now resides and around which he has built up a good practice. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies, has been a useful trustee of Kents Hill Seminary since 1874, and for several years served with much ability on the prudential committee.

D. P. Bolster, secretary of the County Medical Society, was born in Paris, Me., in 1827, attended Norway High School and Hebron Academy, studied medicine with Doctors Brickett and Millet, and graduated in 1852 from Bowdoin Medical College. After three years in Leeds and Washington, Me., he located in China, Me., where he practiced until 1877, when he removed to Augusta, where he is in general practice. In September, 1862, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the 21st Maine, and after that regiment was mustered out he was again commissioned in the 16th Maine, in which he served until the close of the war.

NATHANIEL R. BOUTELLE was the son of the eminent lawyer, Timothy Boutelle, noticed at page 308, who married at Exeter, N. H., Helen Rogers, who was born in 1789. Nathaniel R. was born in Waterville in 1821, and, after the usual preparatory course, entered Waterville College in 1839. After spending two years there he was compelled, by sickness, to retire from his class. In 1843 he began the study of medicine, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College,

* His family is noticed at page 794 *et seq.*—[ED.]



Wm. W. Brewster



N. R. Butelle

Philadelphia, in 1847. In 1848 he attended clinics at the Pennsylvania Hospital and was a student at the Obstetrical Institute in Philadelphia, and in 1854 he attended a course of medical lectures in that city.

After graduating from Jefferson College he began practice in Waterville, where he resided until his death. In 1852 he married Mary, daughter of Prof. George W. Keely, of Waterville College. Timothy, their elder son, was born in 1853, and died in 1864; George K., the younger son, born in 1857, is noticed as a lawyer on page 318.

In 1857 Doctor Boutelle attended lectures in Edinboro, Scotland. In 1864, in response to a special call for surgical assistance, he was assigned to hospital duty at Fredericksburg. At the close of his service there he returned to Waterville, where his wide experience and remarkable skill soon gained for him a professional eminence that extended throughout the state and was never exceeded by that of any physician in the upper valley of the Kennebec. For many years he was interested in the breeding of Jersey cattle and Southdown sheep at his farm in Waterville. [See pages 211 and 215]. In 1858 Doctor Boutelle became a member of the Maine Medical Association. From 1875 he was a director, and from 1884 president of the Ticonic National Bank at Waterville, until his death there in December, 1890.

George E. Brickett was born in Hartford, Vt., in 1824. He attended the academy at Lancaster, N. H., studied medicine with Doctor Swasey, at Limerick, Me., and graduated in medicine at Hanover, N. H., in 1846. He was a charter member of the Maine Medical Association. He practiced in China, Me., for twelve years prior to 1861, when he became surgeon of the 21st Maine, and was in service until the close of the war, when he came to Augusta and was in charge of the U. S. general hospital until 1865. He has been president of the Augusta board of pension examiners many years.

G. Hartwell Brickett was born in China, Me., in 1860, studied medicine with his father, George E., graduated from Bellevue Medical College, New York, in 1885, and is now in practice at Augusta.

Cyrus Briggs, born in 1800, at Little Compton, R. I., graduated at Harvard University in 1821, studied medicine with Dr. Jacob Bigelow, of Boston, and graduated from the Harvard Medical College in 1826. He commenced practice in Augusta in March, 1827, and continued uninterruptedly for more than forty-five years.

Ezekiel Brown, who had served as surgeon in the revolutionary army, came to Maine in 1789 and settled at Brown's Corner, Benton, where he continued to practice until his death, June 30, 1824. His wife, Mary, died May 6, 1832. They had ten children: Ezekiel, jun., Nathan, Beriah, Samuel, George, and five daughters.

SILAS BURBANK, of Mt. Vernon, was born in the town of Parsonsfield, Me., January 2, 1840, a town noted for turning out more doctors

than any town of equal population in Maine. His ancestors were English, and lived in Saco. Silas' and Eleazer Burbank, brothers, the former his great-grandfather, both served as musicians in the revolutionary war. Silas' had a son, Silas', who settled in Newfield, Me., and in turn bestowed his father's honored name on one of his boys, who thereby became Silas'. The latter settled in Parsonsfield and married Mary Burbank, whose father was a younger brother of her husband's grandfather. Their children were: Silas', Thatcher W., Mary E., Harriet P., Melinda W. and Moses S. By his second wife, Hannah L. Bragdon, he had two more children: Annie and Frederic L.

When Silas', the eldest of these children, was fourteen years old, his father, who was a farmer, removed from Parsonsfield to Limerick. Silas was an industrious boy on the farm and a studious boy at school. At the early age of sixteen he was sufficiently advanced in his studies to undertake school teaching. So successful was this first venture, that he taught each winter for the next eight years, wisely adding to his mental equipment by a term in the Limerick Academy each spring and fall.

In 1860 the Burbank family moved from Limerick to Strong, Me. Our young student schoolmaster now decided to be a doctor, and commenced the necessary reading at the age of twenty-one with Dr. John A. Richards, of Strong. After attending medical lectures at Bowdoin College for two years, he received his degree in June, 1864, and settled the same year in Mt. Vernon. He was a young man then, and the young doctor. Now, after twenty-eight years' practice, he has become the old doctor, although not yet an old man. He has proved a good physician and a good citizen. His wide and successful practice testifies to the first, and his record to the last.

He has been an active and useful worker in all measures for progress and reform—a pronounced temperance man—was lodge deputy in the Good Templar organization, has long stood in the working column of the Baptist Sabbath school, and for the past twelve years has been its superintendent. He joined the Baptist church in 1870, is chairman of the ministerial committee, and for several years has served as one of its deacons.

Doctor Burbank is a good illustration of the law of heredity. We have seen that his ancestor, Silas, the soldier, made music for men to fight and to die by. The Burbank blood has constantly retained the gift. The doctor was always a singer, and at twenty he became a teacher of the good, old-fashioned country singing school—peace to its ashes; it didn't outlive its usefulness. When he came to town he took charge of the choir and is still its chorister.

Always a republican in politics, he was a member of the school committee six years, school supervisor two years, town clerk one year, and member of the board of health for three years. He has taken



Silas Burbank, M.D.

great interest in Masonic matters, serving for the past twenty years as secretary of his Lodge. Doctor Burbank is a member of the Kennebec County Medical Association, and was its president in 1875. With all his labors by day and by night, he is a hearty, robust man, five feet eight inches tall, and has attained to General Hancock's renowned weight of 240 pounds. It takes a good horse to draw him on an emergency call rapidly over the rugged hills of Mt. Vernon and adjoining towns. His fidelity and skill have yielded him substantial rewards.

Dr. Burbank married Jennie B. Pratt, of Strong, February 28, 1864. Their only child George D., born May 18, 1865, is now in the employ of the New York Central Railroad Company in Syracuse, New York. The doctor's present wife was Hattie D. Morse, of Mt. Vernon, to whom he was married December 25, 1876.

John Bush was born July 3, 1792, at Boylston, Mass. After graduating from Bowdoin, he taught at the Wiscasset Academy, and pursued the study of medicine. He then graduated from the medical department of Bowdoin, and established himself in Vassalboro. During his practice there he married Anne Wayne. He spent several years in Massachusetts, after which he returned to Vassalboro, where he remained in active practice until his death, at the age of eighty-four.

Henry H. Campbell, born at Farmington, Me., in 1820, is a son of Moses and Abigail (Hancock) Campbell, and grandson of Alexander Campbell. He studied in Bloomfield Academy, graduated from Dartmouth Medical School in 1848, and from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, the following year. He began practice at Fairfield in 1849, remaining there until January, 1858, when he went to Europe and spent a year in study at Edinburgh, London and Paris. In December, 1858, he began practice in Waterville, where he has since resided. He married Julia A., daughter of Stephen Tobey. Their children are: Annie J. (wife of Rev. Charles D. Crane) and George R., a graduate of Colby, '91.

Nelson H. Carey, born in Massachusetts in 1807, practiced in Wayne, and died in 1877.

Charles B. Cates was born in Vassalboro in 1820 and died in California in 1888. He graduated from the Vassalboro Academy, studied medicine, graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1845, and practiced two years in Fall River, Mass., where he married Margaret B. Barker. He soon returned to his native town, where he practiced until his removal to California in 1886.

F. Chenery, born in 1863, in Livermore, is a son of Michael P. Chenery. He studied at Livermore and Kents Hill, spent two years in Boston College of Physicians and Surgeons, and one year in the

University of the City of New York, Medical Department, where he was graduated in 1886. Since December of the latter year he has practiced in Wayne.

Samuel Louis Clarke, son of Captain Samuel Clarke, of Winthrop, was a medical graduate of Jefferson College, Philadelphia. He practiced for a time in his native town, and afterward in Bangor, Me.

Pell R. Clason, a brother of O. B. Clason [page 321], was born in Litchfield, July 13, 1855, and prepared for college in Gardiner, where he was for two years the successful principal of the high school. He was graduated from Bates College in 1877, and then, while teaching, began the study of medicine, and was graduated from Bowdoin Medical School in 1882. He practiced in Gardiner until his untimely death, October 31, 1886, at which time he was president of the common council, and member of the school committee. He left two sons: Silas O. and Ernest F.

James Cochran, born in Windham, N. H., in 1777, was educated as a physician, and, after a few years' practice in Limington, he removed, in 1806, to Monmouth, where he practiced successfully for many years. He died at Rockland, October 10, 1860.

James Cochran, jun., born in Limington in 1801, was graduated from Bowdoin Medical School in 1824, and practiced in Brooks, Lisbon and Monmouth, Me., until shortly before his death in 1875.

Charles A. Cochrane, born in 1833, in Monmouth, is a son of James Cochrane, jun., M. D. Charles A. was educated at Monmouth Academy, and began the study of medicine in 1851 with his father, attending in the meantime three courses of lectures at Bowdoin Medical School, from which he graduated in 1856. From the latter year until November, 1858, he was a partner with Dr. Henry Barrows in Vassalboro. Since November, 1858, he has practiced in Winthrop. He was a member of the Massachusetts Homeopathic State Society, until a similar organization was perfected in Maine, since which time he has been a member of the latter, of which he has been secretary and president. He is also a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy. He married, in November, 1859, Caroline Augusta, daughter of Colonel Rufus Marston, of Monmouth. Their only child is Emma L.

Daniel Cony, son of Deacon Samuel Cony, was educated as a physician and practiced in Augusta many years.

Louis A. Cook, born at Dixmont, Me., in 1862, graduated in medicine from the University of New York, in 1889, and began practice at China village.

LEANDER J. CROOKER is the son of Dr. Sebra and Parmelia (Durling) Crooker, of Brookfield, N. S., who was born in Edgcomb, Me., and moved to Nova Scotion when a young man, where he built up a large practice prior to his death in 1890. Leander J. was born in



L. G. Corviter

Liverpool, N. S., February 24, 1837. He early evinced a natural aptitude for anatomical investigation, and at the age of twelve performed his first surgical operation—extracting a tooth for an aged Irishman. Six years later, with the daring of youth, he successfully removed a tumor from the axillary cavity of Mrs. O'Brien, of Cornwallis, N. S., an operation which the surgeons of the town had refused to undertake. His parents at first opposed his studying medicine, fearing that his venturesome disposition would lead him into trouble in his practice; but innate genius would not be thwarted, and at the age of eighteen he began his studies under his father's guidance. He opened an irregular practice in Vassalboro and Belgrade when he was in his twenty-first year, and so successful was he in the many and varied difficult operations he performed, that for twelve years he deferred taking a regular degree of M. D. It seemed as if he were impelled by some unseen power to operate, and his natural mechanical ingenuity was a potent factor in his surgical skill. He could go to a blacksmith's and forge out for himself any of the simpler instruments he required; and his superior inventive ability is illustrated by the fact that in 1872 he produced an important surgical instrument, now known in the profession the world over as Crooker's Spiral Spring Ligater.

His first operation for strangulated hernia was made under difficulties. When but twenty-two years of age, after walking several miles through the deep snow, which was so drifted that he was compelled to leave his horse, he reached his patient late in the night. By the light of two tallow candles and the assistance of a neighbor, it was cut down upon and the bowel returned. Ether was not used in the operation for the very good reason that he had none with him. He is not a believer in Lister's full method; he regards perfect cleanliness in all surgical operations of the greatest importance, and believes that no operation should be made without a free use of the most approved antiseptics.

At length, however, the advisability of taking a regular degree became patent to him, and from Belgrade he went to Boston, where he attended lectures at the Harvard Medical School. In 1870 he graduated from the medical department of Dartmouth College, and began practice in Augusta as a regular physician. He has since done general surgery, there being scarcely an operation of any nature that he has not performed, and now, in his fifty-fifth year, he has yet to lose a case from the effects of the operation, excepting in abdominal operations, in which he has lost but six out of fifty-seven cases, and these exceptions were in incurable cases, the operations being simply a forlorn hope. He has never rejected an abdominal operation on account of dangerous symptoms, and his success in this direction has been most satisfactory. His consultation cases are numerous, especially in surgery, and embrace a wide scope of territory, while

his office and surgery business at Augusta are of still greater proportions. Doctor Crooker has contributed papers on professional subjects to various medical journals.

In 1858 Doctor Crooker married Clara B. Tarbell, of Vassalboro, who died in 1866. His second wife, whom he married in 1867, was Fannie A., daughter of James H. Guppy, of Boston. His son, by the latter marriage, born in 1869, is Leander J., jun., a physician and druggist at Augusta. He graduated from the Medical School at Dartmouth 1890. Doctor Crooker is an active member of the State and County Medical Associations, and is a decided friend and promotor of all judicious public enterprises and improvements.

Atwood Crosby was born in Albion in 1838. He was educated at Benton Academy and at Coburn Classical Institute. He entered the army in Company G, 3d Maine, was captured at Bull Run, and was a prisoner of war eleven months. He was paroled in June, 1862, and at once began the study of medicine with Dr. N. R. Boutelle, of Waterville. He attended lectures at Harvard Medical school, and in August, 1864, received the degree of M. D. from Bowdoin Medical School. He entered the U. S. navy as surgeon immediately after graduation, and served until the close of the war. He began private practice at Buckfield in 1865, and the following year came to Waterville, where he practiced until his death, January 25, 1883. His second wife and two daughters survive him.

J. H. Cushing practiced in Sidney up to 1871, being the successor there of Dr. James M. Bates.

Abiel Daley came to Kennebec county in the first quarter of this century, and practiced contemporaneously with the senior Doctor Cochran at Monmouth.

Thomas M. Dillingham was a partner of Dr. James B. Bell at Augusta about 1877.

F. L. Dixon graduated from Dartmouth Medical School in 1880, and practiced in Wayne until 1884.

Daniel Driscoll was born in Winthrop, Me., in 1860, educated at the common schools, read medicine in the Portland School of Medical Instruction, and graduated from the medical department of Bowdoin College in 1885. With the exception of four years in Winthrop, his practice has been in Sidney, where he is settled at Bacon's Corner. [See page 1058].

J. C. Dunham began practice in Winthrop about 1870, and four years later went to Lewiston.

M. K. Dwinell, born in 1860, at East Calais, Vt., was educated at the grammar school of that town, and graduated from the Boston University, Medical Department, in 1883. In July of that year he located at North Vassalboro, and in 1892 removed to Waterville.

Crosby G. Eaton was born in Vienna, read medicine at Waterville, graduated from Bowdoin Medical College in 1883, and settled in Oakland.

Elbridge G. Edgcomb was born in Livermore, Me., in 1814, graduated from the medical department of Bowdoin College in 1845, and practiced in Readfield until he left the county, prior to 1866.

John Marshall Eveleth, born in 1828 at Windham, Me., is a son of John and Rebecca (Merrill) Eveleth, and grandson of Nathaniel Eveleth. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1849, and from the Maine Medical School in 1854. The following year he began private practice at Poland, Me., where he remained for four years. In February, 1861, he began practice at Mechanics Falls, Me., where he remained until January, 1880, when he came to Hallowell, where he now resides. He married Lucy Ellen Douglass, of Waterford, Me. She died in February, 1881, leaving three children: Abbie Lyle, John A. and Lucy M. His second marriage, in 1883, was with Clara A. Douglass, sister of his first wife.

Frank P. Fletcher, son of Colonel Robert Fletcher, of China, was born in that town, and practiced at Weeks Mills the last years of his life. He was a graduate of Brunswick Medical School, and had practiced in Hope, Me.

Everett Flood was born in Clinton, graduated in medicine from Bowdoin College, practiced a year in his native town and went to Massachusetts.

John L. Fortier, son of Frederic and Esther (Wright) Fortier, was born in 1853 at St. Sylvester, P. Q. He was educated in the provinces, and New Hampshire and Vermont, his classical education being largely acquired under the private tuition of Rev. Father Charland. In 1879 he began the study of medicine with Dr. H. H. Campbell, of Waterville, and in 1883 received the degree of M. D. from Brunswick Medical School. He has practiced in Waterville since his graduation. In 1889 he opened a drug store on Main street, and in 1891 opened another on Water street, in the block which he built in 1890. His wife was Leonie Martel. Their only child is Leora C.

Abram Frees enjoyed a large general practice at Pishon's Ferry, Clinton, about 1817.

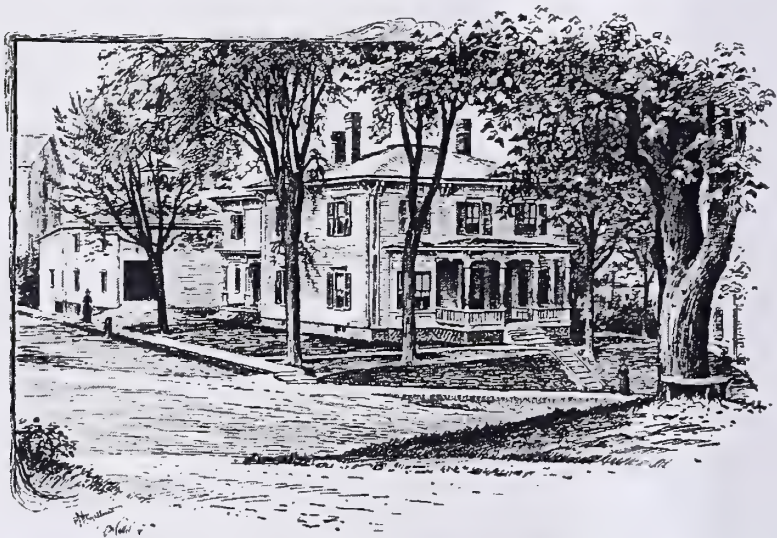
Archelaus P. Fuller, born in 1799, practiced in Albion for many years, dying there in 1880.

Sylvester Gardiner, the physician, is noticed at pages 193 and 601.

WOOSTER PARKER GIDDINGS, of Gardiner, comes from old England stock after six generations of New England growth. George Giddings, his ancestor, left St. Albans, Hertfordshire, Eng., with three servants, and landed in Boston, April 2, 1635- settling in Ipswich, Mass. Thomas Giddings, his grandfather, a skillful ship carpenter, removed

with his family from Ipswich in 1813, and settled on a farm in China, Me., where he raised a family of four children.

Thomas, the oldest, born in Ipswich, became a stock dealer, and was noted for the thrifty management of his farm. He married Lucinda Starrett, of China, and to them were born three children: Elizabeth, Samuel and Wooster P.—the latter May 11, 1840. At the age of fifteen Wooster exchanged the district school and the surroundings of his boyhood for a course of study at New Hampton, N. H., preparatory for college. In addition to this he devoted considerable time to the development and practice of a natural taste for sketching, designing and engraving, and acquired great facility in the use of pencils and the engraver's tools. This acquisition has been



Residence of W. P. GIDDINGS, M. D., Gardiner, Me.

of immense benefit in his profession, enabling him to execute exact drawings of the natural or morbid appearance of any organ or structure of the human body—than which no use of the artist's pencil requires more delicate manipulations, or makes more difficult demands. His anatomical and pathological portfolios are a revelation and a study to the professional, and a marvel to all.

After the proper course of study he graduated from the medical department of Harvard College in the class of 1870. His first practice was in Waltham, Mass., where his time was partially occupied in engraving. In 1871 he settled in Ward 25, Boston, whence he came to Gardiner in 1880.

Since coming to Gardiner Doctor Giddings has easily advanced to the front rank of his profession in central Maine. He is fortunate



W. L. Giddings M.D.

in that unusual combination and balance of qualities that make their possessor equally adapted to the art of healing and to the practice of surgery. He has an active temperament, quick observation, fine perception and that reflection that ultimates in the good judgment of the practitioner, and he has also a promptness of decision and a certain understanding and mastery of mechanical operations that is the foundation of successful surgery.

These qualities, animated by that divine principle of growth that keeps a perpetual student and learner abreast with the freshest fact and thought, are full explanation of the wide demand for Doctor Gidding's professional services that has long existed. His thorough knowledge and peculiar gifts of explanation and illustration to the satisfaction of courts, and the understanding of juries, bring his services in more than frequent demand, as an expert.

He is highly esteemed by his professional brethren, who regard as of special value the many papers and addresses which he has prepared for meetings of the Maine and the Kennebec County Medical Societies. He is a member of both, and an ex-president of the latter, and is also vice-president of the Harvard Alumni Association.

Doctor Giddings married for his first wife, Mary Barton, of Windsor, Me. They had one child, Minnie L. His second wife was Sarah Peckham, of Boston, by whom he had one child, Harold. His present wife was Adelaide Clark, of Boston.

I. W. Gilbert, son of John C. and Olive (Brann) Gilbert, and grandson of Andrew Gilbert, was born at Litchfield in 1852. He was educated at Litchfield Academy, and graduated in 1874 from the Maine Medical School. After practicing five years in Phippsburg, Me., and a short time in Franklin Mass., he returned to Litchfield. He married, in 1874, Sarah E., daughter of Dexter W. and Margaret C. (Flanders) Smith, granddaughter of Zachariah and Lydia (Plimpton) Smith, and great-granddaughter of Thomas Smith, jun. They have two daughters: Lena M. and Emma D.

Matthew S. Goodrich, son of Rev. Joseph B. Goodrich, was born at Palmyra, Me., in 1860. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and in Maine Central Institute. He attended Brunswick Medical School one term, and in 1882 he graduated from the medical department of the University of New York. In April, 1882, he began practice at Fairfield, where he continued until October, 1889. He took a course at the Post Graduate Medical School, of New York, and, January 1, 1890, opened practice in Waterville, and at the same time started a hospital, known as "Waterville City Hospital." He is surgeon to the Oldtown City Hospital, a member of the Kennebec County Medical Society and the Maine Medical Association, and an honorary member of the Somerset County Medical Society.

David Hale practiced at Fayette Mills, went to Livermore Falls in 1843, and died there in 1868.

Eli S. Hannaford, son of Aaron Hannaford, is a native of Strong, Me., and a graduate of Brunswick Medical School. He came to Readfield from Phillips, and practiced until 1891, when he removed to South Framingham, Mass.

J. Q. A. Hawes graduated from the Maine Medical School in 1853, practiced in Hallowell, and kept a drug store there several years prior to his death in 1890.

Gertrude E. Heath, of Gardiner, a daughter of A. M. C. Heath, received the degree of M. D. in March, 1883, from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and has since practiced her profession in Gardiner, in company with Dr. Mrs. Potter.

Jonathan Hicks, the first doctor to settle in ancient Pittston, practiced from 1772 to 1774. The inhabitants were so healthy, however, that he returned in disgust to Massachusetts, whence he came.

Hiram H. Hill, the late eminent physician and surgeon, of Augusta, was born in Turner, Me., in 1810. At the age of sixteen he went to live with Dr. Dexter Baldwin, of Mt. Vernon, and here the desire to become a physician seized him. He attended the village school, and in his leisure hours devoted himself to the study of natural philosophy, chemistry and the classics. He began the study of medicine in his twenty-second year with Doctor Gage, of Augusta, and afterward studied with Doctors Amos Nourse and John Hubbard, of Hallowell. He attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, graduated from Bowdoin in 1836, and opened an office in Augusta, where he practiced for over fifty years, becoming, undoubtedly, the most distinguished physician in the state. His death occurred December 2, 1889.

J. Fred Hill, son of James P. and Emaline P. (Simpson) Hill, was born in 1854. He graduated from Coburn Classical Institute in 1878, and in that and the following year took a partial course at Colby University, teaching school during the winter. In 1881 he began the study of medicine under Dr. F. C. Thayer, of Waterville. In the same year he took one course of lectures at Dartmouth, and in 1885 graduated from Bowdoin Medical School. He was assistant to Doctor Thayer from May, 1885, until January, 1888, when they became partners. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical Associations. He married Angie L., daughter of Moses C. Foster, and they have one son, Fred T., and a daughter, Margaret F., deceased.

W. Scott Hill, born in Greene, Me., in 1839, studied medicine with Dr. William Graves, of Sabattus, Me., was in Tufts College in 1863, and in 1864 entered the navy, serving as surgeon's steward until the close of the war. He continued the study of medicine at Bellevue

Hospital Medical College, graduating in February, 1867, when he located in Augusta.

Ezekiel Holmes [see pages 192 and 245], born in Kingston, Mass., graduated from Brown University in 1821 and from the medical department of Bowdoin in 1824. He came to Winthrop in 1832, but did not practice long, his physical endurance not being equal to the rugged requirements of a country physician.

Manuel S. Holmes, son of Isaiah, and grandson of Ebenezer Holmes, was born in West Waterville in 1852. He attended Coburn Classical Institute, and in 1879 graduated from the medical department of Boston University. After practicing three months in Waterville, he removed to Oakland. He married Myra E., daughter of Erastus O. W. McKechnie.

George B. Howard, son of Cyrus, was born in Winslow in 1850. He graduated from Coburn Classical Institute in 1871 and from Colby University in 1875. He received his degree from the medical department of the University of the City of New York in 1879, and practiced in Waterville until June, 1890, when his health failed.

Charles Hubbard came from Concord, Mass., to Winthrop in 1827, and after a stay of three years, removed to Lowell, Mass.

John Hubbard, ex-governor of Maine, the eldest son of Dr. John Hubbard, of Readfield, was born in that town in 1794. He applied himself so diligently to preparatory studies that he was able to enter Dartmouth in the third term of the sophomore year, and graduated in 1816. In 1820 he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and two years later received his degree of M. D. He practiced in Virginia until 1829, when he returned to his native state, and the following year took up his life residence at Hallowell. In 1843 he was sent to the state senate and in 1849 was elected governor of Maine and reelected the following year. His death occurred February 6, 1869.

CYRUS KENDRICK, of Litchfield, is the son of Cyrus, and the grandson of Thomas Kendrick, both of North Brookfield, Mass., where the latter died at the age of ninety. His son, Cyrus, born in 1789, left his native town and came to Warren, Me., in 1808, where he fitted himself for teaching and taught school several years. About 1815 he came to Gardiner and located on Water street, in the grocery business. In this pursuit he continued till 1838, a part of the time being in partnership with Robert Gould. Mr. Kendrick was one of the earliest and most active members of the order of Masonry in Gardiner, being a charter member, and the first master of old Herman Lodge, constituted in 1820. He was also efficient in town affairs, serving as a selectman and moderator in 1837, as treasurer in 1848 and 1849, and was a justice of the peace for many years.

After retiring from trade he gave his attention to the settlement

of claims and estates, and other matters connected with his office as civil magistrate, till he retired from business altogether.

Cyrus Kendrick married Sarah Maxcy, of Union, Me., by whom he had seven children: Joseph, Mary, William, Melina, Cyrus, Thomas, now a teacher in Sacramento, Cal., and Lucy—all dead but William, Thomas and Cyrus. Mr. and Mrs. Kendrick lived in Gardiner, where they were prominent members of the Baptist church, till near the close of their lives, when they removed to Litchfield, where both died in 1866.

Cyrus, their fifth child, was born in Gardiner September 6, 1825, where he grew up, attending its schools, including the old Institute, till he resolved to be a physician, and entered the medical department of Bowdoin College, in which he studied two years. From there he went to Philadelphia and completed his professional education in Jefferson Medical College, graduating in March, 1850, in a class of 211, one of his classmates being the distinguished Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia. Returning home to Gardiner he practiced there two years when he went to Litchfield, where his medical practice has covered the long period of forty years. Doctor Kendrick is one of only six survivors of the original members who organized the Maine Medical Association in 1853. He also belongs to the American Medical Association, whose annual meeting in Washington, in 1884, he participated in. Like his father, he has been a zealous Free Mason, serving as master of Morning Star Lodge, of Litchfield, for the ten years succeeding 1866. In 1880 Doctor Kendrick married Susie P., daughter of Calvin Howe, of Rumford, Me., and one of a family of thirteen children. She was a teacher in the Litchfield Academy, of long experience and recognized talent. Their children are: Daisy May, Kate H., and Cyrus Maxcy Kendrick.

Cyrus Knapp, of Leeds, a medical graduate of Bowdoin College, located in Winthrop in 1827, and practiced until he went to Augusta, where he subsequently became superintendent of the insane asylum.

William B. Lapham, born in 1828, graduated from the New York Medical School in 1856, practiced in New Hampshire and Oxford county, Me., removed to Augusta in 1871, practiced there one year, and then abandoned his profession for a special literary career [see page 260]. He was for eighteen years a member of the Augusta examining board for invalid pensioners.

D. P. Le Clair, born in St. Germain in 1864, was reared in Lewiston. He studied with Dr. L. J. Martel, of Lewiston, graduated from the Maine College there in 1885, and in 1889 began practice at Augusta. Since 1890 he has been a member of the city council, the first in that board of all the 1,600 French people residing in the city.

C. C. Libby was born March 25, 1847, at Auburn, Me., where he received his early schooling. He was later a student at Dartmouth



Cyrus Hindrick M. D.

and Bowdoin Colleges. In 1880 he came to East Pittston. His marriage was with Mattie L. Blodgett, of Pittston.

Ariel Mann was born in Wrentham, Mass., May 14, 1777. He came to Hallowell in 1802, and was known as a very eminent surgeon, standing at the head of his profession in this section of the country. In 1810 he married Phebe B., daughter of William Morse. In later life, his health failing, he abandoned his practice and accepted the appointment of judge of probate, holding the office several years. He died March 16, 1828.

DANIEL EDWARD MARSTON, M. D., of Monmouth, was born in what is now West Gardiner, May 13, 1836. He is in the ninth generation from William Marston, sen., an English Quaker who was born in Yorkshire, England, about 1592, and came with his family to Salem, Mass., in 1634; his two brothers, Robert and John, probably coming at the same time.

In 1637 he removed to Newbury, and the next year to Winne-cumet, with his three sons and fifty-two others, where they made the first organized settlement on a grant of land from the general court of Massachusetts, and were incorporated into the town of Hampton, which became subsequently a part of New Hampshire, and William Marston, sen., became the patriarch of this branch of the family. He was a devout adherent of his religious faith, for which he suffered congregational persecution. In 1657 he petitioned the court at Hampton that the fine of £15 might be remitted that had been imposed on him "for keeping a paper and two books, which inculcated Quaker doctrines." He died in Hampton in 1672, leaving four children by his first wife, and one by the last.

Thomas Marston¹, his eldest child, was born in England in 1617, and married Mary Estow, of Hampton. He was a capable citizen, highly esteemed by his fellow-townsmen, who entrusted him with public business. He died in 1690, the father of nine children. Isaac Marston², his eldest son, was born in 1648, and married, first, Elizabeth Brown, and second, Mrs. Jane (Brackett) Haines. He lived on Hampton North hill, was made freeman in 1678, and selectman of his town in 1681.

Caleb Marston³, the eldest of his eight children, born 1672, married Anna Moulton, and settled on the old Hampton homestead, where he died in 1747, the father of nine children. Isaac Marston⁴, his fourth child, was born in 1704, and settled in Newmarket, N. H., where he died in 1784. John Marston⁵, the younger of his two children, was born in Newmarket in 1748, married Mary Hilton, and died in 1793. Nathaniel Marston⁶, the fourth of their ten children, was born May 16, 1776, in Newmarket. When a young man he came to Winthrop, Me., where he married Eleanor Watson in 1797. In 1806 they removed to West Gardiner, where he was a farmer, a blacksmith and a

prominent man in the town. During the war of 1812 he went with a company of state militia, of which he was captain, and joined the United States forces, serving fifteen days. For this each man received from the government 160 acres of land. He died in 1848, the father of six children.

Daniel Marston⁸, the eldest, was born January 8, 1798, in Winthrop. While a young man he tried the sea for a time, then returned home, and in 1820 married Nancy W. Freeman, of Sacarappa, now Westbrook city. They first settled in Hallowell, where he engaged in the retail grocery business. His next move was to West Gardiner, where he settled as a farmer. He was postmaster there for many years, was active in public affairs and a zealous captain of the state militia. At the time of his death, in 1850, he was first selectman of the new town of West Gardiner, which had recently been a part of the city of Gardiner. Previous to the incorporation of the new town of West Gardiner, he was a councilman of the city of Gardiner. His nine children, of whom seven are living, are noticed on page 681.

Doctor Marston⁹, the subject of this article, was the sixth of his parents' nine children. He received the training of a farmer's son in a district school. At the age of sixteen he attended the Litchfield Academy, then taught school winters, and fitted for college. He read medicine with Dr. Cyrus Kendrick, of Litchfield, and the late Dr. Stephen Whitmore, of Gardiner, and was graduated from the Medical School of Maine, Bowdoin College, in the class of 1859. For the next year and a half he enjoyed the great advantages of an appointment on the medical staff of the hospitals on Blackwell's Island, New York, and received the *ad eundem* degree March, 1860, of the New York Medical College on Thirteenth street.

Returning to Maine, Doctor Marston settled in Monmouth in the fall of 1860, where for more than thirty years he has enjoyed and deserved a substantial practice. He married, April 28, 1861, Ellen E. Meserve, of Richmond, Me. Their first children—Edward Pitt and Ellen Elizabeth, twins—were born July 3, 1862. Edward P¹⁰ chose the medical profession, was educated at Monmouth Academy and Bates College, and graduated from the medical department of Dartmouth College in 1884. He is now in practice with his father in Monmouth, is a member of the Kennebec Medical Association, and was president of the society in 1890. Nellie Elizabeth took the full course and graduated at the State Normal School at Gorham. Mary Alice, the third child, was born in 1867, educated at Kents Hill and Wellesley College, and married George M. Norris, now a lawyer in St. Paul, Minn. Daniel William¹¹, their youngest child, born June 3, 1875, prepared for college at the Coburn Classical Institute, Waterville, but has been interrupted in his studies by poor health.

In 1862 Doctor Marston volunteered his services as surgeon and



D. E. Munston

joined the medical staff of the army of the Potomac. Rapidly failing health compelled him to leave, after three months' service. One of these months was on transport steamers, which received the wounded during the seven days' battles before Richmond; afterward, he served at Fortress Monroe and in hospitals in Baltimore. He and his son, Dr. Edward P., are both Masons in the rank of Knights Templar. The former has served nine years on the Monmouth school committee, and five years on the local board of health, is a member of the Kennebec Medical Society, was vice-president of the Maine Medical Association in 1883, and is a member of the American Medical Association.

George W. Martin was born in 1834 in Pittsfield, educated at Correnna Academy and Westbrook Seminary, studied medicine at Pittsfield, and graduated in 1858 from the medical department of the University of New York. He was assistant surgeon of the 6th Maine, surgeon of the 4th Maine, and of the 2d Maine Veteran Cavalry, and then became government medical inspector. In 1867 he located in Augusta, where he is still in practice. In 1873 he was made medical director of the military forces of Maine, and served till 1879. Robert J. Martin, his son, was born in Boston in 1864, read with him, and graduated from the medical department of the University of New York in 1887, being second in a class of 150. He went to Germany in 1890 to study the Koch method of lung treatment, and was the first to practice it in Maine.

Thomas L. Meguier, who received his medical degree at Bowdoin College, came to Winthrop in 1836, and practiced there until 1848.

William Meigs, born in Easton, N. Y., graduated from the Maine Medical School at Bowdoin College in 1844, and practiced at Seward's Mills, Vassalboro, for seven or eight years prior to his removal to West Virginia, where he died in 1891. He was a man of great originality, and the author of several valuable inventions. His wife, who survives him, was Dulcie M., a sister of Judge Whitehouse.

Paul Merrill graduated from Dartmouth about 1855. He was at once appointed assistant surgeon at the State Insane Asylum, where he remained three years, and then went into general practice at Augusta.

Ebenezer C. Milliken, a graduate of the medical department of Bowdoin College, was a practitioner in Winthrop from 1835 to 1837, when he removed to Boston.

Daniel Moody began practice in Clinton about 1862, and was located there for many years.

G. J. Nelson, a son of Rev. A. J. Nelson, was born in Guilford, Me., in 1846, and prepared for college at China and Lincoln Academies, and at Waterville Classical Institute, entering Colby University in 1871. He was principal of China Academy two years, and of Freedom Academy one term. He then began the study of medicine with Doc-

tors Crosby and Wilson, and in 1877 graduated from Bowdoin Medical College, settling at Weeks Mills, where he practiced until February, 1892, when he removed to China village.

James W. North, son of the historian, practiced at Weeks Mills about twelve years ago.

James North, cousin of the historian, was born July 25, 1813. He graduated from the Bowdoin Medical School in 1841, practiced at Albion about 1850, and then went abroad and practiced dental surgery one year at Berlin, and seventeen years at Vienna. In October, 1869, he returned to his native land, and took up his residence in Philadelphia.

Charles E. Norton was born in Gardiner, graduated in medicine from Bowdoin in 1876, practiced awhile in Augusta, and then removed to Lewiston.

Amos Nourse was partner of Dr. Ariel Mann in Hallowell for several years. He afterward became professor of obstetrics at Bowdoin College.

James Deering Nutting, a graduate of the Maine Medical College, is a native of Otisfield, Me. In the common and high school of the town, and in the Bridgeton Academy he prepared for the study of medicine; in 1867, after a period of practice in the Maine Insane Hospital, he located in Hallowell, where he has since remained in active practice.

George Carleton Parker, born in Clinton, Me., in 1851, is a son of Charles J. and Eliza (Roundy) Parker. He attended school at Kents Hill Seminary and Castine Normal School, and devoted twelve years to teaching. In 1877 he began the study of medicine under a private tutor, and, in 1878, entered Brunswick Medical School. Two years later he graduated from Dartmouth. In November, 1880, he began practice in Clinton and East Fairfield, and in November, 1890, removed to Winthrop. He took a special course at the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital in 1890. He married Rose B., daughter of Edmund Parkman. Their only son is Ralph B.

DAVID ELKINS PARSONS is the son of David, who was the eldest child and only son of Samuel Parsons, who was born in Epping, N. H., in 1779, and came to Cornville, Me., about 1800, where he died in 1835. David Parsons, born in Cornville, December 16, 1802, was a farmer and married Beulah Lancaster, of Norridgewock, Me. He died in Rockford, Iowa, December 28, 1881. His four children were: Sarah E., Stephen D., Samuel S. and David E., who was born in Cornville December 3, 1836. He grew up amid the healthful influences of a country life, and received the advantages that well-to-do farmers were able to bestow. When eighteen years old he went to Bloomfield Academy and fitted for Waterville College, which he entered in 1857, and remained one year. The next year he was engaged in teaching



David E. Parsons

in Maryland, and in 1859 went to Schenectady, N. Y., and entered the junior class in Union College, then under the presidency of the celebrated Doctor Nott.

On the breaking out of the civil war in 1861, he left college and enlisted in Company A, 19th Maine, July 29, 1862, as a private. Turning all his energies to filling the ranks, he succeeded in enlisting such a number of men that he was commissioned second lieutenant by Governor Washburn, August 25th, and went with his regiment to the defense of Washington, where it was assigned to Gorman's Brigade, Howard's Division. In this command, the 19th Maine was first under fire at Charleston, W. Va., and next at Fredericksburg, where several men were wounded. Under the command of Colonel Heath, this regiment was conspicuously engaged at Gettysburg, where, facing a terrific fire, 68 men were killed or mortally wounded, 127 were wounded, and 4 were missing; a total of 199 out of 404 present.

It is a matter of history, that the greatest percentage of loss in any brigade, in any one action during the war, occurred at Gettysburg in Harrow's Brigade, composed of the 19th Maine, 15th Massachusetts, 1st Minnesota, and the 82d New York. These four regiments went into the action with 1,246 officers and men, of whom they lost 61 per cent. killed and wounded.

In the battle of the Wilderness, Captain Parsons was shot through the arm, when he was granted a sixty-day furlough and came home. While returning to his command, he was at the battle in front of Fort Stevens when Early made his attack on Washington; during the battle President Lincoln was conspicuous in the fort.

By promotion, he was made first lieutenant of Company A, November 21, 1862, and captain of Company B, June 23, 1863. Captain Parsons fought with his regiment in all the principal battles of the army of the Potomac, from the first Fredericksburg to Appomattox, except when absent wounded. He was again promoted, November, 11, 1864, to be major of his regiment, serving faithfully to the close of the war, and was mustered out May 30, 1865. The 19th Regiment went to the front under the last call by the president for three years' men, who went without bounty.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph W. Spaulding, who went out as first lieutenant, and Major Parsons, were the only two men who went out with the 19th Regiment as commissioned officers, and returned as such. Of such a record any one has a right to be proud, and every one has cause to be grateful. Devoted service in that great war is a fame that will intensify as time rolls on.

Returning home, Major Parsons read medicine with Dr. John Robbins, of Norridgewock, having chosen and commenced preparing for this profession while in college. He attended lectures first at Harvard University, and completed his course at the medical department

of Bowdoin College, where he graduated in the class of 1866. His first practice was in Stetson, Me., till 1870; then in Norridgewock, and since 1874 at Oakland. Doctor Parsons is a member of the Kennebec County and of the Maine State Medical Associations, and has made an honorable record as a country practitioner.

He married Clara A. Rogers, of Stetson, Me., February 20, 1864, David W. Parsons, their only child, is now a student in the Yale Law School at New Haven. Mrs. Parsons died in 1869, and in 1872 Doctor Parsons married Belle F. Bixby, of Norridgewock. They have one child, Mary B. Parsons.

C. F. Perkins was born in 1846. His grandfather was William Perkins, who came from Wiscasset to Windsor, where his four sons were born. C. F., son of William, jun., graduated from Bellevue Medical College in 1885, and practiced in China until 1889, when he removed to Augusta.

A. P. A. Pichette, son of E. G. Pichette, was born in 1863, at Lew-
isville, P. Q. He was educated at the Seminary of Nicolet, P. Q., at Laval, Victoria, and at Bishop Universities, Montreal. He received his medical degree from the Provincial Medical Board in 1888, and was in practice for one year with his brother, at the same time keeping a drug store at Nicolet, P. Q. In July, 1889, he came to Water-
ville.

Samuel Plaisted was born in Gardiner in 1802, graduated from Brown Medical School at Providence, R. I., and practiced in Water-
ville until his death in 1860. He married Mary J., daughter of Moses Appleton, and their three children are: Aaron Appleton, J. H. and Florence. Aaron A. was born March 25, 1831, graduated from Colby University in 1851, and has been cashier of the Ticonic National Bank since 1858. He married, in 1856, Emily C. Heath.

Joseph Noyes Pidgin was born in Salisbury, Mass., in 1808, studied medicine with the late Dr. Jacob Tewksbury, of Oxford, Me., graduated from the Maine Medical School in 1831, and settled at Litchfield. He was elected to the legislature by the whig party in 1836, but did not live to take his seat.

Jesse Pike, father of Daniel T. Pike, Pike, practiced in Litchfield about 1820.

Albert F. Plimpton [page 703], son of Elias and Nancy (Billings) Plimpton, was born in Litchfield in 1832, attended school at Litchfield Academy, read medicine in Gardiner and Boston, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1859. He practiced in Pittston, and from 1862 in Gardiner, where, from 1867, he kept a drug store until his death, August 10, 1892.

Huldah M. Potter, born in Parsonsfield, Me., was the daughter of John and Huldah (Dalton) McArthur, who came from Boston to Au-
gusta before 1850. Huldah M. attended the public schools of Au-

gusta, and the boarding school at Gorham, Me. In 1868 she married Charles F. Potter, of Augusta, who died the same year. A few years later she decided to become a physician, and, after due preparation, attended medical lectures at the Boston University, graduating in 1877. In 1879 she came to Gardiner, where her professional abilities are attested by a large practice. Her partner is Miss Dr. G. E. Heath.

Nathan G. H. Pulsifer, born in 1824, a son of Dr. Moses R. Pulsifer, was educated in district schools and Gorham Academy, and graduated from Dartmouth Medical School in 1848. He studied with his father and Dr. N. C. Harris, and began practice in 1849, in which year he went to California, via Cape Horn, as surgeon of the ship. Upon his return he spent one year in study at New York and Philadelphia, and since January, 1852, has practiced in Waterville. He married Ann P., daughter of William Moor. They have four children: Nora P. (Mrs. F. L. Thayer), Cornelia (Mrs. Herbert L. Kelley), William Moor, M. D., and Ralph H., M. D. Doctor Pulsifer has been devoting his attention to real estate operations and banking for the past twenty years.

Ralph H. Pulsifer, born in 1865, was prepared for college at Colburn Classical Institute and graduated from Colby University in 1886. His medical education was acquired at the Boston Medical School and Hahnemann College, of Philadelphia. In November, 1890, he began practice in Waterville.

Epaphras K. Prescott, of Monmouth, was a physician in that vicinity for many years prior to his death, about 1874.

Oliver Prescott, born in 1791, practiced at Cross Hill, Vassalboro, prior to his death in 1853.

Frank M. Putnam was born in San Francisco in 1856, reared in Boston and educated at Burton, Mass., graduated from Dartmouth in 1877, and studied medicine at Portland and Brunswick, Me. He took a medical course at Harvard, spent two years in Europe, and in 1880 began practice in Gardiner. He resides in Farmingdale, where he married the daughter of Joseph C. Atkins, and is superintendent of the town schools.

Asa Quimby was the first doctor who settled in Albion, being in practice there about 1800.

Samuel Quimby, a tall, spare built, tireless man, noted as a genius in collecting the last cent from the toiling settlers, was the earliest physician in Mt. Vernon. He enjoyed riding home on a bag of ashes, which his poorest patrons could always spare. He saved his money, and for thirty years either built or owned more than half the grist mills in that town.

George L. Randall, of Vassalboro, was born in 1815, was educated

in Vassalboro and at Kents Hill, and after teaching twelve terms, turned his attention to the study of medicine under Dr. Hiram H. Hill, of Augusta. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1844, and began general practice at Stetson, Me. Two years later he removed to Vassalboro, the home of his wife, who is a sister of the late Ira D. Sturgis. His father, Isaac Randall, came to Vassalboro from Cape Cod, about 1800, as a school teacher. During his first term his knowledge of medicine became valuable to the community, and he enjoyed a successful career as a physician until his death in 1820. George M. Randall, son of Dr. George L. Randall, was born in Vassalboro, in 1863, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1889 and in 1891 began practice at Augusta.

Charles Russell was born in Bethel, Me., in 1820, graduated from the University of Maryland in 1848, and came to Fayette in 1865, where he died about 1888.

F. A. Roberts was born in Jackson Me., in 1839. At the age of seventeen he began the study of medicine with Dr. Manter, of Winthrop, Me. He received the degree of M. D. from Dartmouth in 1860. In September, 1862, he began practice in China, removed to North Vassalboro three years later, and in October, 1883, came to Waterville, where he died May 26, 1892. His grandfather, Jacob Roberts, M. D., a Quaker, practiced at North Vassalboro the last fifteen years of his life.

Whiting Robinson came to Benton about 1812, and practiced there until his death, about 1853.

A. T. Schuman, son of J. L. Schuman, was born in Damariscotta, Me. He came to Gardiner when four years of age, and there received his academic education. He graduated from New York Homeopathic College, and after four years in New York city returned to Gardiner, where he has since practiced.

Arthur A. Shaw was born in Etna, Me., in 1864, graduated from the Maine Central Institute in 1887, studied with Dr. T. M. Griffin, of Pittsfield, Me., for one year, and then went to Bowdoin College, graduating in 1891. In August of the same year he began to practice in Clinton.

Herbert F. Shaw graduated in medicine from the Boston College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1883, and settled the same year in Mt. Vernon.

Charles P. Small, son of Rev. A. K. P. Small, D. D., was born in 1863, graduated from Colby University in 1886, and three years later from the Maine State Medical School. He spent one year in the Maine General Hospital at Portland, and one year as second assistant surgeon at the National Home at Togus. In September, 1891, he began practice in Waterville, and a year later removed to Chicago.

Issachar Snell was born in Bridgewater, Mass., April 16, 1775. He



Albion P. Snow M.D.

graduated from Harvard University in 1797, studied medicine with Dr. E. Wales, of Randolph, and surgery with the celebrated Dr. Nathaniel Miller, of Franklin, and settled in his native town in 1800, where he continued to practice until 1805, when he removed to Augusta. In the spring of the next year he removed to Winthrop. He cultivated a farm in Winthrop, and after his removal to Augusta in 1828, where he engaged in the active practice of his profession, he tilled the soil as a recreation. His specialty was surgery, in which his skill gave him an extended reputation and practice. Doctor Snell was instantly killed by an accidental overturning of his sulky October 14, 1847, at the age of seventy-four years.

ALBION PARRIS SNOW, son of Abiezer and Sally (Purinton) Snow, was born in Brunswick, Me., March 14, 1826. His mother died when he was five years old, leaving five children, of whom he has been the only survivor for forty years. His father married a second wife, and they had six children, four of whom were born within one year—a son December 25, 1833, and three more sons December 21, 1834, two of whom lived to manhood, the other dying when he was sixteen days old. With so large a family to be provided for from the products of a small farm, the subject of this sketch, at fourteen years of age, determined to leave home and care for himself. By working on a farm in summer, and doing chores in winter, he was able to earn board and clothing, and get one or two terms of schooling a year in a private academy. At eighteen he was asked to teach a district school, which had the reputation of being difficult to manage. His success in this school made his services sought for in similar schools in other places, so that he never had occasion to seek a situation, although he continued to teach one or two terms a year for several years. As a teacher he was from the first a strong advocate of school discipline, without corporal punishment; and he very seldom resorted to it in his own schools. During the intervals of teaching he attended the academy, but when he had nearly completed the preparatory studies for admission to Bowdoin College, ill health made a change necessary.

After three years of desultory living, having saved a few hundred dollars, he commenced the study of medicine, and was a private pupil of that eminent physician and surgeon, the late Prof. E. R. Peaslee, of New York, studying for three terms in the Medical School of Maine, and two terms in the Dartmouth, N. H., Medical School; graduating from the former in 1854. He received the appointment of demonstrator of anatomy in both schools. He married Matilda B., daughter of Stephen Sewall, of Winthrop, Me., and commenced the practice of medicine in that town in the fall of 1854. After six busy years, Doctor Snow spent a year in attendance at some of the best medical schools and hospitals of this country and Europe. He returned home in the fall of 1861, and offered his services to the gov-

ernor to go into the army, in case he should be needed; but, on account of ill health, did not otherwise desire an appointment. Doctor Snow early joined the Maine Medical Association, and soon became one of its active members; contributing papers on the "Prevailing Diseases of Kennebec County," "Puerperal Convulsions," "Diphtheria," "Medical Education," etc., published in its annual transactions. In 1873 he was president of the association, and in his inaugural address, among other practical subjects, argued in favor of a state board of health; which the legislature has since established, to the great benefit of the commonwealth. He has always taken an interest in the Kennebec County Medical Association, of which, at its second annual meeting, in 1869, he was president. He is also a member of the American Medical Association, and has served on important committees in that body.

Outside of his professional work, Doctor Snow has perhaps contributed more to the public good, in his school relations, than in any other direction. He was on the school board for the Winthrop village schools upward of twenty years, more than half that time as chairman. He generally had the coöperation of teachers, parents and scholars, in his efforts to improve the schools, and bring them up to the standard of the best in the state. In 1871 he was a member of the state legislature, and introduced a bill entitled "An Act to regulate the qualifications of practitioners in Medicine and Surgery;" which was referred to the committee on the judiciary, ordered printed, and then re-committed. The bill excited a great deal of attention, both in and out of the state house, and was quite generally commented on by the press of the state, for the most part in favorable terms. After several hearings, the committee, by a vote of five to four, refused it a favorable report to the legislature, and then referred it to the next legislature, where it was killed, and, although several efforts have since been made to secure the passage of a registration law for this state, failure has thus far been the result.

In 1879 Doctor Snow was appointed a trustee of the Maine Insane Hospital, and he has occupied other positions of responsibility and trust, both as a physician and a citizen. For thirty years he has had a large practice, for a country place, extending over a wide field; and during those years he turned his back upon none, serving with the best abilities and attainments he had, rich and poor alike, in sunshine and storm, by day and night. In recent years he has been obliged to relinquish a portion of his work, and sometimes to give it up altogether for a time; having spent one whole winter in California, and another in Florida, and shorter periods in other places. But for the most part, he still continues in the active practice of his profession.

Albert Fisk Stanley, fifth child of John and Juliet (Marsh) Stanley, was born in Attleboro, Mass., April 28, 1806. He was descended



RESIDENCE OF A. K. P. STROUT, M. D., PLEASANT STREET, GARDINER, ME.

from Matthew Stanley, who came to Lynn, Mass., in 1864. When Albert F. was eleven years old his father removed to Readfield, where he bought a farm; and, while doing his share of the farm work, he obtained what education he could at the district schools, and in one term at Kents Hill. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Dexter Baldwin, Mt. Vernon, and obtained a diploma from Bowdoin Medical School in 1829. In 1831 he began practice at Dixfield, Me., and December 1, 1836, married Mahala A. M. Branscomb, of Farmington Falls, who was born June 11, 1814, and died at Winthrop, August 29, 1889. Their eldest child, Juliet M., born July 11, 1838, married, in 1886, the late I. P. Warren, D. D., of Portland. Mary Malvina, born February 2, 1843, married John Gower, of Winthrop. In December of the latter year Doctor Stanley removed to Winthrop, where he resided until his death. Three daughters and a son were added to his family here, of whom but two are living: Jane Elizabeth, born January 14, 1845, and John Albert, born February 17, 1847, who is the editor and proprietor of the *Winthrop Budget*. Doctor Stanley built up an extensive practice in Winthrop, and during the war was one of the large company of volunteer surgeons who entered the service after the second battle of Bull Run. It was in the army that he contracted the disease of which he eventually died, July 10, 1867. He was a member of the Winthrop Congregational church, and an active, practical Christian, supplementing kind words with still kinder deeds. His heart was large, his impulses true, and his sympathies strong. His death was deeply lamented, for he had been the friend, as well as physician, of a wide circle of families.

Daniel Stevens settled in China in 1808, and practiced there until his death, in 1841, at the age of fifty-nine.

David P. Stowell, son of Rev. David and Emily C. Stowell, was born in 1838, at Townsend, Mass. He graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy in 1857, attended Amherst College one year, taught at Pembroke (N. H.) Academy one year, and in 1859 began the study of medicine, attending lectures at Dartmouth Medical School. He was graduated from the University of New York in 1862, and served in the regular army one year as an assistant surgeon. In November, 1863, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 8th New Hampshire, and served until June, 1864, in which year he began private practice at Masonsville, N. H. In August, 1871, he removed to Mercer, Me., where he practiced until August, 1878, when he came to Waterville. He has been a member of the school board since 1888, and a member of the city council since 1891. His wife is Sarah E. Bachelder.

ALBION K. P. STROUT is the son of Hon. Stephen Strout, of Freedom, Me., and the grandson of Stephen Strout, of Limington, Me., whose father was Lieutenant Isaac Strout, an officer in the revolu-

tionary army, settled in that town after the war, and filled many of its official positions. Hon. Stephen Strout, of Freedom, was a civil engineer for several years and a commissioner of Waldo county. He had a natural inclination for scientific investigation, was an early student of the uses and possibilities of electricity, spending part of his time giving public lectures on this still wonderful theme, in illustrating which he used one of the finest pieces of telegraphic apparatus ever then shown to the public. One of his electrical machines was given to Winthrop Academy. He married Julia Gilbert Drake, a school teacher of large experience. Of their seven children, the first two—Albion K. P. and Charles O., now of Boston—are the only survivors. The third child, William G., a lawyer, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., of lockjaw, to which dread disease his grandfather had also fallen a victim. Hannibal C., Frank W., Annie and Arthur were the names of the remaining children.

Albion K. Paris Strout was born in Freedom, October 23, 1848. After leaving the common school he fitted for college in the academy in his native town, and then became a student in the Pittsfield and Westbrook Seminaries, where he advanced his studies to the junior college year. The civil war was then the all absorbing matter of interest, and, in 1864, instead of finishing his college course, he enlisted in Company A, Maine Coast Guard, and was ordered to Washington, where his detachment was stationed until the close of the war.

Returning home, he taught school for a while, at the same time reading medicine, which he had chosen as a profession. Completing his preliminary reading at Brunswick, he attended lectures, first at Bowdoin College and then at Dartmouth, where he was graduated in 1872. From there he went to New York city and further enjoyed the advantages and lectures of Bellevue Hospital, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons. His first practice was in Albion, Me., in 1873, from thence, during the next year, to his present location in Gardiner, where he is now in partnership with his son, Fred E. Strout, M. D. He has been an examining surgeon for pensions four years; city physician five years; a member of the County Medical Society, and examining physician for various life insurance companies.

Doctor Strout married, in 1872, Myra E. Libbey, of Albion. Their children have been: Maud L., who died in 1874; Arthur W. and a pair of twins, Ray and Ruth.

Charles W. Taggart, born in 1847 in Steuben, Me., is a son of Rev. John Taggart, jun., a Methodist clergyman, and in consequence Doctor Taggart's early education was received in thirteen different towns. He graduated from Bowdoin Medical School in 1873, and in August of that year began practice in Weld, Me. In April, 1874, he went to



F. C. Thayer

Phillips, and from there, in June, 1876, removed to Winthrop, where he has since practiced. His wife was Nancy M. Meady.

THAYER.—Stephen Thayer, of French Huguenot extraction, was born in Uxbridge, Mass., February 7, 1783. He began the practice of his profession in Vassalboro, where his eldest son, Albert, was born in 1808. Albert was a graduate of Waterville College, and practiced medicine in Skowhegan until his death in 1833. Shortly after the birth of Albert, Doctor Thayer removed to Fairfield, where his second son, Charles H., was born in 1810. Prior to 1836 Doctor Thayer practiced successfully at Fairfield and in all that section, but in that year he removed to Waterville, where he died, May 24, 1852.

Charles H. became a merchant in Fairfield, but removed to Waterville in 1837, and carried on business there, at the corner of Main and Temple streets for many years. He was a selectman of Waterville for twelve or thirteen years, and was universally esteemed, both in public and private life. In October, 1836, he married Susan E. Tobey, of Fairfield, and their only child, Frederick C., now the acknowledged leader of the medical profession in Waterville, was born at the latter place September 30, 1844.

Frederick C. attended the schools of his native town, and was a member of the class of '65, Waterville College, but did not graduate. Instead, he went to Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., where he remained for eighteen months, and then studied medicine with Dr. James E. Pomfret, of Albany, N. Y., where he also attended the lectures of the Albany Medical College from 1865 to 1866. He afterward entered the medical department of Bowdoin College, and was graduated in 1867. In 1884 the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Colby University.

He began the practice of his profession in Waterville in 1867, since which time he has risen to a celebrity unconfined by local bounds. He has been a pioneer in this community in difficult surgical operations, calling for cool, conservative judgment, and requiring at the same time the most delicate touch; yet has for the most part been content to follow cautiously where the world's eminent surgeons have successfully led, and in consequence his consultation practice has grown to extensive proportions. He has held many public positions of honor and responsibility. In 1878 he was president of the Kennebec County Medical Association; in 1884 he was president of the Alumni Association of the medical department of Bowdoin College; in 1885-6 he was a member of the legislature, and in the latter year delivered the annual oration before the Maine Medical Association. He was president of the Maine Medical Association in 1887-8; was alderman of Waterville in 1889; and in 1890 was a member of the International Medical Congress held at Berlin, and is a member of the American Medical Association.

December 2, 1871, Doctor Thayer was united in marriage to Leonora Snell, daughter of Judge William B. Snell noticed at page 332 *et seq.*

Ira Thing, son of Dr. Samuel Thing, was born in Mt. Vernon in 1809. He was in trade in Hallowell for several years, then went to Cincinnati, studied medicine, received his degree and returned to Mt. Vernon, where he practiced until his death in 1865.

William L. Thompson was born in Newbury, Vt., in 1823. He was educated at Francistown Academy, N. H., and taught four years at Newburyport. He took medical lectures at Dartmouth, and was graduated from the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1857. He located at Dover, N. H., and in December, 1865, began in Augusta what is now the longest consecutive practice of any Homeopathist ever in that city. He was a charter member of the State Homeopathic Medical Society, and has been its president.

Will S. Thompson, son of William L. Thompson, of Augusta, was born in 1853 at Newburyport, Mass. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1875. He attended medical lectures at Dartmouth, and in 1879 graduated from the Homeopathic College at Cleveland, O.; practicing since then in Hallowell and Gardiner.

Benjamin L. Tibbetts was born in Parsonsfield, Me., in 1836. He prepared for college at Limington, Me., and while there began, in 1859, the study of medicine under Dr. Samuel Bradbury. He took a medical course at Dartmouth in 1860, another at Bowdoin in 1861, and in the latter year graduated from Dartmouth and began a practice course in the Boston Hospital in 1862. The following year he came to China, succeeding Dr. George E. Brickett, and in 1876 located at North Vassalboro, associating with him Dr. Charles Mabry, a graduate of Bowdoin College, in 1879. Doctor Tibbetts died in September, 1892.

Benjamin Vaughan is noticed at page 191.

Michael Walcott, from Attleboro, Mass., was the first regular physician in Winthrop. Before, and after his stay of less than three years, there was no physician nearer than the Kennebec river, Dr. Daniel Cony, of Augusta being the best known.

Mrs. Ward, a remarkable woman, physically and mentally, who possessed medical skill and great powers of endurance, performed the duties of a physician and midwife in China prior to 1808, in which year the first regular doctor settled in the town.

John O. Webster read medicine with George E. Brickett, took one course of lectures at Bowdoin, and in 1868 graduated from Harvard University Medical College. He practiced at Lynn, Mass., at Augusta, and in 1892 removed to California.

STEPHEN WHITMORE, late of Gardiner, brother of Nathaniel M. [see page 341], was born May 9, 1814, and when a young man began



Stephen Whitman

reading medicine with Doctor Tinker, next with Doctor McKeen, of Brunswick, and lastly with Doctor Hubbard, of Hallowell. Before his graduation, which was from the medical department of Bowdoin College at Brunswick, Stephen enjoyed the advantages of spending some time with the eminent Doctor Jackson, of Boston, and for a season the opportunities for medical students for which Philadelphia has so long been celebrated. His first professional practice was in Jefferson, Me., from whence he came to Gardiner in 1837. Here he found a field for the practical use of the knowledge he had gained by so many years of laborious preparation. Hard work and undue exposure reduced his vital powers to the point where a severe fever set in. Before his recovery warranted an exposure an importunate request from an old friend tempted him to visit a patient. A severe cold and a relapse ensued that made him a chronic invalid for eleven years, and a sufferer for life. Prolonged weakness followed, making the slightest exertion perilous, and ultimate recovery a question of the gravest doubt. In this dilemma he retired in 1841 to his father's farm in Bowdoinham and began a fight for existence that lasted one-sixth of all the years of his life. Nothing but undaunted courage and the daily use of good judgment and an unconquerable will carried him through.

In 1852 he returned to Gardiner and began a career of professional usefulness and efficiency that triumphed over all previous drawbacks and resulted in all the attainments of a most successful life. The growth and extent of his practice were remarkable. It seemed as though business had been waiting for him through all those eleven weary years. People appeared to reason that a spirit that had conquered disease in its own body must have some strange power over the diseases of others. His own patients covered a scope of territory equaled perhaps by that of none of his contemporaries, with the possible exception of his brother, Chadbourn, while his reputation summoned him in consultation to all parts of the Kennebec valley. The marvel is that so frail a body could, for over a quarter of a century, respond to the exacting requirements of such a tireless mind and imperious will.

He married Maria Haskell, of Topsham. They had two children: Warren S. Whitmore, the lawyer, and Alice Maria, wife of W. T. Windram, of Boston. Doctor Whitmore was a devout member and a warden of Christ church in Gardiner. He died February 9, 1880, from an attack of pneumonia, and his tired body was laid peacefully at rest in Oak Grove Cemetery.

CHADBOURN W. WHITMORE, a brother of Nathaniel M. [page 341], was born in 1819 on the old family homestead in Bowdoinham. The influences that environed his early life were all of the character peculiar to a quiet agricultural community. He was an active boy at home, bright at school, but never of a demonstrative nature—quiet, consid-

erate and reflective. After a few terms at Monmouth Academy his choice of a profession settled on the medical. He read with Dr. John Hubbard, of Hallowell, and Prof. James McKean, of Brunswick, where he attended lectures and graduated in the medical department of Bowdoin College in the class of 1839.

With an exalted idea of the qualifications a physician should possess, he supplemented his college course with special observation and study in the hospitals of Philadelphia, and settled as a practitioner in Richmond, where he attained a large business. Gardiner, but ten miles away, brought him so many professional calls that he thought best to avail himself of its greater opportunities by making that his home, which he did in 1846.

From this time to his death he gave himself to his profession with an earnest devotion characteristic of the man. He was fully six feet tall, of fine proportions, and always possessed a full share of the energy and ambition for which the Whitmore family were rightly noted. Night and day he responded to the engrossing demands of a constantly widening field of labor.

January 1, 1850, he married Harriet E., daughter of Captain Thomas and Harriet B. (Currier) Sampson, of West Gardiner. When the late war had grown to be the absorbing business of the nation, he joined the medical force and was sent to New Orleans, where he had large experience in the hospitals to which so many soldiers were driven by that exhausting climate. By order of General Butler he had charge of enforcing vaccination throughout the city. The doctor used to say this was the best professional job he ever had—his fees amounting to several thousand dollars.

After returning to Gardiner he resumed his practice, and was also United States examining surgeon. But the labors and exposures of his past life began to sensibly diminish his endurance. He tried work at the old rapid pace, but had to give it up. Gradually he gave up general practice, attending only special old friends and an occasional consultation. The inevitable event occurred March 24, 1884, in Washington, D. C., whither he had gone with his wife for a change of climate and for medical advice. Mrs. Whitmore, who survived him, died November 22, 1891.

Obadiah Williams was the first physician of Waterville. He was a chief citizen of old Ticonic village until his death in 1799.

Richard Williams began practice in Clinton about 1857; Pitt M. Whitten was in practice there in 1880; and G. F. Webber, who came in 1888, still follows his profession there.

George H. Wilson, son of Nehemiah Wilson, of New Hampshire, was born in Litchfield in 1828, educated at Monmouth and Litchfield Academies, graduated from Bowdoin in May, 1856, studied with Dr.



C. W. Whitmore

G. S. Palmer, of Gardiner, and began practicing in Bath. After spending six months in Harpswell and two years in Palermo, he removed in 1859 to Albion, where he has since practiced. His wife, Mary S. Parsons, of Litchfield, died in 1889. His children are: Georgia, who married Carroll W. Abbott, M.D., and Charles E. Wilson, of Boston.

Anna (Huston) Winslow, wife of James Winslow, lived in what is now Randolph, and from their settlement there, in 1763, she practiced medicine and midwifery. She was widely known as "Granny Winslow," and practiced from Bath to Augusta.

Fred E. Withee, son of Elmarien Withee, of Benton, was born at Vanceboro in 1865. He was educated in the public schools and graduated from Dirigo Business College, Augusta. He studied medicine with Dr. M. S. Goodrich, and in March, 1892, received his degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore. He is a partner of Doctor Goodrich at Waterville.

Warren A. Wright, born in 1837 in Palmyra, Me., attended school in his native town and at several academies, and began the study of medicine at Norridgewock with Dr. John Robbins. He graduated from Harvard in 1862, and in July of that year began practice in Readfield.

Other physicians who are, or who have been, in practice in Kennebec county, of whom the place, or place and time of practice, or name only, can be given, are: William Albee, Clinton; Sewall W. Allen, Oakland; James Bachelder Bell, Augusta, 1879; Dr. Babb, Waterville, early; C. F. Brock, Clinton, 1891; Charles H. Barker, Wayne; Dr. Bennett, China; James H. Brainard, China, 1822; Dr. Brown, Sidney; Dr. Bowman, Benton, prior to 1816; James Bates, Hiram Bates and Joseph Bacheller, Fayette; E. E. Brown, Clinton; Dr. Curtis, Mt. Vernon, who hung himself in 1821; Benjamin Clement, Oakland, 1834; Samuel Chase, Mt. Vernon; Joshua Cushman, Winslow, 1823; Dr. Cook, Waterville, early; Dr. Caswell, James B. Cochrane and George B. Crane, Fayette; Dr. Chase, V. P. Coolidge, Waterville; Dr. Dow, Litchfield Corner; Moses Frost, Sidney, 1853; Dr. Fuller, Albert G. French and Lincoln French, Fayette; A. L. French, Wayne; A. R. Fellows, Winthrop; Dr. Goodspeed, China; Dr. Goodwin, Litchfield Corner; William Guptill, Clinton, about 1850; Seward Garcelon, Benton, prior to 1865; Timothy F. Hanscom, 1819, Dr. Hatch, prior to 1864, A. J. Hunt, 1860, and F. C. Hall, China, 1886; F. F. Hascony; Dr. Hale, Albion, about 1825; John Hartwell, Winthrop, 1848 to 1854; Ambrose Howard, one of the earliest physicians in Sidney; Samuel Louis; Dr. Lambright, Fayette; George W. Merrill, 1867, A. M. Moore and G. A. Martin, China, 1879; Elijah Morse, Mt. Vernon; Dr. Mitchell, Branch Mills; Byron McIntire, Clinton, 1891; Bryant Morton; Dr. Manter, Winthrop, 1857; Joseph H. North, Oakland; Dr. Noyes,

Waterville, early; James Parker, Farmingdale, 1801; Alva Plummer, Mt. Vernon; D. C. Perkins, Clinton, 1881; Isaac Palmer, Fayette; Dr. Pierce, Albion, 1859; Lewis M. Palmer (page 703); Lemuel Russell, Fayette; Willis A. Russell; A. H. Richardson, Benton, since 1868; Charles Rowell, Clinton, 1867; A. T. Stinson, China; Dr. Safford, Litchfield; Dr. Smith, Fayette; E. Small, Winthrop, 1844; Dr. Tarbell, Branch Mills; Dr. Thorndike, Clinton, about 1850; Silas C. Thomas, Mt. Vernon; I. P. Tash, Clinton, 1881; Darius Walker, Mt. Vernon; Dr. Williams, Branch Mills; Noah Watson, Lewis Watson and Charles H. Wing, Fayette; Dr. Waterman; and A. C. Wright, at Pittston.

CHAPTER XVI.

AUGUSTA.

BY CAPT. CHARLES E. NASH.

The Ancient Plymouth Trading House.—The Pilgrims who conducted it.—The first Local Magistrate.—Sale of the Plymouth Patent.—Its Abandonment and Revival.—Building of Fort Western.—The first Settler at Augusta.—Lotting of the Land.—Settlement begun.—The first Mills.—Incorporation of Township of Hallowell.—The first Roads.—The first Preaching.—Effects of the War of the Revolution.—John Jones, the Tory.—Arnold's Army *en route* to Quebec.—Effects of National Independence.—Arrival of new Settlers.—The first Meeting House and settled Minister.—Division of the Town into eight School Districts and three Parishes.—The earliest Burial Places.—The Hallowell Academy.—Rivalry of the Hook and Fort Western Settlements.—Building of the Kennebec Bridge.—Division of the Old Town into the New Towns of Hallowell and Harrington.

THE beginning of the city of Augusta was on the plateau that is now centrally occupied by the remains of Fort Western at the eastern end of the Kennebec bridge. There, eight years after the landing from the *Mayflower*, the Pilgrim fathers built a trading house for traffic with the Indians. Previously the spot had been the site of a wigwam village, where the fires had burned a niche in the forest and laid bare a few roods of the mellow soil which every spring the squaws, with their rude hoes, worked into productive corn-hills, and where the young braves found room to practice their rollicking games of wrestling, running and dancing. The illustrious men who founded the Plymouth colony came to this place every year for about a third of a century, bringing in their shallops a variety of commodities for the Indian market, and enjoying great profit so long as the supply of beaver skins continued good.

Among these traders we first discern the conspicuous presence of Edward Winslow, the colony's resolute business leader, who opened the traffic in 1625, and who appears to have been the projector of the monopoly that was called the Kennebec patent; his associates in the trade were some of his noted fellow-pilgrims. Governor Bradford is recorded to have been on the river in 1634, and so are John Alden and John Howland. Captain Miles Standish was often here—not in his military trappings, for the Indians were then petted rather than

pestered. John Winslow (the brother of Edward) was a familiar personage at the trading house, and had charge of it for a series of years—sometimes as agent for the colony and at others as manager for the lessees. The second Governor Winslow (Josiah, son of Edward) was at one time a partner in farming the patent. Governor Prince was also one of those early Kennebeckers; he was commissioned by the colony in 1654 to organize a local government for the pioneers whom the industries of fishing and trading had drawn to the shores of ancient Sagadahoc and Merrymeeting bay; he promulgated a series of ordinances devised for the good order of the little heterogeneous community. Captain Constant Southworth was appointed a magistrate at Cusenage, as the place of the Plymouth trading house was then called. His jurisdiction was throughout the patent. His functions were mainly to be a terror to trespassing stranger traders and to check the sale of demoralizing liquors to the Indians. He was the first resident officer of the civil law in the territory of the present Kennebec county. He received his authority from the magistrates of Plymouth, who had themselves just obtained from Oliver Cromwell a confirmation of their patent, with permission to take political possession of the whole river.

There is no spot anywhere along the banks of the Kennebec that is more interesting in its historical associations than the site of the ancient Cushnoc trading house. It turns our thoughts back to the crucial years of the first successful English colony in America, and to the men that set in motion the forces that were destined to transform the gloomy wilderness into the mighty New England of to-day. The ground of Bowman and William streets and of the adjacent lots was trod many times by the same feet that consecrated Plymouth Rock. There, was the mutual meeting place of the business men of Plymouth and the fur-hunting natives; the latter flocked hither from their farthest haunts to be tempted by the enticing productions of civilization. Father Druillettes sometimes accompanied them, and was occasionally the guest of the hospitable traders.

Of the trading house itself we have no description. It must have been a log structure, roofed with scantling or bark, and lighted by windows of oiled paper—for glass was then rare and costly. It was hedged by a tall and close fence of pickets for privacy and security. The workmen seem to have wrought with a view to some permanency, for we are told by the ex-Indian captive, Captain Bane (now Beane), that in 1692—more than thirty years after the withdrawal of the traders—the remains of the establishment were still visible among the new-grown trees and shrubbery.

The magistracy of Captain Southworth continued for a few years only. We read that in 1655 he went before the governor of Plymouth and took the oath of office for his distant bailiwick. After this the

records are silent on the subject. The commerce with the natives, which had long been languishing, was now growing profitless. Soon after (in 1661), the colony sold the patent to four enterprising business men (Thomas Brattle, Antipas Boies, Edward Tyng, John Winslow), who tried to revive the trade, but finally abandoned it—leaving the river (about 1665) to the repossession of the impoverished natives, and the wild beasts, their companions.

Thus, for nearly forty years was the intervale plain at the eastern end of the modern highway bridge, a familiar resort and trading emporium of the fur gatherers. They were the forerunners of civilization on the Kennebec and remotely the pioneers of Augusta. They first lifted the axe against the great forest and started the earliest echoes of human industry that broke the primeval silence of the savage region. Their work was permanent and pervasive in its results. Their patent—which they prized and operated only for immediate traffic—invested them with the ownership of the soil, and it duly became the foundation of the present land titles in Kennebec county and elsewhere. Every valid real estate deed in Augusta to-day has a tap-root running back to it. The history of Augusta, therefore, begins with the Pilgrim fathers and their trading plant at the ancient Indian fishing place of *Kouissinok* (Cushnoc).

After fifty years of contact with the traders, the Kennebec Indians joined their fellow-tribes in raising the hatchet against the English. Then began a war of races that lasted with occasional truces for a period of eighty-five years. This ruined most of the Maine settlements, and delayed the march of civilization up the Kennebec for three-quarters of a century.

In 1749 some enterprising heirs of the long deceased purchasers of the Kennebec patent materialized as claimants of the Kennebec valley, through the deed of 1661 to their ancestors. A good part of their claim was legally confirmed. They took possession of their heritage under a long name which for brevity was called the Plymouth Company. It was the agency of these proprietors that led directly to the peopling of the lands of the ancient patent. They threw open the once guarded door of the fur traders, and started cosmically the present family of towns and cities between Topsham and Madison. A few vengeful Indians still haunted the river on whose banks the flower of their tribe lay buried. To awe these forest wanderers and shield the settlers from the perils of their enmity, the Plymouth Company, as its first act of occupation, built a defensive house in its township of Frankfort, near the garrison of Fort Richmond. The province authorities generally favored the company. In the summer of 1754, Governor Shirley—for whom the new fort had been named—came to the Kennebec with a military escort of eight hundred men and laid the corner-stone of Fort Halifax at the mouth

of the Sebesticook.* This fortification was to face the wilderness that stretched unbroken to Quebec, where the French and Indians still held their councils of hate against New England.

To complete the armament of its territory, the land company itself proceeded to build a fort at Cushnoc, as auxiliary to Fort Halifax and for the storage of supplies destined for the upper garrison, as they were unloaded from the vessels at the head of navigation. The little army which the governor led to the Kennebec was deployed to scout and patrol for possible enemies, and to guard the workmen on the forts, and to swamp a road through the woods from Fort Halifax down to Cushnoc. A detachment was assigned to the service of the Plymouth Company for picket duty. Fear of the Indians impelled to great caution.

Cushnoc was then but a landing place in the midst of a wilderness, among noisy brooks and cavernous ravines, suited to the stealthy methods of the dreaded foe, so the land company lodged its employees at Fort Shirley, while they prepared from the adjacent forest the materials for the Cushnoc fort. Trees that grew on the land of the present town of Dresden were cut down and hewn into timbers and wrought with tenon and mortise under the protecting cannon of Fort Shirley and the muskets of province soldiers. Then the finished timbers were launched into the river and towed in rafts up to Cushnoc, where they were given their allotted places in the walls and sentry towers of Fort Western. This "strong, defensible magazine"† consisted of a principal building, one hundred feet long by thirty-two wide, and two citadel-like blockhouses with projecting upper stories, and two other buildings of smaller size. There was a court or parade ground formed jointly by these structures and a line of pickets enclosing an area of 160 feet by 62. Encompassing all on three sides, thirty feet distant and opening on the rugged bank of the river, was another and stouter palisade that frowned imposingly toward the outer world. The walls of the main house were built of timber twelve inches square, laid close together in courses. The doors and windows were of solid plank. The blockhouses (one at the northeast and the other at the southwest angles of the inner court) were built also of squared and closely matched timbers. Their summits were loopholed sentry boxes of hard wood plank.

No sooner was Fort Western erected than the governor armed it with soldiers and cannon, and constituted it the middle link in the chain of defenses. By early autumn (1754) the army had accomplished

*This fortification was designed by General John Winslow, a descendant of Edward, the Pilgrim, and a namesake of Edward's brother, who had kept the trading house at Cushnoc a century before.

†Letter of Governor Shirley. See Maine Historical Society's Collection, Vol. VIII, p. 217.

its errand. Then it returned bloodless to Boston—leaving the Plymouth Company in fortified possession of the ancient patent. This was the final conquest of the Kennebec valley. The raising of Fort Western was the second colonial occupation of Cushnoc. The bristling fort was the direct successor of the rustic trading house, among whose debris and mould its foundations were laid.

The company had selected Fort Shirley as its first settlement and the nucleus of its projected metropolis; it had surveyed the territory that is now called Dresden Neck, divided it into lots and attracted thither a few scores of families, principally Germans and French Huguenots. This was the colony of Frankfort, and it being well begun, the Plymouth company sought the improvement of its lands further up the river, and looked upon Fort Western as a good center for another settlement. It tried to induce worthy yeomen who were in quest of homes to accept almost gratuitously some of its best lands; but to its disappointment the popular dread of the dangers of the wilderness was too great for the immediate success of its scheme. Then broke out a bloody war between England and France, in which the Indians, stimulated by their French allies in Canada, resumed their raids from the Chaudière down the Kennebec, slaying by assassination both soldiers and settlers, arousing the garrisons and terrorizing everybody. This stopped all immigration to the wilds of Maine, and paralyzed the operations of the Plymouth Company.

For several years the condition of the few settlers on the river was dismal and the prospect uncertain. Only when the gates of Quebec opened to the army of the immortal Wolfe did the valley of the Kennebec become disenthralled from the fatal influences that had for a century delayed its development. France was now driven from America. After that momentous event the border forts were not needed any more. Fort Western, like the others, was dismantled and its soldiers sent away.

Captain James Howard, the original and only commander of Fort Western, remained as its keeper, and thereby became the first permanent settler above Frankfort. The principal building of the fort was utilized as a dwelling. The palisades were soon removed as useless obstructions, and the block houses were finally torn down as cumberers of the ground, although one of them—the southwestern—was spared until about the year 1834, and is still remembered in its architectural grotesqueness by a few aged persons.

On the first glimmering of peace, and, indeed, three years before the signing of the treaty that confirmed to England the prize which valor had won at Louisbourg and Quebec, the Plymouth proprietors, perceiving the prospectively enhanced value of their property, took courage and resolutely went to work to make it marketable. Their

first act was to perambulate and parcel the most eligible and fertile portion of their territory into lots for farms and homesteads. By 1761 surveying parties with compass and chains, having begun at the present south line of Chelsea, had reached Fort Western and passed northward beyond the present line of Augusta. All of the land within three miles of the river had been measured off into lots and marked by stakes and stones or other monuments, and a copious record, called the Nathan Winslow plan, was made of the same.* This was the first artificial division of these lands since the beginning of the world. Many of the bounds then established are perpetuated to-day in party fences between estates and in town lines and highways.

It was the liberal policy of the proprietors that any worthy man should have two lots in fee simple, provided he would become a *bona fide* settler and build within five years a comfortable house for himself and family. Under these conditions the lots next to the river were speedily taken. By 1762 seven log huts had sprung up, patches of ground were being cleared, and tillage was begun among the charred and smoking stumps. Two years later (1764) thirty-seven lots had been taken within the limits of ancient Hallowell and ten more occupied.

Captain Howard, the ex-commander of the outpost, was the foremost promoter of the settlement. He early accepted three of the conditional lots for himself and sons, and in 1767 he bought the "fort tract" of nine hundred acres and became the private owner of the fort itself. He opened a domestic store for the convenience of his fellow-settlers, and in partnership with two sons (Samuel and William) he engaged in mercantile business with the outside world, receiving goods for the local trade and sending off the garnered products of the region by the firm's own vessels, like the pilgrim predecessors long before. He became a public benefactor by erecting a saw mill about a mile northward from the fort, on the then considerable stream which thereupon took the name of Howard's (now Riggs') brook. A year later (1770) he built near the mill a stately dwelling which was for many years the manor house of the hamlet. He was the next resident magistrate after Southworth (in 1655), and perhaps his best remembered act as such was his solemnization (in 1763) of the marriage of his daughter, Margaret, with Captain Samuel Patterson (grandparents of ex-Mayor Joseph W. Patterson, born July 2, 1809). This was the first wedding at Cushnoc. Captain Howard's long, busy and useful life was rounded out by three years of service as a judge of the court of common pleas, which (since his coming to Fort Western) had been established (in 1760) at Fort Shirley, in Pownalborough.

* The part of this plan that refers to the present territory of Augusta is shown on the following page. Other parts of the Winslow plan are shown at pages 750, 1,035 and 1,096.

(formerly Frankfort), for the new county of Lincoln. He died May 14, 1787, at the age of eighty-five years. Captain Howard may properly be called the forefather of Augusta. A part of the fort which he commanded still remains as a monument to his memory, and is a lingering relic of the transition era when Cushnoc passed from its state of nature under the red men to the higher sovereignty of the subduing settlers with their axes and ploughshares.

The event of next greater local consequence after the fall of Quebec was the incorporation of the settlement of Fort Western into a town. The land company, ever diligent in the promotion of its interests, solicited the act, which was passed by the "governor [Thomas Hutchinson], council and house of representatives," April 26, 1771. The name of *Hallowell* was adopted in compliment to a merchant of Boston, Benjamin Hallowell, a member of the Plymouth Company and the owner of a 3,200 acre tract about three miles southerly from the fort, on the west side of the river (now the southerly part of Hallowell).

The bounds of the new town included the present territory of Augusta, Hallowell, Chelsea, and most of Manchester and Farmingdale. This great tract (65,715 acres) was in its original wildness except at a spot near the center, where the group of settlers' clearings extended along the river in the vicinity of Fort Western. Captain Howard was given the honor of calling the first town meeting, which was held on the fort premises May 22 (1771), when the voters—about thirty in number—chose a full board of town officers, among whom were Pease Clark, James Howard and Jonathan Davenport as selectmen. Among the first appropriations were "£36 for clearing roads" and "£16 for schooling."

Until that time the river had been the great and only avenue for travel. Excepting the little used military road to Fort Halifax, the sole avenues for land travel were forest paths that perhaps had been Indian trails in former times. The first work therefore of the infant town was to open roads across the lots from house to house. The earliest town way was little more than a lane cut through the woods in continuation of the Fort Halifax road southerly. The prompt provision for schools attests the loyalty of the settlers to the policy of the Puritan forefathers, who ordained (in 1647) that every town of fifty houses should provide for the instruction of its youth.

The next year (1772) both "schooling and preaching" were classed as necessities and received an appropriation of £15. Of the ninety-six persons who were assessed for taxes in 1772 (to the aggregate sum of £13 19s. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.), seventy-five lived along the river within the present limits of Augusta. The largest individual tax (11 shillings and $3\frac{1}{2}$ pence) was paid by Captain Howard on his stock of goods in the fort store and vessel. Ezekiel Page was the next wealthiest citizen, as in-

licated by the tax (7 shillings and 9½ pence) on his homestead and other real estate. The second annual town meeting was held at his house, which is shown by an old map to have stood on the east side of the river, nearly opposite the mouth of Kennedy brook (Britt's gully). He was a religious man—a deacon in church rank—and one of the most respected as well as substantial of the first planters of ancient Hallowell.

By another year (1773), the western side of the river was overtaking the eastern side in improvements and growth, and began to contest with it for dignity and honors. The town meeting this year was held at Moses French's inn, which had just been built on the site of the present triangular cluster of houses at the inner junction of Grove and Green streets. John Jones, an attaché of the Plymouth Company, and a professional surveyor, now erected a saw mill at the lower fall of the then wild and picturesque little river that has since been metamorphosed into the now shrunken and jaded stream called Bond's brook (from Thomas Bond—died 1815—who built the large brick house at the foot of Gas-house hill—the first brick house in Augusta). This Jones mill was a boon to the builders on the western side, as the unbridged river flowed between them and the saw mills on Howard's brook.

Eleven years before (1762), Pease Clark and his son, Peter, had come from Attleboro with their families and settled on adjoining lots of land at a place that is now near the center of the densest part of the present city of Hallowell. Presently other settlers, including five of Pease Clark's sons, followed the first comers to the place. They set up a saw mill on the Kedumcook (Vaughan stream, from Benjamin Vaughan, died in 1835), and soon the tiny settlement began to grow like the older one two miles above. The two settlements were too infantile for any rivalry such as afterward grew up, and the new one at the Hook (from Kedumcook) began its career as a loyal suburb of the parent village two miles above.

The contour of the land and especially the fine alluvial terraces and water-powers were favoring conditions for the development of a larger community on the western side of the river than on the eastern, and ere a decade had passed after the arrival of the Clarks at the Hook, the preponderance of population, if not of wealth, had finally crossed the river. The first child born among the settlers was Elias Taylor (February 21, 1762); he was named for his father, who lived on a lot that is a portion of or near the present farm of Joel Spaulding in Ward Four (Augusta).

Many of the early settlers were godly men, and imbued with the doctrines—more or less relaxed—of their puritan ancestry. Among the privations of their pioneer life, none was less resignedly borne than the absence of stated public worship; their poverty forbade such

a' luxury, and meetings for the cultivation of religious grace were necessarily limited to a few persons, and held at private houses. The first public religious service in the hamlet, of which there is record, was held in the fort in the year 1763. It was conducted by Jacob Bailey, who was an Episcopal frontier missionary, stationed at Frankfort (afterward Pownalborough, now Dresden). Mr. Bailey must have found a welcome and willing hearers in the frontier hamlet, for he repeated his visit two or three times. The dominant creed was Congregationalism, and any preacher of that communion was sure of a congregation. John Murray, an eminent preacher in his day, who was then settled at Boothbay, was once prevailed upon (in 1773) to come and minister to the Fort Western people. He made the journey by boat—the only practical mode of traveling at the time—and was escorted both ways by a committee of citizens, whose expenses (£1 13s. 4d.) were paid by the town. The same year the first resident minister—John Allen—was hired in connection with Vassalboro, at the rate of twenty-four shillings a Sunday. He went away in about two years—his stay being terminated because the town could not fulfil its agreement with him.

After this, for more than ten years, no engagement was made that did not prove temporary. Among the candidates and occasional preachers of that era, may be named: Samuel Thurston (afterward settled at New Castle, and in 1778 removed to Warren, where he died); Caleb Jewett, 1777 (a Dartmouth student, settled in Gorham in 1783, ceased preaching in 1800, and died soon after); John Prince, 1780; Nathaniel Merrill, 1783-4; William Hazlitt; Ezekiel Emerson (settled at Georgetown, 1765); Seth Noble, 1785 (settled later at Kenduskeag plantation, and when it was incorporated in 1791, he was selected to name the new town and gave it the name of his favorite tune, *Bangor*—one of his great-grandsons, Edwin A. Noble, is now a citizen of Augusta).

Any historical sketch of ancient Hallowell would be very incomplete without some allusion to these early ministers, and the religious interests which they sought to promote. In those years the maintenance of public worship fell upon the town in its corporate capacity, and the affairs of the Christian church were often incongruously mingled with secular and even trivial matters in the proceedings of the town meetings.* The religious services were often held at the fort,

*During the meeting house controversy, in 1782, when the opposing parties became warm, it became necessary to take the sense of the meeting by polling the house, when Deacon Cony (the great-grandfather of Governor Cony) "a remarkably mild man," led the movement in favor of the measure by calling out as he went to one side of the room—"All who are on the Lord's side follow me," while Edward Savage, who was in the opposition, called out—"All who are on the devil's side follow me." The deacon had the best company, and carried the question.—North's *History of Augusta*, p. 165.

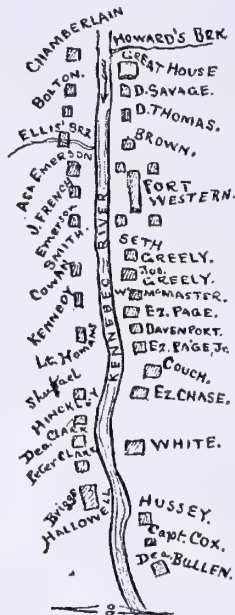
and sometimes at the Great House of Captain James Howard, and occasionally at Pollard's tavern (where the new opera house stands). For a dozen years or more after the fort had become private property, it continued to be a public resort, and seems to have been freely proffered by its owner for all such meetings, religious or secular, as his fellow-citizens wished to hold. The town resumed its meetings there in 1774, and generally thereafter accepted its accommodations until the more spacious meeting house was built eight years later.

Before the arrival of the famous year 1776, the premonitions of the war of the revolution had been felt in every part of the thirteen colonies. The Boston massacre (March 5, 1770) had sent a thrill of horror up the Kennebec; the tea had been thrown overboard (1773); Paul Revere had taken his midnight ride, and blood had flowed at Lexington (April 19, 1775). These ominous events aroused the sturdy yeomen of ancient Hallowell to patriotic action. As early as January 25, 1775, they had assembled at the fort in town meeting, in response to an order of the provincial congress calling for the arming of the colonies. A strong tory influence, reflected from the powerful Plymouth Company (whose members were nearly all tories), was encountered by the patriots, greatly to their vexation, but it was finally overcome, and a military company for the revolutionary cause successfully formed. Some of the officers were: Captains William Howard (son of James, the pioneer), Daniel Savage, great-grandfather of Daniel Byron Savage, of Augusta) and James Cox; and Lieutenants Samuel Howard (brother of William), David Thomas, John Shaw, sen., and Josiah French. The rolls of those who served under them have not been preserved. A safety committee, composed of principal citizens, clothed with much power, was given the charge of all matters connected with the public disorder, including correspondence with the revolutionary leaders. Among the members of this committee were: James, William and Samuel Howard (father and sons), Pease Clark, Ezekiel Page (son of the deacon), Samuel Bullen, Levi Robinson, Samuel Cony (great-great-grandfather of ex-Mayor Daniel A. Cony, died 1892), Robert Kennedy (Kennedy brook named after him), Jonas Clark, Abisha Cowan.

A town of so few inhabitants, however willing, could not give much aid to the continental cause, and its part in the war was necessarily small and inconspicuous. It suffered much during the period of the revolution—its growth was retarded and well-nigh suspended. The tory proprietors abandoned their Kennebec estates, and most of them fled from the country. Their conduct was specially harmful to the little frontier town of their founding. So great was the depression that even the Fourth of July Declaration was not publicly read to the people. The great land proprietor for whom the town had been named suffered the confiscation of his abandoned estate within

it for his hostility to the patriot cause. The same treatment befel Sylvester Gardiner and William Vassal, whose names were given respectively to the southern and northern adjoining towns.

Another loyalist of much less social eminence was especially obnoxious to the honest patriots of the town. He was saucy, active and exasperating. His name was John Jones—once before referred to as the builder of a mill—the first one on the west side of the river. Jones had at first a considerable following, and used it to disturb town meetings and bother the popular party generally. He was at last denounced by the town as "inimical to the country," and put under £100 bonds to answer in the court at Pownalborough, the accusation. Upon this he ran away to Boston, but was there locked up in jail. He was smart enough to soon escape to Canada. During the latter years of the war he took up arms and served as a British ranger—sallying forth on his raids from Bagaduce (now Castine). In one of his forays to the Kennebec he cleverly took General Charles Cushing from his bed at Pownalborough, and without allowing him to arrange his toilet, relentlessly marched him through the wilderness to Bagaduce. This was to retaliate upon Cushing the oppressions of the patriots upon the clerical Jacob Bailey for his irrepressible toryism. As soon as the war was over Jones returned (at first cautiously)



*The above is a reduced *fac simile* of a copy of the only known map of ancient Hallowell. The original (nine by fifteen inches) appears to have been made by a person of some skill as a draughtsman—probably a surveyor, and possibly John Jones, the tory. The evident purpose of the maker was to show the relative positions of the settlers' houses on both sides of the river between the line of Howard's (Riggs') brook and the southerly part of the then town in the year 1775. The names of some of the residents are given in full and others only in part, which fact indicates that the sketch may have been drawn or dictated from imperfect memory years after the passing of Arnold's army, by some elderly person who was recalling the size of the village at the time of that famous event. The lines of the various lots are disregarded, and all of the distances are more or less distorted; but a few of the monuments then existing have never been moved and assist us to identify to-day the places where many of houses represented stood. Scanning southerly from Howard brook we first see indicated James Howard's "Great House," where Arnold lodged; there was one lot (50 rods) between it and Daniel Savage's; next is David Thomas' house, which was the first inn in the hamlet. Three or four lots below was George Brown, who first appears in the records of 1775, and whose given name, like those of seven others, the artist apparently did not know; Brown must have

to the home from which his loyalty to King George had ostracised him. Under the treaty of peace (1783) he and his once outraged townsmen been a patriot, for he was summoned in 1777 as a witness in court against the tory, John Jones. Two or three lots southerly is Fort Western with its four blockhouses, but the owner's name, as in the case of the Great House, is significantly omitted, as if the modesty of Captain Howard himself is somehow connected with the sketch. Next below the fort are Seth and Joseph Greeley, relatives, and their first neighbor below is William McMasters, who was here before 1773. On the first or second lot southerly is Deacon Ezekiel Page, called "Old Mr. Page," to distinguish him from his son on the second lot below. It was at the house of this "Old Mr. Page" that the town meeting was held in 1772. Between father and son appears *Jonathan Davenport*, who may have been living there temporarily in the year 1775, but whose true place on the plan was southerly of Ezekiel, jun., and which is now the northernmost farm in Chelsea. The following houses were all in the present Chelsea: *Adam Couch*, who first appears as a tax-payer in 1772; *Ezekiel Chase* (nearly opposite the present Hallowell ferry) had been a settler since 1762, and in 1777 he was chosen to be a witness against "Black" Jones; *Benjamin White*, fence-viewer in 1771, and constable in 1773; *Obed Hussey*, first taxed in 1772; Captain *James Cox*, an original settler in 1762; Deacon *Samuel Bullen*, an original settler, and a witness to the toryism of Jones. The five remaining lots between Deacon Bullen's and the present Randolph line seem to have been tenantless. On the west side of the river the upper house represented is that of *Samuel Chamberlain*, of whom there is no record before 1784; his nearest neighbor was a Bolton, either George or James, who were in the tax list of 1772. The name of the occupant of the next house was unknown to the artist. Bond's brook is called Ellis' brook, probably for *John Ellis*, who was here in 1773, and who may have succeeded to the John Jones mill which is plainly indicated astride the stream. The house of *Asa Emerson* stood near the present corner of Court and Water streets. He soon sold out to the father of Chief Justice Weston and went to Waterville (then Winslow), where his name is borne by Emerson stream. *Josiah French's* house, as stated in the text, was where Grove and Green streets now unite. On the next lot lived Emerson Smith, taxed in 1773, and elected a hog-reeve; next below him lived *Ephraim Cowan*, an original settler, adjoining whom was *Robert Kennedy*, who owned the brook that took his name. Lieutenant *Samuel Howard* owned the lot that now adjoins the Hallowell line. Howard hill (495 feet) was named for him. *Shubael Hinkley*, who lived a quarter of a mile below, gave the name to Hinkley's plains. Deacon *Pease Clark*, and his son, Peter, lived near the site of the present Hallowell cotton factory. Below Peter is another nameless house, and the last one is that of Briggs Hallowell, just north of Kedumcook (Vaughan) stream, and on or near the spot now covered by the power station of the Augusta, Hallowell & Gardiner Street Railway Company. The great elm trees near by are possible relics of the ancient homestead. Briggs lived on his father's (Benjamin) undivided land and sold lots from the same. The sketch shows thirty buildings, exclusive of the fort and mill, and affixes names to twenty-eight of them. There were other dwellings at the time northerly from Howard's brook, on both sides of the river. The author of the map did not consider the stream now called Ballard's brook, opposite Howard's, nor Kennedy's and Kedumcook streams worth indicating. The copy of this long-lost map was made by Benjamin F. Chandler, and found among the papers of Marcellus A. Chandler (died February 24, 1891), by the Hon. Joseph W. Patterson, who rescued it for perpetual preservation in these pages.

seem to have soon become tolerably reconciled, and he thenceforth lived uneventfully, and ended his days (in 1823) among them, at the age of eighty years—without descendants. He built a house near the north bank of the stream, between the river and mill which he had built before the war. His wife—Ruth Lee, sister of Silas Lee—a woman of much force of character, survived him until 1836. The last resting places of the twain are unmarked and forgotten graves in Mt. Vernon Cemetery. Jones was small and unimpressive in stature, lithe of limb, flippancy of speech, and of a complexion so swarthy that the word *black* as an epithet was affixed to him by his countrymen in the days of their bitterness toward him, and it conveniently distinguished him from another John Jones who had lot numbered seventeen near the present north line of Chelsea, and who was also identified with the beginning of the town. This history will mention no personage with a career more unique and replete with sensation and romance than that of “Black” Jones, the incorrigible and dauntless tory of Fort Western in primitive Augusta.

The most memorable war incident connected with the early town was the passage through it of Benedict Arnold and his men on their way to Quebec in 1775. Washington had despatched the expedition across the wilderness with the brief journal of Montross as its only guide book. The army had intrepidly begun the march, which, under the circumstances and from the ignorance concerning the obstacles that lay in its path, was hardly less herculean than Henry M. Stanley's of recent years across the Dark Continent.

The troops, numbering 1,100, rendezvoused at Fort Western, landing from a fleet of 200 batteaux that had just been built in Reuben Colburn's yard at Agry point, two miles below the site of the present village of Randolph. General Arnold himself arrived on the 21st (of September) and received with his principal officers the hospitality of Captain James Howard at the Great House, so-called (burned June 12, 1866). Here he kept his headquarters nine days, preparing his army with its mass of stores for final embarkation. Some of his officers later in the war became distinguished, and now occupy firm places in history.* While the army was halting at Fort Western, a tragedy occurred—as if foreshadowing the great tragedy which the expedition itself was to become. On the night of the 23d, as the outcome of a quarrel in a company mess, John McCormick shot Reuben Bishop dead. A court martial was assembled, and it sentenced the guilty man to be hung at three o'clock on the 26th; but General Arnold was led by the circumstances to stay the execution

*Among them were then Majors Return J. Meigs and Timothy Bigelow (for whom Mt. Bigelow was named); Captains Daniel Morgan and Henry Dearborn (afterward of Gardiner). Among those present who lived to become distinguished in civil life were Cadet Aaron Burr and Private John Joseph Henry.

and refer the case to General Washington, with a recommendation for mercy.* The body of poor Bishop was interred near the fort burying ground, and in after years Willow street was laid out over his unheeded grave.

By the 30th of September the army had embarked and was stemming the current of the Kennebec on the toilsome way Quebecward, leaving the hamlet that it had suddenly converted into a military camp, to return to its normal quietness. Of the dismal fortunes of the heroic army before it reached the St. Lawrence in the middle of November, this chapter is not the place to speak. Colonel Roger Enos, shielding himself by his rank—being second only to Arnold—abandoned the march midway, and with three companies (Williams', McCobb's and Scott's) returned ingloriously down the river, undoubtedly exciting a great sensation as his ragged flotilla sailed past Hallowell and the lower settlements.

The burdens of the war were heavy on the town, which contained only about one hundred polls. It was ordered in 1779 to furnish thirteen privates and a sergeant and an officer for the ill fated Bagaduce (Castine) expedition, some of the shreds of which (including Paul Revere) fled as fugitives from the Penobscot to the Kennebec, and called at Fort Western for food and temporary rest. The next year the town was assessed for six three years' men, and in 1781 for 2,580 pounds of beef, 11 shirts, 11 pairs of shoes and stockings, and 5 blankets, for the continental army. Being unable to wholly comply promptly with all of these demands, the town was threatened by the general court with a fine for its failure. But, most happily and gloriously the surrender of Cornwallis (October 19, 1781) soon ended the war and liberated the town from the pending exactions.

The town began to recover from the paralyzing shock of the war at the first sure dawn of national independence. In 1778 eleven new and worthy settlers came—one of them Ephraim Ballard, who revived the silent mill of John Jones, and built a dwelling on the site of (the present) Glen Cottage, owned by Webber and Gage. Amos Pollard, who built an inn where the opera house now stands, came the same year. Samuel Cony, the ancestor of the distinguished Augusta Cony family, had come with his son, Samuel, the year before, and both had

*Captain Simeon Thayer, of the expedition, wrote in his journal concerning this affair: "Sept. 24. After Captain Topham and myself went to bed in a neighbor's [Daniel Savage's] house, some dispute arose in the house [Fort Western] between some of our soldiers, on which I got out of bed and ordered them to lie down and be at rest; and on going to the door I observed the flash of the priming of a gun, and called to Captain Topham, who arose likewise and went to the door, was fired at, but missed, on which he drew back, and I with Topham went to bed, but the felon, who had fully determined murder in his heart, came again to the door and lifted the latch, and fired into the room, and killed a man lying by the fireside."

settled near the river on the east side, the father on the present insane hospital land, and the son on the lot next southerly from the fort. Three years later (1779) Daniel—who was to become more prominent in the annals of the town than any other of his generation,—followed his father and brother (from Shutesbury) and settled alongside them on land that was incorporated into the hospital farm a few years ago (under the name of the Tobey farm). The brothers, Asa and Seth Williams, and their kinsman, Church Williams—also founders of another distinguished Augusta name—came the same year. Asa settled on the present Sidney road, in Ward Four, Seth on the present arsenal lot, and Church where the main factory building of the Edwards Manufacturing Company now stands. To these arrivals may be traced much of the individuality of the town in its whole subsequent career of development.

The first town road to the Hook was laid out in 1779. It began at Jones' or Ballard's mill (now Webber & Gage's), and was made principally with axes. The present Water street, then covered with trees and bushes, was laid out in 1784. It began at the mouth of Jones' or Ballard's (now Bond's) brook, and was two rods wide until it reached the land of Nathan Weston (father of Chief Justice Weston, born 1782, died 1872), at the present *Kennebec Journal* office lot, where there was a gully to be bridged. The first bridge across the mouth of Bond's brook, was built in 1788, and rebuilt more thoroughly in 1794 by Nathaniel Hamlen (great-grandfather of Frederick Hamlen of the firm of Fowler & Hamlen, Augusta). Water street was widened in 1822 between Bridge street and Market Square to three rods, and in 1829 to fifty feet between Bridge street and Piper's tavern (at foot of Laurel street). For the first seven years the mode of calling town meetings was by a personal notice to every voter, but in 1778, a new departure was made by posting the notification at Howard's grist mill (on Riggs' brook), at David Thomas' inn (east side of present Howard street), at Amos Pollard's inn (present opera house's site), and at Nathan Weston's store (foot of Court street). In 1784 the population of the town had increased to 682 white persons, and 10 negroes. There were 187 polls, of which 130 were in the present limits of Augusta.

The need of a meeting house where the people could conveniently assemble had at last become a necessity; and in the spring of 1777 the voters were notified in the selectmen's warrant to "come to some conclusion on which side of the river the meeting house should be built." The widely scattered people being greatly divided on the question, it was proposed to locate the building near the center of the town. This was acquiesced in until the choice fell by lot to the east side of the river (at a point near Pettengill's Corner), when the people of the other side, including the Hook, rallied in force, and in 1781, by

a large majority, located the house "upon the west side of the river, on the road [the 8-rods rangeway, now Winthrop street] between Colonel Joseph North's and Asa Emerson's land, down on the interval by the river." This was in what is now Market Square. The frame of the building (size 50 by 36 feet, 21 feet posts) was raised in 1782, and first occupied for worship and town meetings the following year.* Nathaniel Hamlen, grandfather of Lewis B. Hamlen (now in his ninety-third year), worked for the town upon it, receiving £65 as his pay. This meeting house was used for twenty-six years, both for religious services and town meetings. It was superseded (in 1809) by the South parish meeting house (Parson Tappan's, burned July 11, 1864), which in its turn was succeeded by the present granite church edifice (dedicated May 26, 1865).

The only regularly settled minister of ancient Hallowell, was Isaac Foster, who, after having been formally called, was ordained in the new meeting house, October 11, 1786. His pastorate was troublous and brief, by reason of doctrinal bickerings between the Calvinistic and Armenian schools of belief which composed his heterogeneous parish. He retired in 1788, leaving the theological elements of the town in a state of violent ferment. The Armenians were the most numerous but the Calvinists were strong in elders and church members. The arena of conflict was the open town meeting, where opinion, prejudice and passion found full expression.

There was no attempt to settle another minister for nearly three years, and there is no record of any public worship in the town during the interval. In January, 1791, Thurston Whiting preached; the next Sunday Eliphalet Smith preached at the Hook the first recorded sermon at that place; Jacob Emerson, of Sterling (now Fayette), occupied the pulpit once in the spring. In July and August, Adoniram Judson preached on trial for settlement. In 1792 David Smith came for three months as another candidate, and he was succeeded in July, 1793, by Charles Turner, who stayed until the following March (1794).

The difficulty of happily settling a minister had now increased to an apparent impossibility. Besides the incompatibilities of beliefs, the recently accelerated growth of the Hook settlement had enabled the voters of that precinct to exact that some of the annually raised preaching money (one-third of the amount raised in 1793) should be expended in their village. There was beginning to be a poorly concealed jealousy of the upper settlement, which the staunch and steadfast Calvinism of the Hook did not tend to abate. The cause of religion

*See Historical Statement at Dedicatory Exercises of the Chapel and Church Home of the Congregational Church and Society, December 17, 1890. Printed in Augusta, 1891. See also *Reminiscences of Augusta's First Meeting House*, read before the Kennebec Natural History and Antiquarian Society in 1891, by Mr. Walter D. Stinson.

and the church seemed to demand a divorce of the irreconcilable districts. It was first proposed to divide the territory of the town in twain, making the Hook parish extend nearly to the south lines of the present state house and hospital lands. But after further deliberation the voters chose Nathaniel Dummer (of the Hook), Elias Craig and Matthew Hayward to petition the legislature to divide the town into three parishes. The legislature readily complied, and incorporated (June 14, 1794) the North, South and Middle parishes of Hallowell. The lines of these parishes are substantially intact to-day. The South parish was the territory of modern Hallowell, before it was deprived of Chelsea and parts of Manchester and Farmingdale. When ancient Hallowell was divided, the two other parishes remained intact, but from a geographical necessity the name of the original Middle parish was changed to South—the present South parish of Augusta. The term “*old South parish*” properly applies to Hallowell and not to the newer one of Augusta.* A meeting house that is still standing was built in the North parish in 1832.

The expedient of multiplying parishes resulted in the almost immediate settlement of Daniel Stone as minister of the Middle parish, and of Eliphalet Gillett at the Hook. Mr. Stone (graduate of Harvard, 1791) preached his first trial sermon in the meeting house, November 9, 1794, and was ordained October 21, 1795. Mr. Gillett preached the initial sermon of his thirty-two years' pastorate on August 3, 1794. Mr. Stone closed his pastoral labors in 1809, but continued a resident of the parish until his death in 1834. The settlement of two acceptable ministers, one (Parson Gillett) representing the shade of belief quite acceptable to the extreme Calvinists (such as Benjamin Petten-gill, who named Pettengill's Corner, his grandson was mayor in 1852 and 1853,—Henry Sewall, Jason Livermore, Shubael Hinkley, of Hinkley's plains); and Parson Stone expounding such truths as wrung from his censors a slight suspicion of Armenianism,—happily ended forever the ministerial agitations of the ancient town.

The earliest public burial place in the town was the one connected with Fort Western. It was located near the river, and westerly of the present Willow street, near the spot where John Drury's blacksmith shop now stands. Although the land was private property (the Howards', father and sons), the spot continued to be the common burial place of the early fort villagers. The Howards consented to

*John (Black) Jones, the regenerated tory, made an elaborate plan of the three parishes, “drawn by a scale of 200 rods to an inch.” He computed that the South parish contained 24,783 acres, the Middle 22,993, and the North 17,939. The plan bears in Jones' own handwriting, “Presented by Jno. Jones, Surveyor, to the Inhabitants of the Middle Parish in Hallowell, 1795.” This interesting souvenir, time-colored and somewhat worn, is now preserved in the collection of the Kennebec Natural History and Antiquarian Society, where it was placed by the Hon. Joseph W. Patterson, in 1891.

its use as such, but would not convey any titles to lots. The remains of such bodies as could be found were removed to Riverside Cemetery, after the land had become useful for a thoroughfare and for building lots. The removals were made in 1861, at the expense of the city, by Benjamin Gaslin, the superintendent of burials. About 1790 a burial place was appropriated on the western side of the river. It was the present lot of Mrs. Jane W. Anthony, on Winthrop street (corner of Elm). Its use for the purpose was only temporary, for in 1802 Joseph and Hannah North (great-grandparents of Dr. James W. and Horace North) made a donation to the town of two acres of land for a parish burying ground, which is the present Mount Vernon cemetery. The earliest burial place at the Hook is now covered by the buildings on the west side of Water street, that are occupied as stores by B. F. Wood and J. W. Cross. Another obsolete burial place at the Hook was at what is now the southeast corner of the old Williams Emmons homestead—the angle formed by Summer and Grove streets.

There were family burial places in various neighborhoods of the widely-scattered settlers. The most of these have been sacredly preserved, and a few have grown to be public cemeteries. There are vestiges of a long abandoned burial place on the William Clark homestead (now the farm of Anson S. Clark), four miles above the city, in Ward Seven. It probably, in its wholly neglected state, exhibits better preserved graves of the very earliest settlers than any other of like character within the limits of ancient Hallowell. Its location is on an easterly and gently sloping hillside, about twenty-five rods from the river. The whole hill is clothed with a second growth of forest, among which are many large pines ready for the lumberman. About a dozen graves are dimly visible, side by side in two rows, with large trees growing from them*

The mould on them is thick, as if made by the leaf-fall of a century. They were originally—at least, some of them—marked by field stones. Only two of these are now visible, and they but poorly, except to him who searches for them amid the thick shrubbery. Uriah Clark, the oldest son of Pease Clark, the founder of the Hook, settled on this farm (lot number 48, and the third from the Vassalboro line) in the year 1762. Two of his brothers, Isaac and Jonas, settled the same year near by, on two lots southerly. This corner of the town was thereafter continuously occupied. Seven of Uriah's children died before the present century, and were undoubtedly buried on the home farm. The late John Cross (the father of John M. Cross, who lives on the next farm northerly), remembered a funeral at this burial place about 1816. Uriah Clark died January 22, 1814, and

* Since the writer's first visit to this place under the guidship of Mr. John M. Cross in 1890, these trees have been cut down for firewood, and a second growth is now (October, 1892) forming over the graves.

was probably one of the latest occupants of the little hillside lot which the forest growth of three-quarters of a century has completely engulfed.

The first division of the town into school districts was in 1787, when four were made on each side of the river, and "a committee appointed in each district to provide schooling, and see that the money is prudently laid out." The northern one on the east side of the river extended southerly to a rangeway between lots 37 and 38 (about half a mile northerly from Riggs' brook); Jonas Clark, Robert Denison and Beriah Ingraham were appointed the committee. The next extended southward to a line "that dissects Fort Western and the fort lot in the center;" Daniel Savage, David Thomas and George Brown, committee. The next extended from the fort so as to include two lots (one hundred rods) beyond the present south line of Augusta; Ezekiel Page, Supply Belcher and Nathaniel Hersey, committee. The next reached to the present south line of Chelsea; David Jackson, Elisha Nye and Andrew Goodwin, committee. The river tier of districts on the west side extended only two miles from the river. The northern one began at the Vassalboro (now Sidney) line, and embracing eighteen lots, extended to a line opposite the mouth of Riggs' brook; Noah Woodward, Benjamin Brown and Abisha Cowan, committee. The next southerly extended to the present Hallowell line; Ephraim Ballard (ancestor of George S. and E. Herbert Ballard, of Augusta), Nathan Weston and Isaac Savage, 2d, committee. The next extended to the Pittstown (now Gardiner) line; James Carr, Simon Dearborn and Isaac Clark, committee. The other district embraced the remaining territory of the town west of the last three; Daniel Stevens, Enoch Page and Benjamin Follett, committee. This was two years before the formation of such districts was provided for by law. Thus promptly the founders of the town lined off the yet untamed wilderness into educational preserves, for the benefit of their youth. The sum of £80 was equally apportioned to the districts the first year.

In the same direction was the establishing of the Hallowell Academy. It was the first incorporated institution of learning in the district of Maine, though one at South Berwick and one at Fryeburg were a little earlier prepared for the reception of students. Its charter was obtained in 1791, while Daniel Cony was the town's representative, and it was endowed by the commonwealth with gifts of land. Its location at the Hook seems to have been satisfactory to the other village, where about half of the local trustees lived.* It was

* The following are the names of these trustees: Thomas Rice, Jonathan Bowman, Dummer Sewall, Nathaniel Thwing, Daniel Cony, Waterman Thomas, William Lithgow, jun., Josiah Winship, Alexander McLean, William Brooks, A.M., Henry Dearborn, Charles Vaughan, Samuel Dutton, Henry Scwall, Edward Bridge, William Howard, Robert Page, Samuel Nichols, Nathaniel Dummer, James Carr.

opened May 5, 1795, with a dedicatory sermon by "Alden Bradford, A.M.S.H.S., pastor of the church in Pownalborough," from the text—"The wilderness and the solitary places shall be glad, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose" (Isa. 35: 1). The institution soon grew into a school of more than local celebrity, graduating accomplished students—many who became men of distinction in their day. Incidentally, it contributed much to the intellectual life of the local community. The building was burned in 1804, but it was replaced in 1805 by a better one, which stood until 1839, when it was succeeded by a brick one. In 1807 a bell was purchased of Paul Revere for seventy-eight dollars. Among its preceptors were the future U. S. senator, James W. Bradbury (1825 and 1826), and Governor John Hubbard.

The founding of the academy gave an impetus to the ambition and probably to the growth of the Hook. Before it was set off as a separate parish there had been an attempt (in 1793) to remove the office of town clerk to that part of the town, and Henry Sewall of the other village had escaped defeat by a margin of only eighteen votes. At the annual meeting held in the meeting house March 16, 1795, the Hook party brilliantly carried an adjournment to the new academy building. This was the first and only time that the town held a meeting at the Hook. At this one the strength of the parties was spiritedly tested. The result was a decided victory for the upper village.

The rift was now fatally widening. The two parts of the town were nearly equal in strength. The Hook village contained about seventy dwelling houses, and was more compact, and at that time was a trifle the larger. The academy and the new meeting house (the old South church, built in 1796) were its only public buildings. The Fort village had a meeting house, court house, jail and post office,* and therefore a preponderance of the public honors. The *Eastern Star* and the *Tocsin* newspapers had been issued at the Hook, and the *Kennebec Intelligencer* (Peter Edes, 1796) at the Fort. These papers sharply voiced the prevailing feelings of their respective villages, and exchanged many a witty and telling repartee.

* James Burton, first postmaster, appointed August 12, 1794. His house was where Meonian Hall now stands. Two of his daughters—Misses Abby and Eliza—are now living on Chestnut street. He was postmaster for twelve years, and was removed for party reasons January 1, 1806. His successor was Samuel Titcomb, father of the late Hon. Samuel Titcomb. The following completes the list of the postmasters of Augusta since its beginning to the present time: Nathan Weston, 1810; John Kimball, 1812; Robert C. Vose, 1814 (Daniel Stone and Asaph R. Nichols, deputies with him); Joseph Chandler, 1830; William Woart, jun., 1835; Richard F. Perkins, 1841; Daniel C. Weston, 1843; Asaph R. Nichols, 1844; Joseph Burton (son of the first postmaster), 1849; William S. Badger, 1853; James A. Bicknell, 1861; Horace H. Hamlen, 1870; Joseph H. Manley, 1881; Lemuel B. Fowler, 1885; Joseph H. Manley, 1889; Walter D. Stinson, 1892.

But the year 1796 saw the inception of an enterprise that was to settle finally the question of supremacy between the villages and radically affect the future careers of both. The Kennebec river was a natural impediment between the two parts of the upper village. Pollard's ferry had been run since 1785, from the foot of Winthrop street (then called Winthrop road) to the fort landing opposite. Now the citizens of Fort Western daringly undertook to supplant this ferry with a bridge. The proposition provoked great consternation at the Hook. The Fort Western people's petition for a charter was duly presented to the legislature. The Hook people appointed Charles Vaughan their agent to resist it. But Daniel Cony being a senator and James Bridge a member of the house (both Fort Western men of great influence), the opposition of the Hook and its endeavor to divert the location of the proposed bridge to that place were of no avail. The act incorporating the proprietors of the Kennebec bridge was passed February 8, 1796. The corporators—the foremost men of the village—were: Samuel Howard, William Howard, Joseph North, Daniel Cony, Jedediah Jewett, Samuel Dutton, William Brooks, Matthew Hayward, James Bridge. It was a stipulation in the charter that the bridge should be located "between the ferry called Pollard's ferry [now the town-landing] and the Mill stream [Bond's brook] so called, which empties into Kennebec river about one hundred rods north of said ferry."

Subscription books were immediately opened, shares were promptly taken, and the work of construction pushed forward with great energy. A Captain Boynton was the architect. On the 9th of September, 1797, the completion of the pier in the channel was celebrated by "seven discharges of a field piece and three cheers." The superstructure was two spans supported by rounded arches, braced and keyed. The work was finished November 21st amid great local rejoicing, and a corresponding degree of depression at the Hook. Its cost had been \$27,000. It was the first bridge across the Kennebec and the largest in the district of Maine.* A few public spirited men

* This bridge was never a profitable investment to its builders, who received no dividend on their stock for the first eight years. It stood until Sunday, June 23, 1816, in the afternoon, when the eastern span fell from weakness and decay. Mr. Lewis B. Hamlen, now living, saw it fall. After a delay of two years (during which time the ferry was restored) a second bridge was built (in 1818), after the model of the old one, but more elaborate, on the same spot, under contract, by Benjamin Brown and Ephraim Ballard, jun., for about \$10,000. This second bridge was destroyed by fire on the night of April 2, 1827. Its successor was built under the superintendence of the same Ephraim Ballard during the following summer, and by the 18th of August was open for public travel. This third bridge was bought by the city of Augusta in 1867 and made free to the public. It stood until 1890, when it was torn down and replaced by the present iron bridge at a cost of \$59,000. It may be well to preserve permanently in these pages the rates of toll as posted at the entrance of the three old toll-bridges:

had courageously burdened themselves for its erection, but thereby they had given their village an immense advantage in its lively race with its gallant neighbor.

The location of the Kennebec bridge at the Fort instead of at the Hook was intensely disappointing to the people of the latter place, who had long looked at their sister village with increasing jealousy. The two sections of the town were now become hopelessly estranged and ill-feeling began to disturb the smooth running of town business. Each village manifested a readiness to oppose the other in its pet schemes, whether they concerned public improvements or the election of candidates to office. From this state of affairs there seemed to be no relief save by a division of the town. The sentiment of Fort Western was favorable toward division; that of the Hook was therefore opposed. The original movers for a division were Joseph North, Matthew Hayward, Stutely Springer, James Burton, James Bridge, Elias Craig, Gershom North, Theophilus Hamlen, John Springer and George Crosby—all of the Fort village. The friends of division were numerous enough at a town meeting held in May, 1796, to appoint Daniel Cony "agent to prefer the petition to the general court during its then session." The petition was presented by the town's agent. Amos Stoddard, of the Hook, was then the town's representative, and though himself originally opposed to division, he did not seek to defeat the proposition. The desired act was passed by the legislature on the 20th of February, 1797, incorporating the Middle and North parishes into a town by the name of Harrington.

Thus "after twenty-six years of united struggles, trials and labors, the town of Hallowell was divided."* The name chosen for the new

"Rates of Toll. Each foot passenger, 2 cents. Each horse and one rider, 12 cents. Each single horse cart, sled or sleigh, 16 cents. Each wheelbarrow, handcart, and every other vehicle capable of carrying a like weight, 4 cents. Each team, including cart, sled or sleigh drawn by two beasts, 25 cents. Each additional beast, 5 cents. Each single horse and chaise, chair or sulkey, 20 cents. Each coach, chariot, phaeton or curricule, 35 cents. Neat cattle, exclusive of those rode on, in carriages, or in teams, each, 4 cents. Sheep and swine, 4 cents." The foregoing rates were painted black upon a white sign board 4x5 feet in size, in well proportioned letters two inches in perpendicular height.

* *The History of Augusta*, by James W. North, 1870. No historical sketch of Augusta as a town or city can ever be properly compiled without frequent recourse to this invaluable work. Mr. North was born February 12, 1810. He was the son of James North, of Clinton, who was the son of Joseph North, who came to Fort Western in 1780 and built a house at the present corner of Oak and Water streets, where the Granite Bank building stands. The grandson pursued a course of studies at Gardiner Lyceum; studied law with Frederic Allen, of Gardiner; was admitted to practice in 1831; practiced first at Clinton (now Benton); returned to Augusta in 1845; represented the town in the legislature in 1849 and the city in 1853; was mayor of the city in 1857, 1858, 1859, and again in 1873 and 1874. In 1856 he erected the original Meonian Building on the site of the old

town was in honor of a favorite courtier and honored minister of George the Second, Lord Harrington. The once royally commissioned Colonel Dunbar had bestowed the same name sixty-eight years before to ancient Pemaquid (the present town of Bristol), but at the end of his brief though brilliant administration in Maine, Massachusetts prejudice discarded the name, with others equally eminent (Townsend and Walpole), which he had given to the towns of his founding.

The limits of the new town of Harrington embraced nearly two-thirds of the territory of old Hallowell. Its number of acres was 36,011. It retained about one-half of the valuation and population. It contained 250 polls, 119 houses, 84 barns, 21 shops, 74 horses, 157 oxen, 307 cows and three-years old cattle, 219 younger cattle, 620 tons of shipping, 7 saw mills and grist mills, \$6,870 worth of stock in trade, and \$3,000 at interest. One year later the population was 1,140.

Burton post office, on Water street. This building was destroyed in the great conflagration that swept through Water street September 17, 1865. In 1866 he erected the present Meonian and North's block, and a few years later the structure which perpetuates his name as Hotel North on the site of the old Franklin house, which was built by his uncle, Gershom North, many years before. These buildings are imposing monuments to the memory of their builder and illustrative of him as a progressive and public spirited citizen; but long after they shall have been leveled to the ground by the elements or by time, his *History of Augusta*, which to him seemed but a minor incident of his life work, will be his more enduring monument. He died June 7, 1882, and was buried in Forest Grove. He married September 23, 1834, Phebe Upton, of Danvers, Mass., and left three sons: Dr. James W., George F. and Horace North.

CHAPTER XVII.

AUGUSTA (Continued.)

BY CAPT. CHARLES E. NASH.

Organization of Town.—Name Changed to Augusta.—Pound, Roads, Court Houses, Jails, Public Houses, Poor Houses.—The Purrinton Tragedy.—The Malta War.—Meeting House Changed into Town House.—Cony Female Academy.—Augusta Union Society.—Celebrations.—Augusta the Seat of Government.—Public Buildings.—Village Corporation.—Kennebec Dam.—Manufacturing Companies.—Catastrophe to the *Halifax*.—First Railroad Train.—Railroad Bridge.—Cemeteries.—Visits of Distinguished Men.—Schools.

WILLIAM BROOKS (great-uncle of Samuel S. Brooks, and great-great-uncle of William Henry Brooks, of Augusta) issued the warrant for the first town meeting, and Seth Williams (grandfather of ex-Governor Joseph H. Williams) notified the voters to assemble at the court house on Monday, the 3d of April (1797), to organize the town. The office of moderator was appropriately given to Daniel Cony. Henry Sewall was elected town clerk and William Howard town treasurer; Elias Craig, Seth Williams and Beriah Ingraham were elected selectmen and assessors. All of the offices pertaining to a town at that time were filled.* The sum of \$1,250 was raised for highways, \$400 for schools, \$300 for support of poor "and other necessary charges."

*The following, added to those in the text, complete the list: fence-viewers, Barnabas Lambard, Matthew Hayward; surveyors of highways, David Wall, jun., Benjamin Pettingill, Isaac Clark, Joseph Blackman, Anthony Bracket, James Child, Moses Cass, Thomas Densmore, Alpheus Lyon; surveyors of lumber, Amos Partridge, Theophilus Hamlen, Charles Gill, James Black, Barnabas Lambard, Elias Craig, Brian Fletcher, Beriah Ingraham, Simeon Paine, Ezra Ingraham, Isaac Lincoln, Daniel Hartford, Moses Partridge; tything-men, Asa Williams, Ezra Ingraham, Benjamin Pettingill, Theophilus Hamlen; sealers of leather, Constant Abbot, Josiah Blackman; measurers of wood, Theophilus Hamlen, Seth Williams, James Child, Samuel Colman; field-drivers, William Hewins, Moses Ingraham, Phineas Paine, Simeon Paine, jun.; pound-keepers, William Usher, George Andros; inspectors of lime and brick, Henry Sewall, Daniel Foster; cullers of hoops and staves, and packers of beef and fish, William Usher, Benjamin Wade, Theophilus Hamlen, James Burton; town agent, James Bridge; fish committee, Shubael Pitts, Benjamin Wade, Moses Pollard, Asa Williams, Jeremiah Babcock, Charles Gill, Isaac Lincoln.

The new town now hopefully entered upon its career, unhampered by any faction inimical to its development. But the name which the act of incorporation had bestowed upon it proved exceedingly unacceptable to the people. It was discarded as soon as possible. The reason for its rejection has never been given to the public,—is not even hinted in the records. The selectmen were summarily ordered by the town to procure a change, and those officers said in their petition to the legislature, "that for many reasons which operate in the minds of your petitioners they are desirous that the name of Harrington may be changed to Augusta," and forbearing to give "a lengthy detail of reasons," they doubt not the favor "will be granted." The favor was readily granted, June 9, 1797, changing the name from Harrington to Augusta. The migratory fish in the Kennebec were then common for food and commerce, and the head of the tide, at Cushnoc rapids, was a seat of industry for catching them. The wits of disgruntled Hallowell graphically corrupted the name Harrington into *Herring-town*, which spoiled it for sentimental local use. This fact rather than any other seems to have led the dignified fathers of the new town to look for another less susceptible to profane travesty. Why the substitute name Augusta was selected does not clearly appear and is not certainly known. Like Harrington it had once been conferred upon an early Maine seaboard town. The Pejepscot Company began a plant at Small point (now in Phippsburg), about the year 1716, calling it Augusta; but the Indians destroyed it in 1722, leaving the place without the need of a name. It is more than probable that the lost town at Small point suggested the half romantic name that was permanently adopted and which the satirical neighboring humorists could not successfully ridicule.

Each of the new towns started on its career with the spirit and vigor of youth. Hallowell retained as its inheritance the name of the mother town; and being freed from all irksome subjection to the elder sister, she prospered phenomenally, and before the end of three decades had become the commercial metropolis of the Kennebec. Augusta, being located less favorably for the packet ship trade, developed differently and more slowly. Both were benefitted by the act of division. Augusta, no longer embarrassed by Hook opposition, began at once such local improvements as were desirable.

The first year (1797) a town pound for stray cattle and other vagrant domestic animals was built "on the west side of the gully, near the goal on the north side of Winthrop road." This was by the burying ground (Mrs. Anthony's lot), and where the town house was afterward located. The road that is now State street was opened from Laurel hill as far as the present Western avenue in 1800, and named Court street, in honor of the new court house that was then being built on the present jail site (see page 79). The bridge across the

ravine near by (now filled) was built by Samuel Titcomb (grandfather of Lendall Titcomb), at a cost of \$112.37. A temporary court house had previously (in 1790) been built on the "eight-rod rangeway" (Winthrop street), near the present dwelling site of Peleg Morton. The terms of court of the preceding two years had been held in Pollard's tavern. As early as 1775 the town had ordered the erection of public stocks. In 1786 a whipping post was added, and set up on the site of the present property of Mrs. Ai Staples on Winthrop street. The erection of such terrors to evil doers was compulsory upon towns in those years, and a fine was exacted for neglect to establish them. These fell into disuse after the jail was erected near them in 1793.

In 1798 the road to Sidney on the Belgrade road was laid out; also Stone street (east side), named in honor of Rev. Daniel Stone. June 21, 1802, Jonathan Maynard and Lothrop Lewis were appointed by the commonwealth "to explore and lay out a road four rods wide in the most direct route the nature of the ground and the accommodations of the public will admit, from the bridge at Augusta to the town of Bangor, near the head of the tide on the Penobscot, and form an expense of the cutting, clearing, and making said road." The committee performed the duty, and on the 26th of February, 1803, were paid \$610.04, "in full for their services and provisions supplied and money advanced." This was the origin of the highway that is now called the Bangor road, but more frequently Bangor street (to Pettengill's Corner).

In 1799 fire wardens were first chosen by the town: Elias Craig, Theophilus Hamlen, Peter T. Vose, George Crosby (who built the "old castle"—so named because of its size—in 1796, and whose name survives in Crosby street), Samuel Howard, jun., Samuel Cony, 2d. An engine "for the purpose of extinguishing fires" was bought. The first company of firemen was organized this year, consisting of Theophilus Hamlen, Amos Bond, Lewis Hamlen (grandfather of Frederick), Daniel Hartford, Barnabas Lambard (father of Colonel Thomas Lambard), John Brooks (father of Samuel S. Brooks, of S. S. Brooks & Co.), James Child, Perez Hamlen (grandfather of Horace H. Hamlen), Charles Gill, Joseph North, Samuel Page and Church Williams.

In the year of its incorporation, the town was divided into eight school districts—two on the east side of the river and six on the west side. The two former were numbered 1 and 2,—No. 1 comprising the territory of the South parish on that side of the river, and No. 2 the adjoining territory of the North parish. No. 3 comprised as much of the south parish on the west side as extended two miles from the river; No. 4 comprised as much of the North parish as extended one mile from the river; Nos. 5 and 6 comprised the remainder of the South parish westward of No. 3—along the Hallowell line; No. 7 was north of No. 6 at the westerly end of the North parish, or in the north-

western corner of the town; No. 8 was the remainder of the North parish between Nos. 7 and 4.

As early as 1796 the first military company was formed, which had for its captains—Seth Williams, Samuel Cony and Shubael and Thomas Pitts. In 1806 the Augusta Light Infantry was organized, with the following named officers: Captain, Solomon Vose; lieutenants, Amos Partridge (grandfather of Charles K., Frank R. and Allen Partridge), and Peter T. Vose; ensign, Joseph Wales; first sergeant, Joseph Wales; second sergeant, John Partridge; third sergeant, James Williams; fourth sergeant, Cyrus Alden; fifer, Stephen Jewett; drummer, Lorain Judkins.

The intelligence of the death of Washington, December 14, 1799, reached Augusta on New Year's day, following. Ceremonies in commemoration of the event were held February 22, 1800. The committee of arrangements were: Henry Sewall,* Peter T. Vose, George Crosby, Samuel Colman, William Brooks, James Bridge and Benjamin Whitwell. The latter gentleman, a lawyer, delivered the oration in the meeting house. The procession marched across the river on the ice to the sound of muffled drums, and having passed by Fort Western, returned over the bridge. This homage to Fort Western as the local acropolis was always a feature in the public parades of the young town. The first court house was built by the citizens of the town (in 1790). The courts were held in this building for a period of about twelve years. The next court house was built on the site of the Kennebec jail. It served as a court house for twenty-eight years. Religious meetings were frequently held in it, and sometimes town meetings. When abandoned as a court house, it was converted into a religious chapel, and later into an amusement resort under the name of Concert Hall. Upon the building of the present jail, it was removed to the corner of Court and Winthrop streets, and its present public use is that of a ward room on election days.

The Mansion House was built opposite the new court house in 1803, for the special convenience of guests in attendance at court. It continued uninterruptedly as a public house until its destruction by fire on June 11, 1877. It had been repeatedly enlarged and modernized. At the time of the destruction, it was conducted by the late W. M. Thayer, father of A. W. Thayer, the present landlord of the

*Henry Sewall had been a captain in the war of the revolution, and was under Washington's immediate command at Valley Forge, in the winter of 1778. He had received the distinguished honor of an election to the Society of the Cincinnati. According to the rules of that society which are based on the law of primogeniture, the honor descended to his son, Charles, born 1790, then to his grandson, Henry, born 1822 (an officer in the Union army), then to his great-grandson, Harry, born 1848, now a citizen of Augusta. The latter has resigned the honor in favor of his cousin, Hon. Joseph H. Manley, a collateral descendant, in whom the right to all of the honors of the celebrated society now resides.

Augusta House. The Cushnoc House, burned September 13, 1892, was built the same year as the Mansion House, by Amos Partridge, for a store and dwelling, but it was afterward remodeled into a hotel. Pitt Dillingham was one of its early landlords. It was bought in 1835 by Henry Johnson (father of Robert B. Johnson, Augusta, now a printer). Among its later landlords were E. P. Norton, T. J. Cox (about 1840), Henry Lincoln, Orrin Rowe and Jabez and Thomas Ballard. It was finally purchased by the trustees of the Lithgow Library in view of erecting a fine library building on its site. Amos Pollard's tavern was bought by Peter T. Vose, in 1797, and enlarged into the Kennebec House, which was burned October 13, 1862. In 1829 the the New England House stood on the present site of the railroad machine shop. The Franklin House was built by Gershom North (uncle of the late James W. North). It stood on the present site of Hotel North, and was burned in the great fire of September 17, 1865, which consumed all of the buildings save four between Bridge street and Market Square. The Augusta House was built in 1831, by an association of citizens, for the convenience of members of the legislature; Thomas Stevens was its first landlord.

In 1805 the town authorized the selectmen to procure a domicile for the homeless poor, which was done. The next year George Reed was elected the first superintendent of the town's poor house. This house stood north of Ballard's Corner and immediately south of W. W. Curtis' residence. A well on the east side of the road and an old sweet apple tree mark the spot. In 1834 the present poor farm was bought of Church Williams (father-in-law of Alfred Redington) for \$3,000. The purchasing committee were Reuel Williams, John Potter (father of the Potter brothers) and James Wade. The house has since been enlarged and considerably remodeled.

The year 1806 was made melancholy in the annals of the town by an awful tragedy committed by a maniac. James Purrinton (aged forty-six) came to Augusta with his wife (aged forty-five) and family from Bowdoinham in 1805, and occupied the farm on the Belgrade road that was owned by the late George Cony (who built the Cony House). Purrinton had eight children: Polly, aged 19 years; James, aged 17; Martha, 15; Benjamin, 12; Anna, 10; Nathaniel, 8; Nathan, 6; Louisa, 18 months. On the morning of July 9th, between two and three o'clock, the maniacal monster stealthily assailed with an axe every member of his family, and killed instantly all except two—James (who recovered from his wounds), and Martha, who died July 30th. The maniac then cut his own throat and fell dead in his blood. The news of the deed spread horror everywhere. Elias Craig, as coroner, summoned a jury of inquest, consisting of John Eveleth (foreman), Theophilus Hamlen, James Child, Kendall Nichols, Shubael Pitts, Caleb Heath, Jonathan Perkins, Oliver Pollard, Samuel

Bond, Ezekiel Page, Ephraim Ballard, jun. This jury found that Purrinton "of his malice aforethought" did kill and murder his wife and children, "and as a felon did voluntarily kill and murder himself."

The selectmen caused the bodies to be carried to the meeting house, but that of the suicide was denied admission beyond the porch, where it was detained with the axe and razor spectacularly displayed on the coffin. The funeral was held the day after the tragedy, attended by many hundreds of people from the surrounding country. A platform was set up in Market Square for the minister. Daniel Stone offered prayer and Joshua Taylor (Methodist) preached to the multitude. The procession was headed by the coroner and his jury, behind whom were the seven victims' bodies, "supported by bearers and attended by pall-bearers," and they were followed by the surviving son (James) and relatives and people. Purrinton's body was hauled on a cart behind. The procession marched across the bridge to Fort Western, and having passed by it returned over the river and went via Bridge and State streets to the Winthrop road, and from thence to the burying ground (Mt. Vernon Cemetery), where, in the northeast corner, and near to the powder house (built in 1805) the bodies of the mother and her six children were buried side by side in graves that are unmarked. Purrinton's body, with axe and razor, was buried between the road-side and the cemetery, but tradition hints that it was secretly exhumed in the darkness of the following night for the benefit of science at Bowdoin College.

The young town of Augusta and many others that were located on the Plymouth Company's lands were many times filled with agitation and panic during the so-called Malta war. By 1807 there had been outrages approximating to bloodshed, committed by lawless squatters in revenge for being molested in their possession of lands to which they had no technical title. By 1808 public excitement ran so high that the "Augusta patrol"—a volunteer organization—was formed, adopting for its motto "*Custodia est Clypeus*"—the watch is our safety. The association was composed of twenty-eight members, two of whom served nightly, taking their turns every fortnight. Joseph North, Ezekiel Page, Elias Craig, James Bridge and Peter T. Vose were the standing committee. Henry Sewall and Daniel Cony began their rounds on the night of January 15, 1808. The prescribed route was: "Commencing at Burton's inn [Kennebec House], from thence through Water street into Court [State] street by way of Captain Joshua Gage's [the residence of the late Ira D. Sturgis] on Grove street; thence passing the new meeting house [Parson Tappan's] into Middle [now Laurel] street, to the Mill stream [Bond's brook]; thence passing by Judge Bridge's house [washed away in the freshet of 1839], down through Mill street near the mills [now Webber and Gage's] to Kennebec bridge; thence over the bridge through Bridge [now

Cony] street; thence to the school house [on Arsenal street], thence down to the town landing; thence back to said Burton's by way of Fort Western; thence up Winthrop street, passing Hamlen's [Perham street] to the court house [where jail now is], and through Whitwell [now Green] street to said Burton's."

On the 16th of March following, the jail was set on fire and burned. The prisoners were taken to Lot Hamlen's house (on the lot of Judge Libbey's residence). The court house was fired by an incendiary the same night, but saved. Although it was soon discovered that the jail had been fired by a prisoner, there continued to be great public unrest. A temporary jail was erected in the rear of the court house to hold the prisoners until the new stone jail could be built—which was ready for occupancy in December, 1808.* The next year, September 8, 1809, Paul Chadwick was killed by assassination in the town of Malta (now Windsor). The suspected criminals—seven in number—were captured and brought to Augusta, and lodged in the new stone jail. On October 3d, about seventy men, some disguised as Indians, approached the village on the east side of the river, within 150 rods of the bridge. It was apparently an attempt to release the Malta prisoners. A spy was caught by the local patrol near what is now the corner of Cony and Bangor streets. Public excitement was intense. The court house bell—the only one in town—was rung, alarm guns were fired, and the Light Infantry turned out under arms. The streets were lively with panic stricken people. Three hundred militiamen from the surrounding towns were summoned to the rescue.† A cannon was brought from Hallowell by Captain Page and his men, and trained to sweep the bridge with grape and canister. Bullets were cast by boys and young women in the meeting house in the square. But contrary to general expectation, the trial of the prisoners, which began November 16th and lasted about a week, resulted in an acquittal. This had the effect of mollifying the partisans of the prisoners, and ending all further danger of bloodshed. The good people of Augusta were now relieved from the terrible strain which the Malta war had inflicted on their nerves.

At last the old town meeting house in Market Square had fallen into disuse and neglect. The new South parish meeting house (dedicated

*Joseph J. Sager, of Gardiner, was accused of poisoning his wife, October 4, 1834. He was tried and convicted of murder, and sentenced by Judge Weston to be executed January 2, 1835. On that day he was led forth from the jail to his doom, and expiated his crime from a scaffold that had been erected in Winthrop Street Square. Many thousands of people had assembled on the occasion from all parts of the state. George W. Stanley was the officiating sheriff. A part of the gallows still exists as a ghastly relic among the rubbish in the basement of the present court house.

†There were eight companies, one each from the towns of Augusta, Hallowell, Gardiner, Winthrop, Readfield, Sidney, Vassalboro and Fayette.

December 20, 1809) had wholly supplanted it as a place of worship. The court house had been preferred to it as a place for town meetings. The old building, venerable from its twenty-six years of service, was finally officially declared to be a nuisance for standing in the range-way. It was therefore torn down by Jason Livermore in his capacity of highway surveyor, on the 20th of March, 1810. The timbers were massive and as sound as ever, and most of the other parts were still serviceable. The surveyor sold the material to Lewis Hamlen, who in turn sold it to the town for the sum of \$176. The town then bought of Joseph North for fifty dollars the lot which was already a burial place and the site of the pound. It was described in the deed as being on the "Winthrop road near the pound" (now Mrs. Anthony's lot). On that lot the town reërected the old meeting house as a town house. The first town meeting was held in it December 25, 1811. It continued to be the town house until 1848, when the town being about to become a city sold the building to the late Ai Staples, who moved it easterly across Elm street, upon the now unoccupied lot westerly of Charles B. Morton's house, and remodeled it into Winthrop Hall. The city sold the lot for nine hundred dollars in 1852. Mr. Staples remodeled the old town house into Waverly Hall. The main building was afterward removed to its present location on the old jail lot, where its early cotemporaries, the stocks and whipping post,* were erected for the discipline of sinners who did not profit by the sermons which in their day echoed within its walls.

The year after the removal of the meeting house from Market Square, Benjamin Whitwell, Bartholomew Nason and Joshua Gage erected a block of stores on the north side of the square. A year later (1812) a brick building was built by the Kennebec Bank on the south side of the present court house lot. It was occupied as a bank until 1816, when it was remodeled into a dwelling house. At one time it was the post office. It was sold to the county in 1851, when the present court house, which had been located on its present lot and built in 1828, was enlarged.

The beneficence of Daniel Cony in founding (1815) the Cony Female Academy for "for promoting the education of youth, and more especially females" (as expressed in the act of February 20, 1818, incorporating the trustees), gave an impulse and quickening to the intellectual life of the town, and led to the formation of a reading room and social library association (organized October 1, 1817). It was organized anew June 2, 1819, under the name of Augusta Union

*April 17, 1786, "a thief was whipped at ye post for stealing clothes from Ebenezer Farwell." As late as 1796, two men were whipped, one for horse stealing, and the other for counterfeiting. Amos Partridge, jailer, stood by with drawn sword, and Johnson, his deputy, applied the lashes."—*North's History*.

Society, and incorporated June 20, 1820, "exclusively for the improvement of morals and the diffusion of useful knowledge."* It observed a yearly anniversary, calling upon one of its members for an address on the occasion. It collected a large library. A smaller circulating library had been established by William Dewey. The library of the academy grew to be large and valuable. In time its shelves received most of the books of the disbanded Union Society. At one time the academy library numbered 1,200 volumes. Through the suspension of the work of the academy its library ultimately became considerably dispersed, but about eight hundred of its books—some with old and rare imprints, one as early as 1612—have fallen into the custody of the Kennebec Natural History and Antiquarian Society, organized May 7, 1891. The Augusta Lyceum, formed October, 1829, succeeded the Union Society as the organized exponent of the intelligence of the town. Its life membership fee was forty dollars; yearly dues fifty cents. It held meetings weekly. Its first officers were: Dr. E. S. Tappan, president; William Dewey, vice-president; Eben Fuller, treasurer; E. Caldwell, secretary; P. A. Brinsmade, curator. Every fourth meeting was assigned for debates, which were sometimes brilliant and exciting.

The town was favored with a rousing double celebration July 4, 1832. The national republicans and the democrats contested for the honor of having the most impressive ceremonies. R. H. Vose was the orator for the republicans, and James W. Bradbury for the democrats. The exercises of the former party were held on the Gage (now Sturgis) place, Grove street. The democrats had Parson Tappan's meeting house. The fiftieth anniversary of the declaration of independence had been observed by the town in 1826, with great festivity. The committee of arrangements were: Pitt Dillingham, Joseph Chandler, R. C. Vose, Daniel Williams. The oration was by Williams Emmons in Parson Tappan's meeting house, and R. H. Vose read a poem. The centennial celebration of the erection of Fort Western was held July 4, 1854. The oration was by Judge Weston, from a platform covered with an awning over the gateway of the state house yard. The city promoted the celebration by paying for it to the amount of \$1,659.08. The city council requested of the orator a copy

*The corporators of the Augusta Union Society were: Amos Nichols, James Loring Child, Elias Cobb, Samuel D. Nason, William A. Brooks, Albert A. Dillingham, Benjamin Davis, Mark Nason, Edmund T. Bridge, Daniel Williams, Artemas Kimball, Henry Gage, George W. Morton, William H. Dillingham, Rufus C. Vose, Joseph P. Dillingham, Allen Lambard, Eben Fuller, Elias Craig, jun., Hannibal Dillingham, Luke N. Barton, Moses F. Davis, William Dewey, Lewis B. Hamlen, Abishai Soule, E. J. Vassal Davis, James Bridge, jun., Richard H. Vose, George H. Vose, Henry Williams, William Pillsbury, Asaph Nichols, John Cony Brooks, Charles Keen.

of his oration for publication, and it was printed by William H. Simpson in a pamphlet that is now very rare.

The great epochs in the history of Augusta after the building of the first Kennebec bridge, and which have immeasurably affected its business, social, and political life, were the making of it the seat of government by the new state of Maine, the establishing of the Kennebec Arsenal, and the founding and building of the insane hospital. The town has been supremely fortunate in the timely enterprise of its citizens and the abilities of its public men. Daniel Cony first represented it in the legislature (1797). His son-in-law, Reuel Williams, took the lead in shaping the future of Augusta after the state of Maine was formed.

On the 24th day of February, 1827, the governor (Enoch Lincoln) approved the act of the legislature fixing the permanent seat of government at Augusta on and after January 1, 1832. The corner-stone of the capitol was laid July 4, 1829, with Masonic ceremonies, the procession being escorted by the Augusta Light Infantry, under Captain Rufus C. Vose. Governor Lincoln,* standing on the corner-stone, delivered an address; later, an oration was given by Daniel Williams (brother of Reuel) in Doctor Tappan's meeting house. The granite used in the edifice was mostly from the quarries in Augusta, the larger portion being from the quarry now owned and operated by the Edwards Manufacturing Company, in Ward Four.† The legislature occupied the building for the first time January 4, 1832, when Samuel Smith was governor, and Robert P. Dunlap president of the senate.

The location of the arsenal at Augusta [see page 106] was a sequence to the earlier vote of the legislature locating the state government. But the locating of the hospital for the insane was determined solely by the munificent subscriptions of \$10,000 each, by

* Governor Lincoln came to Augusta by invitation to deliver an address before the students of the Cony Female Academy, on October 5th, following. He was interrupted during his address by illness. He rapidly grew worse, and died at the residence of General Samuel Cony, October 8th. He was given the honor of a state funeral, and his body was entombed in the state house lot, and his sepulchre is now familiarly known as the "Governor's grave."

† The first successful attempt to open a granite quarry in Augusta was at the old Thwing ledge, in 1825; this and the old Rowell ledge are connected with what was once called the Ballard ledge, but which is now the Edwards Manufacturing Company's. When the first bridge was built, the granite used in the pier was from boulders; the jail of 1808 was likewise built of granite split from boulders. When the first Kennebec dam was built (1835-7), the ledge on Main Top was operated for rough stone, and many blocks from that now long-abandoned quarry may still be seen in the northerly section of the canal wall adjacent to the main wheel-house. The blocks in the colonades of the state house came from the Melvin ledge in Hallowell. When Judge Bridge and Benjamin Whitwell built their houses in the early part of the century, they shipped the granite for the underpinning from Boston.

Reuel Williams, of Augusta, and Benjamin Brown, of Vassalboro, made in the early part of 1835, toward the founding of such an institution [see page 94].

In the train of these public enterprises came the first faint motions toward a city form of government. In 1835 (March 10) the Augusta village corporation was authorized by the legislature to raise money to maintain a fire department and to ring a bell for the public's benefit. The territorial limits of this corporation embraced the eleven front lots (according to the ancient Winslow plan) a mile deep, on both sides of the river, from the Hallowell line northward. The north line included Pettengill's Corner. The following composed the first board of officers: Russell Eaton, supervisor; William A. Brooks, clerk; Joseph W. Patterson, treasurer and collector; Daniel Williams, auditor; Reuel Williams, chief engineer; William Pillsbury and William K. Kittredge, assistant engineers; Reuel Williams, Charles Keene, William Pillsbury, Thomas W. Smith, William K. Weston, Lot Myrick, William L. Wheeler, fire wardens. The first tax was assessed in 1836 and the last one in 1839.*

It is a remembered saying of William Howard as early as 1785, that a dam could be built across the Kennebec at Cushnoc island (now disappeared), but nearly half a century was then to elapse before such an enterprise would be actually undertaken. The Kennebec Dam Company was incorporated March 7, 1834, with a capital of \$300,000. At the meeting to accept the charter and organize, Luther Severance was chairman and Horatio Bridge, secretary; the officers elected were: Asa Redington, jun., president; James L. Child, secretary and treasurer; Daniel Williams, Allen Lambard, James Bridge, Lot Myrick, directors; William Dewey and Edmund T. Bridge, auditors. About a year later Edmund T. Bridge was made president, who, with James and Horatio Bridge, were made the directors; Daniel Williams, secretary and treasurer; James and Horatio Bridge, auditors. Soon after

*The following are the names of the members of the engine company appointed by the selectmen, January 27, 1836: Russell Eaton, director; Henry Winslow, William S. Haskell, sub-directors; Erastus Bartlett, clerk; Russell Eaton, Sylvanus Caldwell, Charles H. Hamlen, Henry L. Carter, George W. Jones, L. O. Cowan, George G. Wilder, Charles Hamlen, E. D. Norcross, William S. Haskell, Daniel C. Stanwood, David Doe, jun., Henry Winslow, Lemuel S. Hubbard, William Caldwell, Simeon Keith, Cyril Hartwell, Arthur Blish, John H. Hartwell, Henry C. Hamlen, Samuel P. Plaisted, Henry Williams, James Clough, Alvan Fogg, Charles B. Fisher, E. Bartlett, Ansel Blanchard, Moses Noble, E. P. Norton, P. T. Gillpatrick, John C. Anthony, Micah Safford, Hiram Safford, George B. Smith, Joshua L. Heath, Ebenezer Packard, jun., Uriah Huntingdon, John Clifford, Elbridge G. Wyman, Lewis D. Moore, Henry Weeks, N. W. Wingate, James W. North, G. A. Blake, G. W. Snow, William Wyman, Henry M. Blunt, Stephen Mayo, Ebenezer H. Farnham, James S. Cate, William N. Dow, John M. Doe, Benjamin Rust, James F. Weeks, Lewis Wells, Charles Town, W. T. Johnson, Charles P. Dexter, John W. Morrison, E. G. Brown.

Reuel Williams took the office of president. These were the men who boldly undertook the never-before tried experiment of damming the Kennebec. William Boardman* was the engineer, Allen Lambard was appointed agent, and men were set at work in 1835. The next year James Bridge was appointed agent, and the work continued. The name of the corporation was changed by an act of March 17, 1837, to the Kennebec Locks & Canals Company, with authority to increase its capital to \$600,000. The dam was completed September 27, 1837; and the lock (substantially as it is at present) was finished on the 12th of the following October. The height of the dam was sixteen feet above ordinary high water. The completion of the enterprise was celebrated with great joy by a dinner at the Mansion House.

This triumph of engineering skill—great for that day—begins a new era in the business history of Augusta. It was the realization of William Howard's dream, and the original predecessor of the present stupendous plant of the Edwards Manufacturing Company. It was not a financial success—but the reverse—to the chief builders. On the 30th of May, 1839, during an unusual freshet, the pressure of the water against it was so tremendous that it gave way at the western end, where the canal and unfinished mills were located. The torrent, deflected shoreward and quickened by the breach, swept away not only the unfinished mills, but also a cubic acre or more of land from a surface area of half a dozen acres. It undermined and bore off the homestead† of Judge Bridge, and the house of his son, Edmund T.,

*Whom Nathaniel Hawthorne, when a guest of Horatio Bridge in 1837, describes as "a plain country squire, with a good figure, but rather a ponderous brow; a rough complexion; a gait stiff, and a general rigidity of manner, something like that of a schoolmaster. He originated in a country town [belonged in Nashua, N. H.] and is a self-educated man," etc.—*Note Book*.

†This was the house at which Hawthorne had been the guest of his college classmate and chum, Horatio Bridge (now, 1892, a retired naval officer of high rank in Washington) from July 5 to August 5, 1837. His note-book during the four weeks of his visit to Augusta, is full of delightful interest to the local reader of to-day. He gives in prose a poet's description of a stroll up "a large trout brook" (Bond's brook) which he and his friend took one afternoon—"he [his friend] fishing for trout, and I [Hawthorne] looking on." They finally came to "where a dam had been built across the brook many years ago, and was now gone to ruin, so as to make the spot look more solitary and wilder than if man had never left vestiges of his work there." "B— [his friend] says that there was formerly a tradition that the Indians used to go up this brook and return, after a brief absence, with large masses of lead, which they sold to the trading station in Augusta; whence there has always been an idea that there is a lead mine hereabouts." Hawthorne here met for the first time since graduation his "classmate and formerly intimate friend," Jonathan Cilley, who was afterward killed in a duel. The remains of the old dam which the romancer describes, were probably at the place that is now called Coombs' Mills, where Samuel Cummings had a saw and grist mill as early as 1797, and which forty years later had probably long been abandoned.

near by. The Bridge mansion had stood more than thirty rods from the original shore, and about a hundred feet above it. So utterly had the land around and beneath the houses disappeared that their sites were lost and their true bounds on the new level below never determined. If the Bridge mansion were to reoccupy its old place in space, it would be about one hundred feet in the air and some two hundred feet westerly of the present river bank in the latitude of the wheel-house at the northerly end of the new factory building.

The work of rebuilding the dam was begun in September, 1840, under the inspiration of Alfred Redington, by the coöperation of the old stockholders. It was finished in 1841, at a cost of about \$10,000. In 1842 Samuel Homans built a double saw mill at the east end, and James Bridge a wood machine shop. In the spring of 1845 the building of the first cotton factory—of a capacity of 10,000 spindles—was begun by the Locks & Canals Company, and finished in November of the next year. This was the era of the building of the old factory boarding houses—one of which is still standing as a tenement house on Northern avenue. Six saw mills were built, and Reuel Williams and Joseph D. Emery built a large flour mill. In 1846 (April 11), about 150 feet of the dam was again carried away by a freshet; but it was at once repaired by Samuel Kendall. In 1847 a machine shop and a kyanizing shop were built. In July, 1847, the Augusta Water Power Company was incorporated to take the place of the Locks & Canals Company. On the 2d of September, 1853, the saw mills, machine shops and flour mills were burned. They were rebuilt in 1855, but before they had been completed, a June freshet (the eleventh day) carried away one hundred feet of the dam. It cost \$20,000 to repair this new disaster.

The property of the Water Power Company soon thereafter fell by legal execution to Henry Williams, who, while energetically engaged in improving it, fell sick, and died September 15, 1858. The property was sold by his administrator to a new corporation by the name of the Kennebec Company, by whom it was conveyed to the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company in March, 1867. The city of Augusta took part in this transaction by loaning its credit in aid of the purchase to the amount of \$250,000. On the 2d of January, 1868, the machine shop and adjacent buildings were burned, making a loss of about \$40,000. After a freshet that began February 17, 1870, it was found that 160 feet of the dam had been swept away. This was the fourth similar disaster to the structure since it was built in 1837.

The work of rebuilding the dam in a more elaborate and expensive manner than ever before, was begun in July, 1870, under the engineering supervision of Henry A. De Witt, and the general agency

of Ira D. Sturgis. It was finished the same year, and still stands apparently as immovable as when first built.*

On the 23d of May, 1848, the boiler of the little steamer *Halifax*, that plied between Augusta and Waterville, exploded while the boat was passing through the lock at the east end of the dam, killing instantly six persons, including the captain, Charles F. Paine, of Winslow, and fatally injuring another. There was at that time great competition by steamboats for business between Augusta and Waterville. The railroad had not been built, and at one time there were five boats running between the two towns in connection with the sea steamers for Boston and other ports.

The completion of the railroad from Portland to Augusta was aided by a loan of \$200,000 by the town, at a meeting held August 27, 1850. The first locomotive steamed into the village December 15, 1851, and stopped at Court street, where it was looked upon by the curious as a wonderful creature. The first train of cars arrived on the 29th of the same month, and was greeted by thousands of people who had assembled to witness the event. Six years later (in 1857) a railroad bridge had been built across the river, and the track of iron continued to Waterville. This first bridge was carried away by the freshet of 1870, when an iron one was immediately put in its place. This first iron bridge in Augusta was replaced by the present stronger and better one.

For many years Mt. Vernon Cemetery continued to be the only public burial place in the village portion of the town. It was small in size and incapable of being adorned and made attractive by taste and art. On February 11, 1835, the Forest Grove Cemetery Association was incorporated, and was first composed of the following named citizens: John Eveleth, Benjamin Tappan, Henry W. Fuller, Thomas W. Smith, John Means, James L. Child, Bartholomew Nason, Frederick Wingate, Elias Craig, Jacob Hooper, Greenlief White, Charles Keene, Mark Nason, Benjamin Swan, William Hunt, John Hilton, William Norcross. The association bought of Bartholomew Nason three acres of land nearly opposite the Mt. Vernon Cemetery, and established the present beautiful cemetery, which is the last resting place of many of the honored men of the town. Ex-Secretary of State Lot M. Morrill, and General Seth Williams, the adjutant general of the Army of the

*The Spragues added about 15,000 spindles, and made other improvements, but in 1873 they failed, and the mills were operated under a board of trustees until 1882, when the property was sold to the Edwards Manufacturing Company. The directors are Jacob Edwards, Dexter N. Richards, Orlando H. Alford, Isaac Fenno, William Endicott, J. Manchester Haynes and Joseph H. Manley. Mr. Richards is president, Mr. Edwards, treasurer, Nathaniel W. Cole, agent, and Charles B. Johnson, clerk. The mills now run 98,000 spindles. The Spragues added one building, making two when the property passed out of their hands, and the Edwards Company have added three.

Potomac, lie in lots almost adjoining. St. Mary's Cemetery, adjoining Forest Grove, easterly, was appropriated as the Catholic burial place of the town about ten years later. In 1858 the city purchased of the heirs of Charles Williams about five and three-quarters acres on the east side of the river, for \$575, and established the present Riverside Cemetery. The dust of Reuel Williams reposes in a family tomb in the northwest corner, amid his loved tumult of the industries of the Kennebec dam, and where the vibrations of the traffic over the iron road which his strong aid helped to establish, reach almost hourly.

The old Mt. Vernon Cemetery having become almost filled with graves, the city in 1853, bought of Vassal D. Pinkham twelve acres of land westerly of and contiguous to Mt. Vernon Cemetery. The price paid was twelve hundred dollars. This was named Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, and has now in about forty years been nearly all lotted. The public suburban cemeteries are: Bolton Hill Cemetery, on the North Belfast road; Brackett's Corner Cemetery, and the Cottle Cemetery, on the Belgrade road; the Townsend Cemetery, on the Townsend road; the Mt. Vernon Avenue Cemetery; the Reed Cemetery, on the Sidney river road. The insane hospital has a cemetery for the burial of such of its deceased patients as are interred under its supervision. Adjoining this lot, are two family burial lots—the Cony and Williams families—whose ancestors were the first settlers on the hospital and arsenal lands. The North Parish Cemetery,—called the Lawson yard—in Ward Seven, is under the supervision of the city. It is on the farm now owned by Horace Doe. In this yard lies the dust of John Gilley, one of the earliest settlers, who lived to a great age—reputably to 124 years. Gilley's point received its name from him.

There are several private burial places on the same road. Beginning with the Uriah Clark lot, referred to a preceding page, and proceeding southerly, one next comes to a family lot on the farm owned by C. M. Daily; next is the family lot of the late James Gilley, on the farm now owned by Dennis Donovan. This lot, like the Uriah Clark lot, is unfenced and will soon be obliterated. Next is the Tolman yard, so-called, on land now owned by Frank Lessor. In this lot sleeps Samuel Tolman, another of the original settlers, together with some of his descendants. The lot is on the westerly side of the hill, near Mr. Lessor's house. Next is the Babcock burial place, unfenced, on land now owned by J. T. Harwood. Next is the original Riverside yard, so-named by Jarvis W. Lawson. It is on the farm now owned by J. W. Dana. Roland Smith and wife, Clark Smith and wife, and the Isaac Church family are buried here. Next is the Wall and Hewins yard, on the farm now owned by Luther I. Wall. On the ancient Uriah Clark farm, now owned by William Clark, was another burial

place near the present highway. In it were buried Jesse Clark and his wife, Debie. Jesse was buried in 1842 or 1843, and his wife a few years earlier. This burial place has been plowed over and obliterated.*

Among the world's distinguished men who have honored Augusta by their presence, and been the guests of its people, may be named the Bourbons, Louis Phillippe and Tallyrand, who were guests for a day at the house of Joseph North (on the present site of Granite Bank) in 1794. The noisy dispute concerning the northeastern boundary line was the occasion of an official visit by Major General Winfield Scott to the capital of Maine. He arrived with his suite March 9, 1839, and lodged at the Augusta House. He remained about three weeks, engaged in composing between Governor Fairfield and Sir John Harvey, the questions that had led the state of Maine to marshal troops for the Aroostook border. William R. Smith, then editor of *The Age*, was sent for by the general several times, and met him in his parlor for interviews on the subject of the proof sheets of the protocol or document that was to announce to the world in the columns of *The Age*, the bloodless solution of the "Aroostook war" controversy.

President Polk visited Augusta in 1847, in response to an invitation of the legislature and the town to accept the hospitalities of both. He reached Hallowell in the steamer *Huntress*, July 3, 1847, and rode to Augusta in a coach driven by Ambrose Merrill, of Hallowell, who was an abolitionist of a swarthy complexion, and whom President Polk ludicrously mistook for a colored servant. Alfred Redington was marshal, assisted by Francis Davis, Daniel C. Weston, Thomas Lambard and W. J. Kilburn, as aids. In the president's suite was James Buchanan, as secretary of state. The president lodged at the house of Reuel Williams. President Grant visited Augusta, August 3, 1865, as the guest of the state, accompanied by his wife and children. A state dinner was given the party at the Augusta House. President Grant passed through the city in 1871 (on his way to the opening of the European & North American railway), and received the greetings of the people on a platform erected near the railroad, in Market Square. He again visited the city in 1872, as the guest of Mr. Blaine, accompanied by his son, Fred, and daughter, Nellie. On the 29th of October, 1867, General Sheridan visited Augusta as the guest of the state, and was given a hearty welcome by the citizens. Four hundred school children, stationed at the southeast junction of Winthrop and State streets, sang before him, under the direction of Josiah W. Bangs, the thrilling song (then new) *Sheridan's ride*. General William

*For the facts connected with this line of old burial places between the Vassalboro line and Pettengill's Corner, the writer is indebted to Mr. John M. Cross, of Augusta.

T. Sherman was at one time for a few hours the guest of Mr. Blaine at his Augusta residence.

The fact was stated in a preceding page that in 1797 the infant town was divided into eight school districts. These were subsequently divided and subdivided as the growth of the town proceeded, until finally the number had increased to twenty-seven. Numbers 2, 4 and 8, of the original districts remained, though much reduced in size, until the abolition of all the suburban districts by the city, and the adoption of the town system for them in 1887. At the town meeting of 1797, three citizens were elected as a committee in each district, and seven more as a town committee "to visit schools." This action was twenty-seven years in advance of statute legislation, and nearly a quarter of a century before Maine became a state and required it by law. This practice was continued until 1815, when the town elected an agent for each district, and fixed the number of the school committee at five.* In 1803 a new district was carved from the north side of No. 3, extending northerly from the Hallowell line, and numbered nine.

The first effort in town to establish a school above the primary grade was in 1803, when an association of citizens built a grammar school building of brick at the present corner of Bridge and State streets (Bridge street did not then extend westerly of State street). This building was first occupied in the spring of 1804, with a Mr. Cheney as preceptor. The ownership of a share entitled to the schooling of one pupil; shareholders sometimes let shares to non-owners. The dead languages were taught. The house was burned in 1807, which ended the school. It had no successor for twenty-eight years, and during that period—nearly a generation—the district schools occupied alone the field of educational work within the town's limits; but the Hallowell Academy, then in its full vigor, offered the youth of Augusta ample facilities for obtaining a good education, which many of them profitably accepted.

In 1835 another attempt was made to establish in town a school devoted to the higher branches of education, and to prepare students for college. The legislature, on the 19th of February of that year, incorporated a number of citizens under the name of the Augusta Classical School Association. Funds were raised by the sale of shares. The site of the original high school house was purchased, and a brick edifice erected thereon; its size was sixty-five by fifty feet, two stories, with pediment front, supported by four doric columns of wood—facing eastward. The building and furnishing cost \$7,000. The board of management consisted of Reuel Williams, president; John Potter, James Hall, Cyrus Briggs, Allen Lambard, Elias Craig,

*An address delivered by Dr. John O. Webster, before Capital Grange, Augusta, March 26, 1887, printed in the *Home Farm* newspaper, April 7, 1887.

jun., James L. Child, directors. The first term of school in this building began April 18, 1836, under the preceptorship of William H. Allen, afterward president of Girard College, and kinsman of the late Edward C. Allen, of Augusta. His assistants were Joseph Baker (father of Orville D. Baker), Miss Allen (the president's sister), and Miss Hannah Lambard (sister of Thomas). After Professor Allen left, the Misses Taylor—English ladies—taught for awhile, and then Mr. Woodbury took charge. Each scholar paid six dollars a term as a tuition fee. It was expected that the tuition fees would be sufficient to maintain the school, but after a few years of indifferent financial success, its worthy promoters suffered its doors to be finally closed.

An act was passed by the legislature February 27, 1833, specially for the town of Augusta—which in effect anticipated the recently passed general state law that authorizes the abolition of all school districts, and the placing of the schools under the management of a central committee or supervisor. The special act referred to authorized any school district in Augusta to elect annually seven (since changed to not less than three nor more than five) directors, who should have all the rights and perform all the duties of school agents and superintending school committees; with ample authority to classify and grade the different schools according to the scholars' attainments, and lay out and expend the school money raised by the town and assigned to the district as its proportion in the support of its schools. Any two or more districts in the town were authorized to consolidate into one district, and have all the benefits of the act.

Those citizens who had procured the passage of the act met many rebuffs in their efforts to have it made of any effect. The majority of the people were not yet ready for the proposed innovation, and the high school as a semi-private enterprise grew up to relieve the necessity of the hour. But in 1842, after several years of agitation and deliberation, two districts, Nos. 3 and 9 (originally one), voted to unite under the provision of the act of 1833, and adopt the name of the Village School District. The first meeting of the new district was held in the town house April 6, 1842, when George W. Stanley was chosen moderator, and Jonas G. Holcomb, clerk. The directors elected were E. S. Tappan (brother of Parson Tappan), R. D. Rice, C. C. Whitney, William Pillsbury, John G. Phinney, Moses E. Hamlen, George W. Morton; they classified the scholars into one high, two grammar, and six primary schools. There were then 974 scholars in the district. There was a school house on Laurel street (called the Piper school house), and another at the corner of Grove street and Western avenue (this was sold in 1854). The district now built a new frame house on Perham street, and another on North street. The unused building of the Classical School Association was hired for the new high school.

In 1848 the Village School District purchased the Classical School Association's building for \$3,000. The same year a wood school house was built on Kendall street, and another on Chapel street, south of Green street. In 1850 the present brick school house on Grove street was built, also another on Crosby street, at a cost of about \$3,200 each. In 1853 the present double brick house was built on Kendall street, at a cost of \$2,520, and in 1855 a similar house was built at the corner of Orchard (now Chestnut) and Winthrop streets, at a cost of \$3,015. In 1869 the old high school building which had descended from the Classical School Association, was superseded by the present spacious edifice, which was dedicated August 26, 1870, in the presence of a large audience. Among those who participated in the exercises were Joshua L. Chamberlain (then governor), Warren Johnson (state superintendent of schools), U. S. ex-Senator James W. Bradbury, ex-Mayor Samuel Titcomb and ex-Mayor James W. North, who was chairman of the building committee. In 1891, by vote of the district, this building was named the William R. Smith School, in honor of a steadfast friend and able promoter of the public schools—Mr. Smith having had an official connection with the schools of the Village District from the formation of the district until his resignation as director in 1890. A large four-room brick school house was built in 1890, at a cost of \$10,000, at the corner of Oxford and Franklin streets, and named the Cushnoc Heights Grammar School. Gustavus A. Robertson has been the principal of the schools of the Village District since 1868. Charles E. Nash, Rodney B. Capen, George W. Vickery, are the directors in 1892.

The last term of the high school of the Village District was held in 1881, when the Cony Free High School was established. The number of scholars in the Village District in April, 1892, was 2,052—about two-thirds of the whole number in the city. The school system of the Village District, which was adopted in wisdom fifty years ago, is identical with the modern town system that is so generally commended by public educators.

In 1882—forty-nine years after the passage of the act enabling them to do so—three school districts—numbers 1, 20 and 26—lying contiguously on the east side of the river, united and formed the present Williams School District, which contained in April, 1892, 581 scholars. Daniel A. Cony, Joseph H. Manley and Eugene W. Whitehouse made the first board of directors. The scholars were assigned to grammar, intermediate and primary grades. In 1890 the district began the building of a fine four-room school house, locating it on Bangor street at a place called Wedge hill. Its cost and furnishing was \$13,000. The directors and building committee were William H. Libby, A. M. Wight, W. H. Williams, Joseph H. Manley, Daniel A.

Cony, F. L. Farrington, W. B. Leighton. The building was first opened for schools in 1892.

The Cony Female Academy was founded by Daniel Cony in 1815.* The first building was erected that year at the corner of Cony and Bangor streets. The founder conveyed the building and lot to trustees, in trust, who, on the 18th of February, 1818, were incorporated. They, with their successors, were made "visitors, trustees and governors" of the institution. The founder endowed it with ten shares of the Augusta Bank and other gifts. In 1826 the legislature gave to it half a township of land, which was sold for \$6,000. The same year the house at the corner of Bangor and Myrtle streets, now the residence of Harvey Chisam, was built for a students' boarding house. The same year Samuel Bussey, of Boston, gave to the academy a tract of land in Sidney, which sold for \$500. In 1828, the value of its property amounted to \$9,795. The original academy building having become overcrowded, the then disused Bethlehem church at the junction of Stone and Cony streets (built by the Unitarians in 1827), was purchased in 1844, and remodeled into a commodious academy building. Among the later corps of teachers were Jonathan and Newton Edwards, the Misses Hall and Bailey, Milton Welch, E. V. and D. A. Ingraham and Mrs. Arthur Berry, in 1856 and 1857.

After nearly fifty years of usefulness, the institution ceased to be self-supporting, and was closed. The endowments, however, remained, and by the accumulation of interest had in about twenty years reached the sum of about \$20,000. It was the generous motion of ex-Governor Joseph H. Williams, a grandson of the founder, and who represented the trustees of the academy, to propose to devote the idle fund to the erection of a new institution for educational purposes. The city of Augusta accepted his proposition, and engaged to maintain a free high school for the youth of the city, in consideration of the use of a building suitable for the purpose. Governor Williams thereupon authorized the appropriation of the academy fund's accumulation to the building of the present stately edifice on the site of the second academy building. The old building—once the Bethlehem church—was removed to its present location on the Fort Western lot at the foot of Cony street.

The new building was projected in 1879, and completed for occupancy in September, 1881. The name of Cony as applied to the Fe-

*Daniel Cony—ex-officer of the revolution, scholar, physician, legislator, judge—with his ruling love for the agencies that elevate and refine society, was to Augusta in its educational beginning, dating from the Hallowell Academy of 1795, which he helped to establish, what Reuel Williams—the lawyer, senator and man of affairs—was, a generation later, in constraining the location of the state government, and in inciting and promoting other enterprises of incalculable influence in shaping the future of his native town.

male Academy, falls appropriately to the new institution.* The Cony Free High School, which has, in 1892, about 120 students, is conducted by a mixed board of directors, consisting of the superintending school committee on the part of the city, a trustee of the Cony Female Academy and one of the directors of the Village School District. This board in 1892 consists of George E. Weeks, Winfield S. Choate, W. H. Harris, Joseph H. Manley, Charles E. Nash.

Since the substitution in 1887 of the town system of management for the suburban schools of the city, the names given to the different



CONY HIGH SCHOOL, AUGUSTA, ME.

schools in lieu of the formerly distinguishing district numbers, are as follows: the Bracket School, Jewett, Stone, Leighton, Cony, North Parish, Fletcher, Howard, Hospital, Church Hill, Hewins, Spaulding, Bolton Hill, Howe, Stony Brook, Ward Road, Wellman. The number

*The following is a complete list of the principals of the Village District and Cony Free High Schools, with the year when each was engaged: 1848, George W. Jewett, 10 weeks, David Fales; 1850, G. P. Goodwin; 1852, Walter Wells (compiler of the *Water Power of Maine*, 1869); 1853, David Fales, 5 weeks; 1854, Ephraim C. Cummings, John F. Dean; 1855, Albert A. Scott, 2½ terms, Thomas K. Noble; 1859, F. A. Waterhouse; 1868, A. W. Jackson, 3d term, W. H. Lambert; 1870, G. L. Farnum; 1872, J. N. Ham; 1875, George B. Files; 1890, J. H. Parsons; 1892, William A. Hoyt.

of scholars eligible to these schools in April, 1892, was 468. The total number in the city was 3,101.

The act of the legislature authorizing the town of Augusta to become a city was approved by the governor (John W. Dana) on the 23d of July, 1849. The voters assembled in town meeting at Winthrop Hall, on the 31st day of December of the same year, to consider the question of accepting the provisions of the act. John A. Pettengill was moderator, and Daniel Pike, town clerk. The number of votes in favor of becoming a city was 588, and those opposed, 196. The town accordingly adopted the city form of government, and began its first municipal year in March, 1850.

CHAPTER XVIII.

AUGUSTA (Concluded.)

Churches.—Secular Organizations.—Banks.—Other Business Enterprises.—Localities.—Civil Lists.—Personal Paragraphs.

THE Congregational Church Society, of Augusta, has had an actual existence since 1771, and its records extend back to 1786.

From a handful of members in the latter year, it now numbers over a thousand communicants. It has built three houses of worship, and a like number of chapels.

In 1771 the inhabitants of the newly incorporated town of Hallowell petitioned the Plymouth Company for a ministerial lot of land, and a lot for a meeting house. The next year they voted £15 "for schooling and preaching," and in 1773 the town officially invited Rev. John Murray, of Boothbay, to preach one Sabbath, which he did; and the same year Rev. John Allen was hired, and preached two years, being the first resident minister. Those who immediately followed him, though each preached but a short time, were Reverends Samuel Thurston and Samuel Spring in 1775, and John Prince in 1780. In 1782 the frame of the first church in Augusta was erected on a lot nearly in front of E. C. Allen's building in Market Square. The following year the house was first occupied for worship, but it was not completed until 1795. Here the society worshipped for twenty-six years, and the building, yet standing, and after several removals, is now known as the Friends' chapel, on Winthrop street.

Rev. Nathaniel Merrill preached in the new church in 1783-4, and in 1785 Rev. Seth Noble was engaged for sixteen Sabbaths. Rev. William Hazlitt preached fourteen Sabbaths, and was afterward hired on probation; Rev. Mr. Kinsman preached occasionally, and Rev. Ezekiel Emerson, once. October 11, 1786, Rev. Isaac Foster was ordained, and two years later was dismissed. In 1791 Reverends Jacob Emerson and Adoniram Judson preached; and Rev. David Smith officiated for three months the following year. In January, 1793, the church at Chesterville (formed in 1790) was united to the elder church, and in July of that year, Rev. Charles Turner occupied the pulpit, remaining until March, 1794. In this year the Middle parish was formed (which, when Augusta was incorporated in 1797, became the South parish), and here, in October, a church of fifteen

members, who had withdrawn from the Hallowell church, was organized, Rev. Charles Turner officiating for a few months. From this small beginning has grown the present South Parish Congregational church. Rev. Daniel Stone began as regular pastor of the church October 21, 1795, remaining fourteen years. The first South parish meeting house was begun in July, 1807, and dedicated December 20, 1809. It stood on "that lot of land belonging to Judge North, near the Grammar School House, on the east side of the street leading to the Court House," and served the society until July 11, 1864, when it was burned by lightning. The society immediately took measures to build a new church; a design was accepted in November, and the corner-stone of the granite church was laid the following spring. It was dedicated July 5, 1866.

Rev. Edwin B. Webb succeeded Doctor Tappan as pastor, and remained until 1860. Alexander McKenzie was the next pastor, and remained until 1867, when Rev. Joel F. Bingham came and officiated until 1870. Rev. James H. Ecob then came, and was dismissed at his own request in 1881. Rev. Henry E. Mott came next, and resigned in 1882. Rev. Arthur F. Skeele was ordained in 1884, and resigned in 1889. Rev. J. S. Williamson, the present pastor, was ordained May 15, 1890. The first and second chapels were built during Doctor Tappan's pastorate.

The pioneer of Methodism in the Kennebec valley was Elder Jesse Lee, of Virginia, who visited this section in 1793. Augusta was then within the Readfield circuit, and the third quarterly meeting was held at the former town in a barn, the sacrament being administered on the green in front. The first meeting in Augusta to listen to a sermon in this faith was held in 1800, when Rev. Epaphras Kibbey lectured in the hall of the old Thomas house.

In 1802 the town was included in a circuit that extended from Gardiner to Skowhegan. The preachers who traveled this circuit were, that year, Reverends Comfort Smith and Aaron Humphrey. The few attending the Methodist church resided in the north part of the town, and it was not till 1807 that a class was formed in the village, with Elihu Robinson as leader. November 30 and December 1, 1810, a quarterly meeting was held in the old court house, Zachariah Gibson then being the minister in charge of the circuit. The society having greatly increased, a station was made here in 1828, with Rev. Daniel B. Randall in charge. The same year steps were taken to build the edifice still in use, though alterations and repairs have greatly changed its appearance. The successors of D. B. Randall were: Oliver Beale, 1829; John B. Husted, 1830-1; Elijah Crooker, 1832; James Warren, 1838; George Webber, 1834; Justin Spaulding, 1835 (who was sent to South Africa as a missionary, and

the year completed by James Warren); Asbury Caldwell, 1836; Daniel Fuller, 1837; Ephraim Wiley, 1838, but whose year was filled out by Benjamin F. Tefft. In this year the class in the north part of the town was joined with Sidney. In 1839 Joseph Aspenwall preached; in 1840, Joseph H. Jenne; and in 1841, Albert F. Barnard, under whose pastorate the society had a great revival, and its membership was increased by 129 persons. Caleb Fuller preached in 1842-3; Asahel Moore, 1844; Charles W. Morse, 1845; Stephen Allen, 1847; Charles F. Allen, 1849; H. M. Blake, 1851; H. B. Abbott, 1853; Stephen Allen in 1855, during whose pastorate the vestry was added to the church; Joseph Colby, 1856; Aaron Sanderson, 1858; A. J. Church, 1860, who went to the war as chaplain, his place being filled by William McK. Bray, until the coming of Charles Munger in 1863. D. B. Randall preached in 1865; Cyrus A. King in 1867, during whose pastorate the church edifice was cut in two and greatly enlarged; Ezekiel Martin, 1870; and Roscoe Sanderson, 1873, during whose pastorate 102 persons were received into membership. E. T. Adams was pastor in 1876; W. M. Sterling, 1878; Roscoe Sanderson, 1881; Charles W. Bradley, 1883; G. R. Palmer, 1886; T. F. Jones, 1889; and I. G. Ross, 1890.

The North M. E. Society is in the present Fourth Ward. The first Methodist class formed in the town was then known as North Augusta. A class was organized in 1802, and Japheth Beale was leader between 1803 and 1810. In 1838 the class was united with the Sidney charge, and Sabbath worship was held at Bacon's Corner—now Sidney Centre. The society in North Augusta was organized in 1861, and measures were at once taken to build a house of worship, which was completed the same year. In 1869 a substantial parsonage was erected, and in 1881 the church was repaired, and supplied with an organ. The labors of the pastors have been divided between this house and the Jewett school house, their names and terms of service being as follows: William Wyman, 1851; Thomas J. True, 1853; John Young, 1855; J. S. Cushman, 1856; Nathan Andrews, 1857; True Whittier, 1859; A. C. Trafton, 1861; Nathan Andrews, 1865; J. P. Weeks, 1866; J. M. Howes, 1868; F. E. Emerick, 1869; F. W. Smith, 1871; R. F. French, 1873; John W. Perrey, 1876; George L. Burbank, 1877; Thomas Hillman, 1878; John B. Fogg, 1879; C. L. Libbey, 1884; D. L. Ford, 1886; H. F. Patterson, 1887; W. H. Barber, 1888; H. L. Crockett, 1891; and C. M. Abbott, 1892.

In April, 1825, Christ Church (Unitarian) was formed, worshipping in the court house and Cony Female Academy, the services being led by various clergymen temporarily engaged. In September, 1825, Daniel Cony and fifty-two others petitioned the legislature to divide the South parish, and January 23, 1826, an act was passed incorporating the East parish. May 27, 1827, the frame of the church building was raised on the corner of Cony and Stone streets, and the edifice

was dedicated October 18, 1827, as Bethlehem church. In 1828 Rev. William Ford came, and was settled as pastor, September 9, 1829. He was succeeded by Rev. Allen Putnam, November 23, 1831. A lot was purchased at the head of Oak street, and on it a new edifice was erected, and dedicated October 17, 1833. Mr. Putnam was dismissed upon his own request in June following, and the society received occasional supplies until 1836, when Rev. Edward H. Edes accepted the pastorate. In 1839 he asked for a dismissal, which was granted.

For nine months supplies filled the desk, when a unanimous call was given to Rev. Sylvester Judd, of Northampton, Mass., who was installed October 1, 1840. Mr. Judd died suddenly in the night of January 3-4, 1853, and Rev. Loammi G. Ware, of Boston, succeeded him, July 26, 1854. He resigned in July, 1857, and was succeeded in October, 1858, by Rev. George W. Bartlett. June 1, 1860, Rev. Henry W. Brown was installed, and continued until August, 1866. Rev. S. Curtis Beach preached two years from August, 1867, and Rev. William A. Cram assumed the pastorate in December, 1869, and was dismissed by his own request August 16, 1871. Rev. L. E. Beckwith was the next pastor. He resigned in October, 1874, and in 1875 Rev. Charles A. Curtis became pastor, being succeeded in 1879 by Rev. Philip T. Thacher, who held the pastorate until 1889, when Rev. Richard F. Griffin was called. The present pastor, Rev. J. K. Newbert, entered upon his duties in July, 1892, and was ordained October 25th. The new church on State street, at the head of Oak, was dedicated December 18, 1879.

In 1833 the Maine legislature first met in Augusta, and the few Universalists here, stimulated by the interests of the persons of this faith belonging to the legislature, organized a society in 1833, and for two years meetings were held in Bethlehem church, and in the old court house. Then a church edifice was erected in 1835, and was dedicated on Thanksgiving day of that year. The first minister was Rev. William A. Drew, founder of the *Gospel Banner*, and after him in order came Reverends William A. P. Dillingham, Zenas Thompson, R. A. Ballou, George W. Quimby, Charles R. Moor, Almon Gage, John W. Hines, William H. Dearborn, George W. Whitney, Albert C. White, John S. Gledhill, Harrison S. Whitman and J. F. Leland. The present fine brick church on Winthrop street was dedicated March 5, 1868.

The First Baptist Society was organized with seventeen members, November 12, 1831. Lemuel Porter, jun., became pastor. His successors, with year of their coming, have been: E. N. Harris, 1837; Thomas Curtis, 1838; P. S. Adams, 1840; Edwin R. Warren, 1841; N. W. Williams, 1844; Amaziah Kalloch, 1847; George S. G. Spence, 1849; Asa Dalton, 1851; H. V. Dexter, 1855; Lucius M. S. Haines, September 27, 1860; Charles H. Rowe, 1862; J. Ricker, 1865; A. V. Tilton, 1872;

H. W. Tilden, 1875; H. J. White, 1884, and J. M. Wyman, since July, 1879. Services were held in the old court house until their church on Winthrop street was erected in 1835. In December, 1868, the church building now in use was completed at a cost of \$20,000, on the site of their old building.

In December, 1846, a warm discussion of the slavery question led to a split in the church, and the seceding members formed a Second church, "having for its leading object uncompromising hostility to the system of slavery." Feeling ran high, the new church was not "recognized" by the old, and it was voted to withdraw fellowship from the recusant members. At length, however, through the good offices of Rev. Amaziah Kalloch, pastor of the First church, harmony and good feeling were restored on January 8, 1849, and each church recognized the other "as a church of Christ in Gospel order, and entitled to fellowship and communion of the sister churches."

A Freewill Baptist church was organized in 1834, with only seven members. They met in a room on the first floor of the town hall, which had been fitted up for the purpose. After about a year, under the pastorate of Rev. Silas Curtis, the society removed its place of meeting to the town hall—the upper part of the same building—for better accommodations. Early in 1836 their numbers had so increased that they held services in the old court house, where they assembled until 1838, when they occupied the new court house. Attempts to erect an edifice of their own had proved unsuccessful. Mr. Curtis left the pastorate in the fall of 1838, and only occasional preaching was held for several years. In 1850 Rev. John Stevens was called by the society, and held his first meeting in Darby Hall. The congregation increased rapidly. In June, 1852, Rev. O. B. Cheney became pastor, and, in the spring of 1853, a building was commenced, and dedicated November 3d, of the same year. In 1856 Rev. G. W. Bean succeeded Mr. Cheney until July, 1860, when Rev. Hiram Whitchee was called, and remained till June, 1861. Rev. Charles F. Penney was called in June, 1862. In 1866 the edifice was repaired, and in 1868 enlarged. Mr. Penney remained till 1885, when he was succeeded by J. B. Jordan until February, 1891, when Rev. C. F. Penney again became the pastor. The church edifice is on Bridge street, near State, and is the original building with many alterations and improvements added.

SAINT MARY'S.*—On the eastern side of the Kennebec, about three miles north of the historic Cushnoc trading post, may be seen, at Gilley's Point, the ancient site of what was once known as the Mission of the Assumption. Here, upwards of two and a half centuries ago, at the period of the establishment of this religious mission, there existed a small settlement of one of the most powerful, yet, at the same

*By Thomas J. Lynch, Esq.

time, one of the most peaceful tribes that resided within the borders of our state, called the Abenakis. Prompted by the noblest motives this tribe of the children of the forest sent a special deputation of their chiefs to Quebec, in order to obtain, if possible, a missionary, whom they might retain as their spiritual guide and teacher.

The venerable Superior of the Jesuits, after due deliberation, appointed, on August 21, 1646, Father Gabriel DuRillettes, S. J., who at once set out with the Indian embassy for the field of his missionary labors, where he arrived at the close of September of the same year, and was received with universal joy and thanksgiving. With paternal care and tenderness, the father received the cordial felicitations of his spiritual children, who looked upon him with wondering eyes, and as a messenger of the Most High. To acquire a knowledge of the Indian dialect he studiously applied himself and his efforts were rewarded with the happiest results.

Under his direction, an humble log chapel was soon erected, and dedicated to the worship of God, under the beautiful title of the Mission of the Assumption. Important duties called him to Quebec the following May. With profound sorrow his humble flock saw him depart. So numerous were the urgent invitations for his return, that in 1650 he again bent his steps toward his loved Abenakis. After four-and-twenty days of fatigue and hardship, he reached Norridgewock, the center of the Abenaki village. All were in motion, and amid a volley of firearms, the chief embraced the missionary, crying: "I see well, that the Great Spirit who rules in Heaven deigns to look favorably on us, since He sends us back our patriarch." The forests of Maine rang with their acclamations of joy and gratitude. They all exclaimed: "We have thee at last. Thou art our father, our patriarch, our countryman. Thou livest like us, thou dwellest with us, thou art an Abenaki like us." Thus did this ancient, noble and warm-hearted tribe receive their black-gown, the envoy of God.

This time he comes not merely as an humble missionary, but, also, as the accredited ambassador of the Canadian government to the New England colonies, and is authorized to propose an alliance for their mutual protection against the hostile Iroquois. Unhappily he found himself unable to effect such a union, although he made two pilgrimages to the colonial officials at Boston. He continued his apostolic labors on the Kennebec, until early in the spring of 1652, when the voice of obedience recalled him to Quebec, and thus closed his connection with the Mission of the Assumption.

Nothing could exceed the devotedness of the Indians to their missionary. That his was no less tender and affectionate toward them we are assured in his own words. Writing to his superior, he says: "In spite of all that is painful and crucifying to nature in these missions, there are also great joys and consolations. More plenteous than



ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH AND PRESBYTERY, AUGUSTA, ME.

I can express are those I felt to see that the seed of the Gospel which I had scattered here four years, in land which for so many centuries had produced only thorns and brambles already bore fruit so worthy of the Lord."

Father Druillettes had no immediate successor in the pastoral charge of the new mission. At intervals, it was attended by a series of the Sons of Loyola, until the tribe of the Abenaki finally disappeared from the valley of the Kennebec, to seek a more congenial home in other parts of the state, or beyond its limits, among kindred tribes. To their illustrious apostle, Father Druillettes, must be accorded the proud title of pioneer missionary of the Kennebec, and founder of the first sacred edifice that adorned its banks, and thus became the nucleus of Catholicity in our midst. And, although the material structure has long since passed away, and its historic site well-nigh forgotten, yet there still remains, in its integrity, the faith of the Abenaki, as taught by the immortal Druillettes.

As a natural sequence to the history of the ancient Mission of the Assumption, at Cushnoc, is that of St. Mary's of Augusta; the title slightly altered, the mission exactly the same. The former began with about 500 souls, the latter now numbers very nearly the same, and its condition flourishing, as well in its material as spiritual aspect.

The heavenly seed thus sown centuries ago in a soil which till then had been sterile, but which, since then, having been nurtured by the toil, tears and even blood of martyrs, has never ceased to be productive of choice plants and flowers, the fragrance of which like a sweet incense has ever been wafted gently to the Eternal Throne. Even when, for a long lapse of time, the voice of the Shepherd had not been heard, and when his visits along the banks of the Kennebec had been rare and for brief intervals only, even then the piety of the faithful suffered little or no decline wherever the faith had been once established.

That sacred temples wherein Divine worship could be held were scarce, and even unknown, until within more recent times is perfectly true; but that those who composed the body of the faithful were altogether deprived of the means of a supernatural subsistence is most certainly false. How this was accomplished we can easily learn from those who are still living in our community, and who remember well how the Catholics of Augusta and immediate vicinity devised a way to have their spiritual wants supplied, in the early part of the century, and how they never considered the circumstance of distance or inconvenience arising from inclement seasons when it was a question of salvation.

There are those who tell how they, in those early times, rather than fail to be present at the holy sacrifice of the mass on Sundays,

and holidays of obligation, especially on the great solemnities of Christmas and Easter, deemed it no hardship to travel, even on foot, to the neighboring stations, and particularly to that of Whitefield; and how, from this toilsome journey they were sometimes relieved by an occasional visit from the venerable pastors of that Catholic settlement.

When, in turn, Augusta, in the year 1847 became the seat of an independent parish,* with a resident pastor, Catholics all along the Kennebec, and even from the more inland towns, came and were here ministered unto. As the faithful in these places soon increased in numbers, they gradually became separate parishes, and received a duly appointed rector. Even in Augusta, within the past five years, or to be more precise, at the end of November, 1887, a second parish was established, by the present bishop of the diocese, Right Rev. James A. Healy, D.D., with a resident pastor, for the French Canadians, who began to increase so rapidly that a separate church became necessary, and which was forthwith erected on a beautiful site on Cushnoc heights.

Thus St. Mary's, after having been more or less instrumental in fostering Catholicity within a large radius, until each congregation became able to make provision for its own spiritual wants; and after having materially enlarged and improved her own church, pastoral residence and cemetery, she finds herself at length, though restricted to the English-speaking Catholics of the city, free from all indebtedness and enjoying in the community a position of high merit and prosperity.

The first preaching of the gospel in the Episcopal faith was in 1763, when Rev. Jacob Bailey, a missionary at Pownalborough, came to Cushnoc by invitation. Occasional services were held by the few Episcopalians at the old court house, Rev. James C. Richmond, of Gardiner, officiating. In June, 1840, a meeting was held at the new court house to establish a Protestant Episcopal church in Augusta.

*In 1836 the number of Catholics in Augusta had so largely increased that a chapel was needed for their accommodation, and it was decided to purchase the Bethlehem church, on the east side of the river, which had been vacated by the Unitarians. The first services in this chapel were performed by Rev. Father Curtin. In 1845 the present St. Mary's church was erected on State street, and the Bethlehem church sold to Cony Female Academy. Rev. James O'Reilly assumed charge of the parish in November, 1847, and was the first resident priest. He was succeeded in 1852 by Rev. Edward Putnam. In February, 1856, the pastorate devolved on Rev. Charles Egan, who became the second resident priest in Augusta. In November, 1869, Father Egan was succeeded by Rev. Michael C. O'Brien, who was rector until May, 1874. Since then the succession has been as follows: Rev. Eugene M. O'Callaghan, to November, 1875; Rev. Raphael Wissel, O. S. B., to August, 1877; Rev. Daniel J. W. Murphy, to May, 1881; Rev. John W. Murphy, to July, 1886, and Rev. Charles W. Doherty, the present rector.



Charles W. Doherst

James T. McCobb was chosen moderator, and James Baker, Moses Noble, Allen Lambard, H. A. Kittridge and Daniel Cony Weston were chosen vestrymen. The church was called St. Mark's church, and T. G. Salter was chosen pastor; but ill health prevented him from complying with his promised acceptance. In August of that year, Rev. Frederic Freeman, of Cape Cod, was invited, and in October became the settled rector. May 23, 1841, a confirmation was held in the Methodist church building, when Bishop Griswold conferred the rite upon thirty-six persons. Subscriptions were received for the erection of a house of worship, the corner stone was laid July 24, and on July 20, of the following year, the church was consecrated. In October, 1843, Rev. Alexander Burgess was invited to the rectorship, Mr. Freeman having resigned, and was instituted rector July 14, 1844, by Bishop Henneshaw. In March, 1854, Mr. Burgess decided to remove to Portland, and in May, 1855, Rev. William E. Armitage became rector. In 1858 the church building was greatly enlarged. Rev. Gordon M. Bradley succeeded to the rectorship in 1859, and remained until 1862, when Rev. J. Geirlow officiated until March, 1864. He was succeeded, temporarily, by Rev. Mr. Wilkinson and Rev. E. E. Johnson; and in 1868 Rev. Samuel Upjohn was settled as rector. The present edifice of the society, costing \$40,000, was consecrated February 2, 1887. The old building was sold to John W. Fogler, and he disposed of it to Dr. George W. Martin who, in 1891, erected a fine residence upon the site. Rev. Walker Gwynne, the present rector, entered upon his duties January 17, 1884.

In July, 1892, St. Barnabas' chapel, a mission branch of St. Mark's, was established on the east side, with Rev. W. F. Livingstone in charge.

St. Mark's Home was originated by Allan Lambard, who gave to the society a house and lot valued at \$7,000, to be occupied and used as a home for women of whatsoever religious faith. In 1870 an act was obtained from the legislature constituting the rector, wardens, and vestrymen of St. Mark's church, and their successors, a body corporate with the necessary powers. The home was opened in November, 1870. Mrs. James W. Bradbury at her death bequeathed to the home the income from \$3,000 for a period of years, with the right to pay the principal should a sum be added sufficient to constitute a reasonable endowment. The home now has a fund of \$13,000.

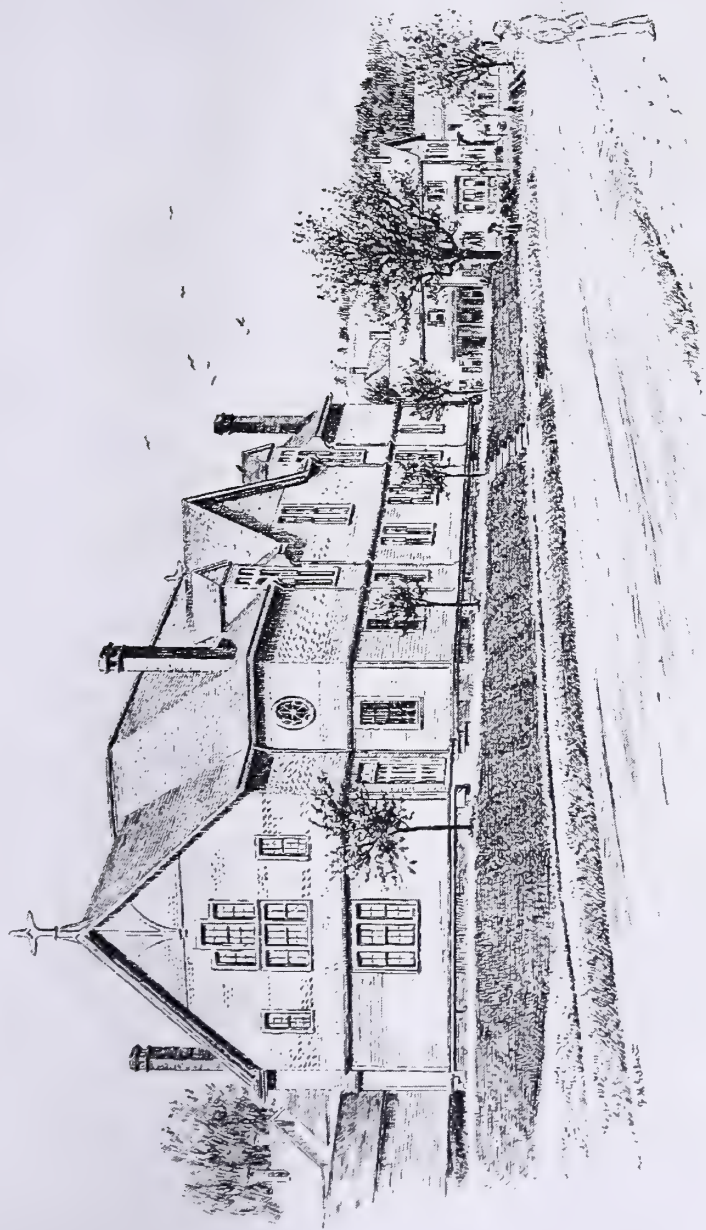
The Christian church was organized in Augusta September 1, 1873, with nine members, the leaders in the movement being John O. Boyes and Mrs. Boyes, Rev. W. P. Jackson, John H. Cates and Mrs. Martha D. Lock. A chapel was built on Cushnoc heights in 1875, and enlarged in 1884. The successive pastors have been: Reverends W. P. Jackson, Hiram A. Stratton, Joseph F. Wade, Thomas S. Weeks, N. S. Chadwick and O. F. Walter. There have also been various sup-

plies for short periods. The last pastor was Rev. Benjamin S. Maben, whose pastorate closed in 1890. The church edifice is again undergoing repairs, and will then be reopened. The church now has seventy-six members.

Saint Augustine church (French Roman Catholic) was organized in 1888. This second branch of the church in Augusta was necessary for the many residents of the city who spoke the French language only, and who wished the services in their own tongue, and who were previously thus provided by assistant priests of Saint Mary's, until the establishment of Saint Augustine. The Rev. T. G. Plant was the first pastor until 1889, when Rev. Arthur A. Hamel, the present pastor, was appointed by the Right Rev. Bishop Healy, of Portland, to take charge. Father Hamel was ordained in 1884 by Bishop Healy, and sent to Biddeford as assistant priest. From Biddeford he was sent to take charge of the churches at Fort Fairfield and Presque Isle, and following this he was appointed to take charge at Augusta of Saint Augustine church. Saint Augustine society erected a large frame building for worship on Washington street, and the edifice is second to none in the city in the beauty and richness of its interior decorations. The building of the edifice has been done principally since Father Hamel has been in charge. The number of its communicants is 1,150. The accompanying illustration shows the church edifice and the parish residence.

The Y. M. C. A. was organized in April, 1881, and a good library and reading room are maintained at its quarters on Water street. H. L. Peabody, the secretary, edits a monthly quarto, and through its columns the needs, meetings, and general condition of the association are made known. The presidents have been: Frank H. Beale, 1881-3; E. E. Davis, 1884-6; H. W. Webber, 1887; James R. Townsend, 1888; George E. Gay, 1889-91; James R. Townsend, 1892-4.

SECULAR ORGANIZATIONS.—Bethlehem Lodge, No. 35, of Free Masons, was instituted July 20, 1821. In the great fire which swept Water street in 1865, all the Lodge records were destroyed. Two years later the Grand Lodge records were burned at Portland, thus destroying everything relating to the doings of Bethlehem Lodge during its first forty-four years. Since 1843 its masters, as remembered by members now living, have been: Joseph R. Abbott, William A. Drew, Lory Bacon, Benjamin A. G. Fuller, E. Wills, Jacob Arnold, George W. Jones, Leonard Goss, Moses E. Hamlen, Daniel C. Stanwood, Elias Hedge, George S. Mulliken, Frank Barrows, Fred Hamlen, Dr. John W. Toward, Stephen Barton, Nathaniel W. Cole, Samuel W. Lane, Fred A. Crowell, George P. Haskell, John W. Rowe, Milton M. Stone, Edward F. Beale, Charles H. Brick, Henry F. Blanchard, John E. Avery, William H. Williams, Treby Johnson, Ethel H. Jones and W. Scott Choate.



SAINT AUGUSTINE CHURCH AND PARISH RESIDENCE.

AUGUSTA, ME.

Augusta Lodge of Masons, No. 141, an offshoot of Bethlehem Lodge, was instituted May 8, 1867, and in 1892, at the expiration of twenty-five years, it had had in all, 260 members. A history of the Lodge by Doctor Tappan was printed in 1892. Its masters have been: Frederick Hamlen, Edward Stanwood, Samuel L. Boardman, William H. Woodbury, Frank R. Partridge, Charles B. Morton, Clement P. Richards, Edwin C. Dudley, Charles A. Curtis, John D. Myrick, C. H. Dudley, Edmund McMurdie, Charles C. Hunt, Oscar S. C. Davies, Manning S. Campbell, George D. Rowe.

Trinity Commandery, No. 7, K. T., was organized in Augusta May 2, 1865. Its successive commanders have been: Orlando Currier, David Cargill, Austin D. Knight, Richard W. Black, James Atkins, Samuel W. Lane, Charles B. Morton, J. Frank Pierce, Henry F. Blanchard, John E. Avery. Treby Johnson, Charles K. Tilden and Edmund McMurdie.

Cushnoc Royal Arch Chapter, No. 43, was organized May 8, 1878, with forty-eight charter members, mostly from the Chapter at Lowell. The high priests have been: Dr. John W. Toward, Samuel W. Lane, Charles B. Morton, Henry F. Blanchard, John W. Rowe, Frank B. Smith, Treby Johnson, Edwin C. Dudley, Henry A. Heath and Fred W. Plaisted. James E. Blanchard is the present recorder.

Sabattis Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F., was instituted in December, 1843, and continued about twenty years, when its interest flagged and its charter was surrendered. Those who served as noble grands were: John G. Sawyer, William R. Smith, William B. Hartwell, Issachar Snell, jun., Benjamin A. G. Fuller, Lewis D. Moor, Joseph Burton, J. Edwin Ladd, William H. Wheeler, Fred. A. Fuller, John Manley, Thomas J. Burgess, John H. Hartford and Henry Sewall.

Asylum Lodge, No. 70, I. O. O. F., was instituted in Augusta, April 18, 1873, with five charter members. Those who have served as noble grands are as follows: David Cargill, John W. Toward, Mark Harden, Josiah S. Hobbs, Rodney B. Capen, Willis B. Leighton, Arthur L. Brown, Hiram F. Rockwood, Samuel W. Lane, George O. Whipple, Melville C. Blackwell, J. F. Rice, E. E. Eastman, Charles B. Chick, George A. Philbrook, Horace Cony, Edwin H. Atkins, Alexander J. Cameron, Frank L. Pond, Philip A. De Crenay, George F. Andrews, Charles C. Hunt, William H. Reid, Melville Smith, G. Fred Libby, George H. Clark, Arthur N. J. Lovejoy, Will H. Dunton, Oscar H. Groves, I. H. Chandler, Alfred D. Weeks, L. W. Mason, George W. Merrill, H. L. Sherburne, J. F. McCausland and W. C. Miller. The membership of the Lodge is now 234.

Capital Lodge, No. 288, Knights of Honor, was instituted in Augusta May 16, 1876, with nineteen charter members. The office of dictator has been successively held by: John W. Rowe, Willis B. Leighton, Andrew J. Cameron, H. A. B. Chandler, Stephen A. Russell, Sam-

uel W. Lane, Moses S. Moulton, Edmund McMurdie, Rodney B. Capen, William H. Reid, J. H. Dolliver, J. L. Colcord, Frank W. Kinsman, Lorenzo B. Hill and Frank L. Farrington.

Highland Lodge, No. 25, A. O. U. W., was instituted in Augusta December 2, 1884, with twenty-eight charter members. It is really a fraternal insurance company, doing business upon the Lodge system. Its membership is now 158. The master workmen have been: Albert G. Andrews, L. H. Cash, F. W. Ellis, E. G. Bascomb, Charles F. Flynt and John Erskine.

Cushnoc Council, No. 134, Order of United Friends, was instituted in Augusta June 15, 1885. The first councillor was W. H. Pierce and his successors have been: Samuel W. Lane, 1887; Charles C. Bryant, 1889; Dr. Robert J. Martin, 1890; Seth E. Gay, 1891, and John Coughlin, 1892.

Calanthe Lodge, No. 34, K. of P., was instituted in Augusta March 16, 1885. Its councillors have been: Frank L. Pond, Fred H. Owen, J. Maurice Arnold, Arthur A. N. Lovejoy, Thomas M. Rollins, William F. White, George E. Messer, Frank E. Southard, Wallace N. Malcolm, Walter N. Foss, Weston Lewis, Edward H. Gardner, George A. Craig, Fred L. Benn and Frank S. Farnham.

Tribe No. 12, Independent Order of Red Men, was organized in Augusta, December 24, 1888, with sixty-two charter members. Henry T. Morse was the first grand sachem, followed by Reuel W. Soule, Orin A. Tuell, A. E. Hamilton and C. H. Cunningham. Its membership is about one hundred.

Dirigo Council, No. 790, Royal Arcanum, was instituted here August 14, 1883. Its officers have since been: D. M. Waitt, regent; Treby Johnson, treasurer, and Lorenzo B. Hill, secretary.

A society was formed here some fifty years ago, known as the Benevolent Society. The moving spirit in the organization was Miss Jane Howard, a maiden lady whose memory is still fragrant in this community, by reason of her many deeds of benevolence and charity. Out of respect to her, the name was changed to Howard Benevolent Society, and it carried on its good work of clothing the poor until 1883, when it was decided to enlarge its scope, and its name was changed to The Howard Benevolent Union. Selden Connor was chosen president, William R. Smith, treasurer, and John S. Cushing, secretary. The presidents since have been: George B. Files and Alden W. Philbrook; the treasurer, Edwin C. Dudley, and the secretaries, Josiah S. Hobbs and Mrs. Frank H. Beale. It is not sectarian.

Capital Grange, No. 248, P. of H., was instituted in Augusta April 7, 1883, with twenty-eight members. Dr. William B. Lapham was elected master, and the subsequent masters have been: Samuel L. Boardman, Byron D. Savage, Charles J. House, Abel D. Russell, George A. Yeaton and Charles F. Fletcher.



W. Litton

Augusta Park Association was organized in May, 1888. Henry G. Staples is president, and Albert G. Andrews, secretary. The corporation owns and operates the trotting park adjacent to the state house grounds.

The Augusta Board of Trade was organized in 1887, with Edward C. Allen, president. He was succeeded by Ira H. Randall, still in office. The secretaries have been: Charles H. Hichborn, Treby Johnson and Henry G. Staples. Its membership is now about one hundred. It has for its object to develop the resources of Augusta.

LITHGOW LIBRARY.—The Augusta Literary and Library Association was chartered by the legislature in 1873, and was organized the same year. It was made up of fifty gentlemen, residents of Augusta, who each contributed fifty dollars for the purchase of books. Books were donated the association from time to time, and by gift and purchase, in a few years, it became possessed of about 3,000 volumes. Meantime, Llewellyn Leighton, a grandson of Colonel William Leighton, of early and favorable notoriety on the Kennebec, died, and by his will he bequeathed to the city of Augusta \$20,000 for the purpose of founding the Lithgow Public Library. He also made the city, in part, residuary legatee, by which about \$15,000 additional was realized. In 1882 the Literary and Library Association voted to transfer their books to the Lithgow Library. Mr. Lithgow's death occurred June 22, 1881,* and his will was probated August 5th, following. The mayor and aldermen then met, and having, in behalf of the city, accepted the trust, J. Manchester Haynes, William R. Smith and Her-

*Mr. Lithgow came of a historic and patriotic Scottish family, and his great-grandfather, Robert, was forced to flee from English oppression to Boston, in which city William, grandfather of Llewellyn W., was born. William was commander of Fort Halifax during the French and Indian war, and at the organization of Lincoln county in 1760, was appointed judge of the court of common pleas, an office to which he was also appointed in 1775, under the revolutionary government.

James N., father of Llewellyn W., was the second son of William. He was born at Winnegance, Bath, then a part of Georgetown, in 1763. His wife was Ann, daughter of John Gardiner, a celebrated lawyer, the son of Dr. Sylvester Gardiner. Llewellyn W., second son of James, was born in Dresden, Me., December 25, 1796. He received the education common to the youth of those days, and early evinced a decided taste for mercantile life, in which, as many have grateful reasons for knowing, he afterward achieved marked success. He removed from Dresden to Augusta in 1839.

Mr. Lithgow married Mary, daughter of Thomas Bowman, of Augusta, May 30, 1825; and June 3, 1869, Paulina P., daughter of Elisha Child, of Augusta. Mr. Lithgow was a gentleman of the old school, urbane in manners, genial in disposition, and of great probity of character. He was an active member of Christ's church, of Augusta, and an ardent supporter of all effort in the line of Christian progress. The citizens of Augusta have peculiar reasons for cherishing his memory gratefully, for his munificent bequest to their public library, now rightfully named in his honor.

bert M. Heath were elected trustees on the part of the city, and James W. Bradbury on the part of the heirs of Mr. Lithgow. The latter was elected president of the board, and still holds the office. Rooms for the accommodation of the library were provided on Water street, and September 23, 1882, it was opened to the public. The library now has over 6,000 carefully selected volumes, besides the various periodicals. A new and elegant library building is soon to be erected on Winthrop Square, at the corner of State street, for which purpose more than \$10,000 has recently been donated, which, added to the building fund already in hand, makes about \$30,000. The subscribers to the library who take out books and are charged the nominal sum of one dollar a year, now number over four hundred, and are steadily increasing. There is also a reading room connected with the library, which is well patronized. Miss Julia Clapp has filled the position of librarian since the rooms were opened in 1882.

BANKS.—Prior to 1804 the banks at Wiscasset provided for all this portion of the valley, but on March 6th of that year, the Augusta and Hallowell Bank was incorporated. It was intended to benefit both towns and also the surrounding country. The charter located the bank at Hallowell, but at the first meeting there was a sharp contest for the organization, and Augusta prevailed. James Bridge was elected president, but served only a short time, if indeed he served at all. John O. Page was the second president and served during the existence of the bank. During the hard times preceding the war of 1812, the bank failed, with a large amount in circulation. An effort was made to hold the stockholders responsible and many suits were brought for that purpose, but the books of the bank disappeared, and it was impossible without them, to find out where the stock was held. Jeremiah Dummer was the first and only cashier.

The Kennebec Bank was incorporated June 23, 1812. Its incorporators were John Chandler, Benjamin Dearborn, Dr. Ariel Mann, Eben T. Warren and Joshua Gage. Mr. Warren was the first and only president, and Joseph Chandler, cashier, succeeded by Jesse Robinson. Their banking room was in the basement of a brick dwelling then standing in the southwest corner of the present court house yard, where the business was transacted until 1816, when the bank was moved to Hallowell, where it failed May 1, 1826.

The Augusta Bank was chartered January 21, 1814. The directors chosen were James Bridge, Daniel Cony, John Davis, Benjamin Brown, jun., John Eveleth, Samuel Wood and Thomas W. Smith. The capital stock was \$100,000. James Bridge, the first president, was succeeded by Daniel Williams in 1834, Thomas W. Smith in 1841 and Samuel Cony in 1855. Its cashiers were George Crosby, George W. Allen and Joseph J. Eveleth. In 1864 the bank surrendered its charter. In 1848 the bank sold its banking house lot, and

the Stanley House was built upon it. The Stanley House was burned in the great fire in 1865, and the present Cony House erected upon the same spot. After the funds of the bank had been put into a vault in the Stanley House, the vault was broken open in 1849, and \$29,500 in specie stolen. The burglars were arrested, and one of them disclosed where the money had been secreted, under the speakers' stand in the representatives' hall. The whole amount was recovered.

The Freeman's bank was chartered March 2, 1833, with a capital stock, \$50,000, subsequently increased to \$100,000. The first directors were Benjamin Davis, John Eveleth, William Dewey, Watson F. Hallett, John Mulliken, George Cox and William H. Kittredge. Benjamin Davis was the first president, and Harlow Spaulding the first cashier. Watson F. Hallett was the only other president, and the succeeding cashiers were William Caldwell and Daniel Pike. The bank reorganized as the Freeman's National Bank, April 9, 1864, with Watson F. Hallett, John Mulliken, Charles F. Potter, Russell Eaton, Thomas Lambard and O. C. Whitehouse, as directors. Mr. Hallett was continued as president until his death; also Mr. Pike as cashier, and was succeeded by Ai Brooks, jun., J. L. Adams and Frank H. Adams. In 1884, the charter having expired, the bank closed up its affairs. Its fixtures were sold to the new Augusta National Bank.

The Citizens' Bank was chartered January 26, 1833, with a capital stock of \$60,000. The first directors were: John Dole, John Potter, Reuel Williams, H. W. Fuller, James L. Child, Greenlief White and Allen Lambard. John Dole was elected president, and Asa Redington, cashier. The next president was Reuel Williams. In 1841 the stock of the bank was sold to parties who proposed to operate it in the West, but the same year the affairs of the bank were wound up in the hands of receivers.

The State Bank was organized in Augusta June 7, 1854, with George W. Stanley as president, and William R. Smith as cashier. It continued to do business until 1864, when it surrendered its charter, and closed up its affairs.

The First National Bank of Augusta was then organized. Though having no connection with the State Bank, it was its successor. Its capital stock was \$100,000, subsequently increased to \$250,000. Its first directors were: George W. Stanley, Joseph H. Williams, Peter F. Sanborn, John L. Cutler and Joseph A. Sanborn. George W. Stanley was president, and William R. Smith, cashier. The presidents since have been: Joseph H. Williams, James W. North, Daniel Cony and Oscar Holway; and cashiers, Israel Boothby, John W. Fogler and Charles S. Hichborn.

The Granite Bank was incorporated in April, 1836, with a capital of \$100,000. The first directors were: John Chandler, Edmund T.

Bridge, George W. Stanley, Joseph Chandler, Alfred Redington, William A. Brooks and Eben Fuller. Mr. Bridge was chosen president, and Silas Leonard, cashier. The succeeding presidents have been: Joseph Chandler, William Woart, jun., and William A. Brooks. The cashiers: Silas Leonard, 1836; George W. Allen, 1858, and William T. Johnson,* 1860. This bank reorganized as the Granite National Bank July 11, 1864, with the same capital. William A. Brooks, Darius Alden, Benjamin H. Cushman, William Caldwell and James W. North were elected directors. The presidents have been: William A. Brooks, Darius Alden, Benjamin H. Cushman, James W. Bradbury and John W. Chase. Its cashiers have been: William T. Johnson, who at his death was succeeded by his son, Treby Johnson, October 11, 1881.

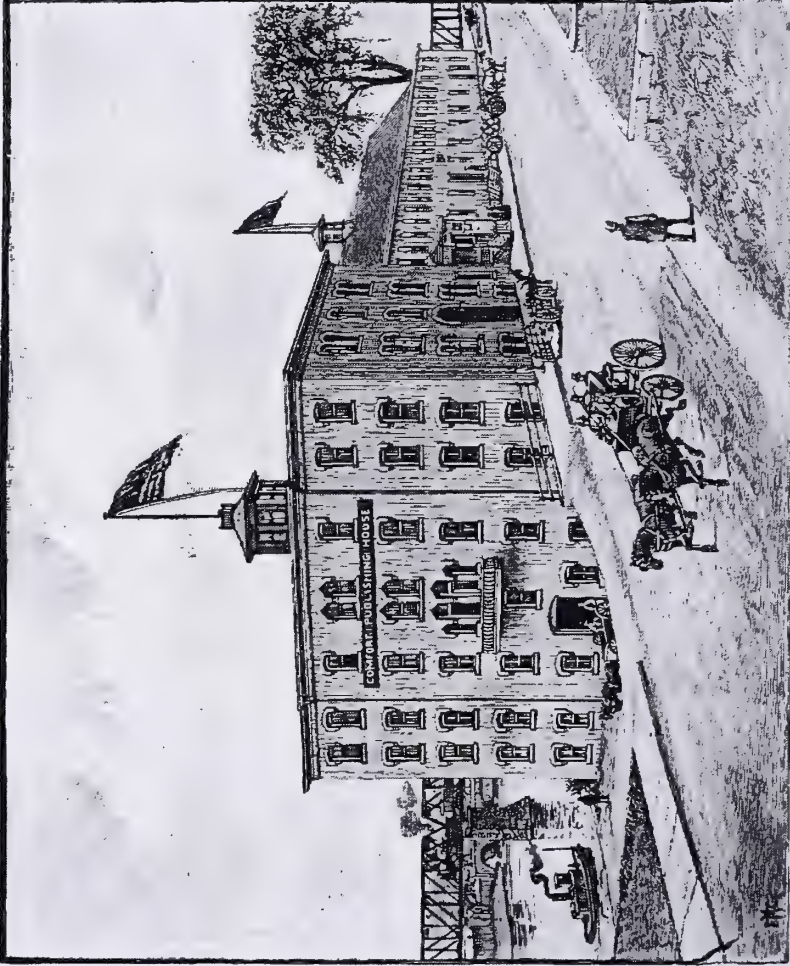
The Augusta National Bank was organized November 3, 1884, with a capital stock of \$100,000. Its first board of directors were: Samuel Titcomb, Elias Milliken, Martin V. B. Chase, Edward C. Allen, Benjamin F. Parrott, John F. Hill and Samuel B. Glazier. Samuel Titcomb was chosen president, and at his death was succeeded by Elias Milliken. Its cashiers have been: Samuel B. Glazier, William B. Nickles and John R. Gould.

The Augusta Savings Bank, organized in August, 1848, is one of the largest institutions for savings in the state. The bank has depositors in forty-three states—the total deposits being \$5,626,005.14. Its presidents have been: William A. Brooks, Thomas Lambard and William S. Badger; and its treasurers, Benjamin A. G. Fuller, Joseph J. Eveleth, Tobias T. Snow, William R. Smith and Edwin C. Dudley.

The Kennebec Savings Bank was incorporated March 7, 1870, and organized March 19th. It was always kept in the rooms of the Freeman's Bank and Freeman's National Bank, until the latter wound up its affairs, since which it has had its office with the Augusta National Bank. Its presidents have been Watson F. Hallett until his death, Russell Eaton and Martin V. B. Chase. Its treasurers, Joseph L. Adams, Frank H. Adams, Samuel B. Glazier, Russell Eaton, William B. Nickles and William G. Boothby.

The Augusta Loan & Building Association was organized June 27, 1887, with a capital stock of \$10,000. Edward C. Allen was elected president, William H. Libby, secretary, and Treby Johnson, treasurer. The presidents since have been Samuel W. Lane and Thomas J.

* William Treby Johnson, son of William and grandson of Thomas Johnson, of Farmington, married first, Martha Tappan Chase, and second, her sister, Abby Baker Chase. By his first wife he had seven children, four of whom are living. About 1830 he came to Augusta, and learned the printers' trade, and worked in Portland and Bangor as a journeyman, returning to Augusta in 1840, where, for sixteen years, he was a printer and editor (see page 244).



PUBLISHING HOUSE OF THE GANNETT & MORSE CONCERN, AUGUSTA, ME.

Lynch. The association has an accumulated capital of \$150,179.34, and holds mortgages on real estate amounting to \$149,800.

OTHER BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.—Peleg O. Vickery, after a career chiefly at Augusta as a practical printer, established in October, 1874, an office in Waverly Hall building, and commenced the publication of *Vickery's Fireside Visitor*. This met with great public favor and in March, 1876, he commenced the publication of the *Illustrated Family Monthly*, which was discontinued in 1885. *Happy Hours* was begun in 1881, and has a large circulation. *Hearth and Home* was begun in the autumn of 1883, under the title of *Back-log Sketches*, and is now published as a sixteen page monthly. *Good Stories* was commenced in 1890. In January, 1882, John F. Hill* who had married Mr. Vickery's daughter, Lizzie G., became a partner in the business, and the firm became Vickery & Hill, with Mr. Hill the business manager. In 1879 the establishment was removed to the large and convenient building erected for the purpose, on the northwest corner of the old Mansion House lot, and which has since been enlarged. About seventy-five persons are regularly employed, and at busy times, the number is largely increased. In 1889 the smaller printing presses were taken out, and a Scott web perfecting press of great capacity substituted, which does the printing for the entire establishment.

In 1888 William H. Gannett, then of the firm of Gannett & Morse, began in Augusta, under the business name of The Gannett & Morse Concern, the publication of *Comfort*, a literary monthly, the first number of which appeared in November of that year. It was then an eight page folio. The first number—an edition of 13,000 copies—was printed at the *Kennebec Journal* office. This arrangement for composition and press work was continued until May, 1890, when Mr. Gannett, the sole proprietor, located his printing establishment on Willow street where the whole work has since been done.

In 1889 the size of the publication was changed to sixteen page folio, and the circulation has increased phenomenally (exceeding one million copies each issue in less than three years from the start). The brick building shown in the preceding plate was erected in 1891 to meet the requirements of the business, which now furnishes employment for more than one hundred people. One of the many popular features of *Comfort* is the department "Aunt Minerva and her Owls,"

*John Fremont Hill⁷ (William,⁶ Samuel,⁵ Isaac,⁴ Samuel,³ Joseph,² John,¹ of Dover, N. H.) was born in Elliot, Me., 1855. His mother was Miriam, daughter of Andrew and Sarah C. (Odiorne) Leighton. John F. Hill read medicine, and graduated at the Maine Medical School, Brunswick, with a course of study at Long Island Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. After practicing his profession awhile in Augusta he became, and is still, the junior member of the publishing firm of Vickery & Hill. He was a member of the legislature in 1880, and in 1892 was elected to the state senate.

edited by Annie Hayward Farnham, formerly of Augusta, now residing in Lock Haven, Pa.

The publishing business which was established at Hallowell by Ezekiel Goodale, as noticed in the following chapter, became in 1880 the property of Captain Charles E. Nash, who in the following year removed the establishment to Augusta, and occupied temporarily the Waverly Hall building. In June, 1883, he located permanently in the block he had just erected for the purpose near the foot of Oak street. Among the works bearing his imprint are the last twelve volumes *Maine Reports*, the *History of Methodism in Maine*, several books of poems and numerous pamphlets, religious, literary and occasional.

There is no better illustration of the law of evolution in trade, than that furnished during the growth of Augusta in the great business of clothing the people. After the period when the flax field, the sheep flock, the home loom and the housewife's needle were the cardinal elements in the problem, came the palmy days of the old-time tailor. But that kind of tailoring has had its day; and within a period much more recent than young men suppose, began the age of ready-made clothing.

That period was important as furnishing an industrial pursuit, for it was the custom of city wholesalers to cut the garments in large quantities, ship their material to their agents in the river towns, and they, in turn, hired family labor throughout the country to finish the garments.

Among the early tailors of Augusta were: Benjamin Ross, John Hill, from London; William Hunt, who afterward manufactured in large quantities; Virgil H. Huse; William H. Chisam, from 1831 to 1860; John H. and Frank Chisam; Gilbert H. O'Reilley; James Gould; James Dealey, and William Cobb. Sylvanus Caldwell, Deane Pray and George Potter early began selling ready-made clothing in Augusta.

William H. Chisam used to receive cut clothing from Boston, and employed around Augusta at one time more than 700 women, making these garments. This method of manufacture has been almost entirely superseded by the factory with its hundreds of sewing machines.

Samuel W. Huntington, a well known resident of Hallowell, employed fifty men in his shops there and nine teams on the road, to carry on the manufacture of ready-made garments, which were finished in hundreds of homes in the surrounding country, and before the great fire of 1865 had a clothing store in Augusta where H. H. Hamlen's harness store now is. His brother, Benjamin Huntington, was his partner, and in 1868 his son, Samuel L., and Charles H. Nason formed the firm of S. W. Huntington & Co., and did business near the northwest corner of Bridge and Water streets, and opened branch



Wm H. Mason

stores at Hallowell and Gardiner. S. L. Huntington and Mr. Nason, as Huntington, Nason & Co., continued at Augusta as merchants in ready-made clothing for about seven years prior to 1880. They added custom tailoring and manufacturing of ready-made, and thus marked what may be considered another step in the development of the clothing business.

In 1875, the senior partners, S. W. and Benjamin Huntington, retired, and in 1879 the business was removed to the large double store opposite the Cony House. In 1880 S. L. Huntington withdrew from the firm, leaving Mr. Nason alone in the management of a large store. This opportunity for putting into execution a long cherished ambition he confidently seized. Progressive ideas, with exact details of procedure, all carefully considered and matured, were at once put to a practical test. Special attention to the manufacturing department stimulated the confidence of buyers, which always means an increase of sales. For this reason his extensive stock of garments is still, as then, of his own make.

Continued expansion of trade compelled his removal, in 1890, to more commodious quarters. These were found in the Allen Building, where two floors, with an area of 6,000 square feet, were fitted expressly for his wants. The unchecked march of his business abreast with the times from its commencement to the present has been the natural fruitage of logical thought and courageous persistence. And now, it is a compliment and an honor to Augusta, as well as to Mr. Nason, that by the concurrent opinion of constant travelers, her leading clothier has the finest establishment of its kind in Maine.*

The Fuller drug store was established in 1819 by Eben Fuller, and after the fire of 1865, he and his son, Henry L., rebuilt it and conducted it until Eben Fuller's death. Henry L. died a few years later, and John D. Myrick, a son-in-law of Eben Fuller, carried on the busi-

*Mr. Nason comes of staunch New England parentage, his ancestry on both sides for many generations being noted for strict integrity, energy and public spirit. One of his ancestors was killed in the French and Indian war, and others served in the revolution and the war of 1812. His father was Joseph F. Nason, born June 29, 1813, died October 27, 1877, whose ancestor, Richard Nason, emigrated to Kittery, Me., in 1647. His mother, Mary Thompson Welch, was born March 10, 1813, and died May 3, 1852. She was descended on the maternal side from James Thompson, who settled at York, Me., prior to 1707, and whose sons, James and Cornelius, purchased, in 1739, the strip of land at Brunswick known as the "New Meadows." Charles H. was born at Hallowell, November 25, 1845, and was educated at the academy there, and at the Maine State Seminary at Lewiston. He began his business career in 1863, as a clerk in the dry goods store of Kilbourne & Barton, Augusta, remaining with them until 1868, when, as stated above, he became a member of the firm of S. W. Huntington & Co. May 23, 1870, Mr. Nason married Emma C. Huntington, of Hallowell. [Page 263]. Their only child, Arthur Huntington Nason, was born February 3, 1877.

ness until August 8, 1880, when he sold to Frank W. Kinsman. On January 1, 1887, Frank R. Partridge,* the present druggist, purchased the business.

At the southeast corner of Market Square Dr. E. S. Tappan (a brother of Parson Tappan) and Dr. William S. Craig established, in January, 1828, what was subsequently known as the Craig drug store. Here J. E. Ladd, Mr. Cushing, William Black and Charles F. Potter were successively in trade. In May, 1865, Charles K. Partridge† bought an interest with Charles F. Potter, for whom he had been clerk, and shortly before the fire of 1865 purchased Mr. Potter's share. In the following spring C. K. Partridge located in Granite Hall Block, where he was again burned out in December, 1890. His brother, Frank R., was his partner during thirteen years, prior to January, 1887. In 1892, after the Granite Block was rebuilt, he relocated his business at the same corner.

The City drug store was opened after the fire of 1865, by Frank W. Kinsman, who was succeeded in 1875 by James E. Devine & Co. In 1876, Nathaniel R. Howard became Mr. Devine's partner. Two years later Mr. Howard succeeded the firm, and in the fall of 1880 sold the store to Horace E. Bowditch and O. C. Webster, a registered pharmacist, who had been his clerk.

Joseph P. Dillingham and Lewis H. Titcomb had an early drug store where the E. C. Allen block now stands. They moved to corner of Bridge and Water streets, where Mr. Titcomb and John Dorr continued in trade. Here Mr. Dorr and William Craig were in business, and here Mr. Dorr's adopted son, George W., became a partner, as J. & G. W. Dorr, druggists. In 1878, James E. Devine bought the store of Lewis H. Titcomb, and two years later, admitted his former clerk, John Coughlin, forming the present firm of Devine & Coughlin.

In 1876, Frank W. Kinsman opened the Centennial drug store, and sold it in 1880 to his son, Fred G. George M. Allen bought this corner in June, 1883, and after a local fire in 1887 Fred G. Kinsman succeeded to the business as now.

As early as 1869 Alfred C. Dana had a drug store where C. B. Murphy's business now is on Water street. Mr. Murphy was born in Pittston in 1862. At the age of thirteen he came to Augusta, and for a time was office boy with Doctors Brickett and Bolan. About 1882 he became a clerk in the drug store of F. G. Kinsman & Co., and in 1885 bought out the Dana stand of F. H. Gilman & Co.

*Mr. Partridge was the first registered pharmacist in the state to be licensed after an examination under the present law. Since March, 1889, he has been one of the three state commissioners of pharmacy.

†Charles K. Partridge, born in Augusta, in 1836, is a son of Reuben Partridge, who was once a merchant here, and grandson of Amos Partridge, formerly of Sidney.

In May, 1879, the late Charles H. Guppy, and F. W. Kinsman, jun., bought of Doctor Crooker, at the northwest corner of State and Winthrop streets, a drug business, which he had begun two years prior. In 1881 W. O. Alden, jun., became a partner, and in 1883 Mr. Kinsman retired, and at Mr. Guppy's death in 1892, his nephew, L. J. Crooker, jun., succeeded to his interest.

Arthur Tetrault came to Augusta in 1889 and established a new drug store at Water street—the first French druggist in the city.

James Devine was the pioneer in supplying Augusta with pure water. He laid an aqueduct from springs on the hill south of the city, and for some years supplied a few families. He did not have much means, and finally the property fell into other hands. The Augusta Water Company was organized in 1870, the leading spirit in the movement being Warren Johnson. He built a dam below the springs, put down aqueducts, and much increased the supply of water. The directors were: Benjamin H. Cushman, Darius Alden, Adam Lemont, Charles Milliken, Warren Johnson, Henry S. Osgood and Alanson B. Farwell. Mr. Cushman was chosen president, and Mr. Osgood, secretary.

In 1885 the charter was purchased by a new company, whose object was to take a water supply from the river. Joseph R. Bodwell was president of the new company, and Joseph H. Manley, clerk and treasurer. Mr. Bodwell was succeeded by George P. Wescott, of Portland. A large reservoir was built upon the hill west of the city, into which water is pumped from the river above the dam. The company supplies the city, the insane hospital, and the Kennebec Arsenal. In 1889 the company purchased the Devine water works, and continued to supply spring water to the extent of the capacity of the spring.

In 1847 Samuel Homan purchased a piece of land on the east side of the river, near the arsenal, and put up a steam saw mill. This was burned, and in 1862 Ira D. Sturgis bought the place of Henry Smith, and greatly enlarged the business. Albert Daily, of Providence, R. I., was his partner, and subsequently a half interest was sold to A. & W. Sprague. In 1866 the Kennebec Land & Lumber Company was organized, purchased the mills and other property, and operated the mills until October, 1875, when the mills and a large quantity of their product were burned. Ira D. Sturgis* was president of the com-

*Ira D. Sturgis, born 1815, died December, 1891, was a son of James, and grandson of Edward Sturgis, who came from Barnstable, Mass., about 1780, with his four sons—David, James, Jonathan and Heiman—and bought a large tract included in the 750 acres now comprising the Sturgis farm in Vassalboro. On this farm are the graves of Indians who lived here and raised corn after Edward Sturgis came. The first frame house on this farm was burned November 5, 1839, in which fire James Sturgis lost his life.

pany, and J. Manchester Haynes, his son-in-law, was treasurer until 1875, when Mr. Haynes was elected president. In 1876 a company composed of Ira D. Sturgis, Thomas Lambard and Ira H. Randall, rebuilt the mills, and operated them until 1889, when the Augusta Lumber Company was organized, with Ira D. Sturgis (since deceased) president, Thomas Lambard, clerk and treasurer, and Ira H. Randall, business manager.

In May, 1847, Orrin Williamson came from Worcester, Mass., with machinery for a door, sash and blind factory, which he located on the west end of the dam, where he and his brother, Elias W., operated it for five or six years. In 1859 Orrin Williamson became a partner with Josiah P. Wyman in the sash and blind business on Bond brook, where Mr. Wyman and Lemuel Davenport began the business in 1856. In September, 1865, Mr. Williamson retired, and that business was continued by Wyman & Son until 1884, when the son, Silas W. Wyman, John C. Webber and William E. Gage succeeded to the business for six years, when the firm became Webber & Gage. The business gives employment to from thirty to forty people.

While Mr. Williamson was in the firm they were the largest concern of the kind in the Kennebec valley, employing seventy-five men, and having \$60,000 worth of their product in transit to California at one time. On March 19, 1870, Mr. Williamson succeeded Mark G. Brooks in the hardware business in Union Block, and since 1872 his large business in agricultural implements and farmers' supplies has made the use of an additional store necessary.

O. S. Smiley, a son of the late Hugh Smiley, of Sidney, located on the west end of the dam some thirty years ago, and in 1871 removed to the east side of the river, built a factory now producing 1,500,000 broom handles for export to Europe, and employs twelve to fifteen workmen.

Benjamin F. Morse and Josiah P. Wyman once had a carriage manufactory on Water street, where they made many of the stage coaches of earlier days. In 1875 Hiram Clark bought the business and plant, and in 1887, began to manufacture his patent drop axle and delivery wagons. In October, 1889, the factory was burned, and he located on Willow street, where the Allen Lambert car shops had been, and made his brother, Joseph E. Clark, his partner (firm of Hiram Clark & Co.), and continues the manufacture of his drop axle wagons, which they finish, in all parts of the work employing from fifteen to twenty mechanics. Their father, Joseph, was a son of Thomas Clark, of Pittston, whose parents were of Wiscasset.

Josiah W. Bangs and Algernon S. Bangs, as Bangs Brothers, located in Augusta in 1880, on the west end of the dam, manufacturing doors, sash and blinds. Three years later they moved to the east end of dam, and made a specialty of window frames. They employ about fifty

people and manufacture for Boston and New York wholesale trade. Their new plant, built especially for the window frame business, was completed in 1890, equipped with fifty-five horse power steam engine and electric lights.

In June, 1888, Willis M. Savage, William T. Parks and Frederick S. Lyman erected buildings on the east end of the dam, and commenced the manufacture of ground wood pulp, as the Augusta Pulp Company. The Cushnoc Fiber Company was organized in 1889, for the purpose of manufacturing pulp by the sulphite process, and in February, 1891, the two companies were consolidated. The capital stock is \$100,000, and F. S. Lyman was the first secretary and general manager. The manufacture of pulp by both processes has been highly successful, and seventy men find constant employment in the establishment. August 20, 1892, this company commenced the manufacture of manilla paper, the daily output being eight tons, soon to be doubled. Of ground pulp, the daily output is seven tons, dry weight, and of fiber sulphite, eight tons. Mr. Lyman is now president and general manager, and Melvin S. Holway clerk and treasurer.

LOCALITIES.—Church Hill, a rural locality, northeast of the business center of Augusta, is named for Samuel Church, from Connecticut, who came to Maine about 1780, and to this vicinity in April, 1800. His wife was Ruby, daughter of Esquire Benjamin Pettengill. Their oldest child, Luther, was born in 1783, and died in 1826; their seventh child, Anson, was born at Church Hill, in June, 1800. Pettengill's Corner is the geographical monument to Benjamin Pettengill; and Bolton Hill preserves in a name the most that is remembered of the first generation of the old family of Boltons.

CIVIL LISTS.—From 1797 until the incorporation of Augusta city, in 1850, the following named citizens of the town were selectmen. The first year of each man's service is stated, and the total number of years he served, if more than one: 1797, Elias Craig, 4; Seth Williams, 15; Beriah Ingraham, 12; 1798, Henry Sewall, 2; Brian Fletcher, Theophilus Hamlen; 1800, Benjamin Whitwell; 1802, William Robinson, 2; 1803, Joshua Gage, 7; Nathan Weston; 1805, John Eveleth; 1806, Lewis Hamlen, 12; 1811, Pitt Dillingham, 6; 1812, Church Williams, 10; 1817, John Davis, Joseph Chandler, Williams Emmons, 2; 1818, Daniel Stone, 3; 1821, Ephraim Dutton, 2; 1823, John Potter, 7, Nathaniel Robinson, 9; 1828, Daniel Williams, 4, Cyrus Guild, 4; 1832, George W. Morton, 2, William Thomas, 2; 1833, John A. Pettingill, 6; 1834, William Dewey, 2, Charles Hamlen, 2, Elisha Barrows, 2; 1836, Watson F. Hallett, Charles Little; 1837, Rufus C. Vose, 2, Joseph W. Patterson, 4; 1838, Loring Cushing, 9; 1839, Artemas Kimball; 1840, Ezra I. Wall; 1841, Thomas Little, 3, Ephraim Ballard, 9; 1846, Joseph J. Eveleth; 1847, Robert A. Cony, 3; 1849, Ai Staples.

The successive Town Clerks of Augusta were: Henry Sewall, elected in 1797; Samuel Coleman, 1801; Henry Sewall, 1806; Jonathan Bond, 1815; Henry Sewall, 1818; Asaph R. Nichols, 1829; and Daniel Pike, from 1832 until the incorporation of the city.

Town Treasurers: William Howard, elected in 1797; Samuel Howard, 1802; Peter T. Vose, 1803; James Child, 1811; William Dewey, 1824; John Potter, 1836; William K. Weston, 1838; Joseph J. Eveleth, 1839; John A. Pettingill, 1849.

CITY OFFICERS.—The successive Mayors elected have been: 1850, Alfred Redington; 1852, John A. Pettingill; 1854, Samuel Cony; 1855, J. W. Patterson; 1856, Albert G. Dole; 1857, James W. North; 1861, Sylvanus Caldwell; 1863, William T. Johnson; 1864, Sylvanus Caldwell; 1865, J. W. Patterson; 1866, Sylvanus Caldwell; 1867, J. W. Patterson; 1868, Daniel Williams; 1869, Samuel Titcomb; 1871, J. J. Eveleth; 1874, James W. North; 1875, Daniel A. Cony; 1876, Charles E. Nash; 1880, Peleg O. Vickery; 1883, A. W. Philbrook; 1884, Seth C. Whitehouse; 1885, George E. Weeks; 1886, George E. Macomber; 1889, Samuel W. Lane; and since the spring election of 1891, John W. Chase.*

Presidents of the Council: James W. North was chosen in 1850; Samuel Titcomb, 1851; Edw. T. Ingraham, 1854 (James W. North after October); Samuel Titcomb, 1855; Melville W. Fuller, 1856 (Ai Staples after May); Samuel Titcomb, 1857; John H. Hartford, 1858; Edmund G. Doc, 1860; John G. Phinney, 1861; Gardiner C. Vose, 1862; John G. Phinney, 1864; James B. Hall, 1865; Joseph H. Manley, 1866; G. P. Cochrane, 1867; Ai Staples, 1868; George E. Weeks, 1869; James Bicknell, 1871; George S. Ballard, 1872; Charles E. Nash, 1873; George S. Ballard, 1874; P. C. Dolliver, 1875; Samuel L. Boardman, 1877; Henry G. Staples, 1886; Treby Johnson, 1887; James A. Jones, 1888; Leslie A. Dyer, 1889; Charles H. Blaisdell, since 1890.

City Clerks: Daniel C. Stanwood, 1850; James A. Bicknell, 1855; Asaph R. Nichols, 1856; Edward Fenno, 1857; William Gaslin, jun., 1858; M. Cunningham, 1862; Charles E. Hayward, 1866; William P. Whitehouse, 1867; G. P. Cochrane, 1868; Joseph Noble, 1869; S. P. Plummer, 1870; L. H. Titcomb, 1871; R. W. Black, 1873; Richard W. Black, 1876; Henry F. Blanchard, 1877; W. W. Morse, 1878; H. F.

* John Wingate Chase is the son of Amos Chase, of Portland, a descendant of Lord Towneley, of England, whose son, Aquilla Chase, settled in Portsmouth, N. H., where Rev. Stephen Chase, another descendant, afterward lived. Rev. Benjamin Tappan, of Manchester, Mass., was also in this line of descent. Mr. Chase came to Augusta in 1843, and became a printer in *The Age* office, of which he was the publisher in 1855-6. For the next twenty-five years he was a stove and tinware dealer, and was also a coal and grain dealer ten years. From 1885 to 1890 he was steward and treasurer of the Maine Insane Asylum, and mayor of Augusta in 1891-2. Mr. Chase in 1858 married Mary A., daughter of John Dorr, of Augusta. They have one child, Abbie W.

Blanchard, 1879; Thomas J. Lynch, 1884; H. F. Blanchard, 1885; Frank E. Southard, 1887; C. Lincoln Tanner, 1892.

City Treasurers: John A. Pettingill, 1850; Watson F. Hallett, 1852; Moses E. Hamlen, 1854; Watson F. Hallett, 1855; Alonzo Gaubert, 1856; Joseph W. Patterson, 1857; Thomas Little, 1862; John P. Deering, 1868; Thomas Little, 1869; J. S. Turner, 1875; Samuel W. Lane, 1876; Guy Turner, 1879; C. N. Hamlen, 1890.

The City Solicitors have been: James W. North, elected in 1850; Sewall Lancaster, 1852; Samuel Titcomb, 1853; Sewall Lancaster, 1854; Samuel Titcomb, 1855; Benjamin A. G. Fuller, 1856; Samuel Titcomb, 1857; Joseph Baker, 1858; James W. North, 1861; Gardiner C. Vose, 1863; Hilton W. True, 1865; S. C. Harley, 1866; Joseph Baker, 1867; J. W. Bradbury, jun., 1868; W. P. Whitehouse, 1869; W. Scott Choate, 1874; W. P. Whitehouse, 1877; Eben F. Pillsbury, 1878; H. M. Heath, 1879; W. S. Choate, 1880; E. S. Fogg, 1884; W. S. Choate, 1885; Anson M. Goddard, since 1887.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

EDWARD CHARLES ALLEN,* publisher, was born in Readfield, Me., on the 12th day of June, 1849. His father, James Madison Allen, was a man of scholarly attainments; his mother, a woman of great intelligence, energy of purpose and saintly character. From his parents he inherited his excellent qualities. His boyhood was spent on the farm. Before he was a year old his home became, by act of the legislature, a part of the town of Kennebec, and in 1854 the name was changed to Manchester; thus before he was five years of age, and without leaving his native hearth, he had been a resident of three towns. These early changes of his residence may have foreshadowed those changes in the publication of periodical literature which he subsequently inaugurated and pushed with such success that the city of Augusta, his adopted home, became one of the leading publishing centers of the country, and the name of E. C. Allen, familiar in every part of the United States and Canada; while his publications went to regular subscribers in every country of the world, where English-speaking people were to be found. He was educated in the common schools and at Kents Hill Seminary.

He began his business career at the age of sixteen, as an advertiser of books and novelties. In 1868 he went to Augusta and engaged in the agency and canvassing business; a believer in the judicious use of printer's ink, he advertised liberally, and soon had a large number of sub-agents in his employ. These he managed with consummate skill and to the mutual profit of all concerned. He conceived the idea of publishing an illustrated literary paper, and the then entirely novel plan of offering a premium to subscribers. His first venture was *The*

*By Samuel W. Lane, Esq., of Augusta.

People's Literary Companion, a large eight-page monthly sheet, which was first issued in 1869. In this paper he made his *debut* not only as a publisher, but as a writer of fiction. The enormous circulation attained by the paper and the popular favor with which his first novel, *Lillian Ainsley*, was received, attest to his success in both fields. He offered as a premium to subscribers, a fine steel engraving, and so rapid was the increase of circulation that it became necessary to engrave several copies of the steel plate to supply the demand. The printing office in Augusta, which had contracted to do his press work, was shortly found inadequate to the task, and he opened a printing house of his own in 1870, in a rented building. His business soon outgrew these quarters, and in 1872, he erected the best appointed publishing house in Maine, and probably in New England, on the corner of Water and Winthrop streets, where the business has since been continued, enlarged and extended in 1880, by the erection of a six-story building on the opposite corner of Winthrop and Water streets, and extending through to Commercial street. This building he thoroughly equipped with every facility for printing books and periodicals. In 1872 he established in Augusta an electrotype foundry, which for twenty years was the only one east of Boston. In 1871 he established a branch house for art publishing in Portland, which attained a world-wide reputation for fine art publications, especially in the line of steel engravings, and was the largest art publishing establishment in the world.

He was fond of travel, but his trips abroad, which were frequent, were on matters of business, rarely, if ever, for pleasure; and he visited the storehouses of European art and literature to obtain the best treasures for his subscribers. His judgment was excellent and his selections always seemed to fill a popular demand. He was held in high esteem, and regarded as a public benefactor. He gave employment to a large number of persons and was interested in many enterprises. To his publishing establishment the Augusta post office owes its rank as a "first-class" post office, and the city of Augusta is indebted for its beautiful granite post office building, to the fact that his enormous transactions through the mails rendered it necessary.*

*He had sixteen large presses, manufactured for his business, in constant use, and at times running night and day, driven by a 100-horse power Corliss engine. He employed from 200 to 300 persons in his Augusta and Portland houses, and his monthly pay roll amounted to from \$6,000 to \$9,000, averaging for ten consecutive years \$100,000 per year. His annual disbursements amounted to \$900,000. His bills for engravings to illustrate his monthly periodicals amounted in one year to over \$15,000. The popular favor which greeted his periodicals was marvellous; one of them, *Our Home and Fireside Magazine*, attained a circulation of 415,000 copies a month, to paid-in-advance subscribers, within ten months from its first issue. The combined circulation of his papers and magazines reached 1,200,000 copies a month. Fifty-five tons of white paper



G. Allen

He was the wealthiest man of Augusta and paid the largest personal tax. He was the largest shareholder and a director in the Kennebec Steamboat Company, a director in the Augusta National Bank, president and director of the Augusta Loan & Building Association from its organization in 1887, a director in the Cushnoc Fiber Company. He was required each month to print his periodicals, and seven tons of paper a day were used in his two houses. In 1886 he had paid \$3,000,000 for white paper, and up to 1891, nearly \$5,000,000. In 1886, the first *direct* mail to Tasmania was sent out, and large quantities were sent to China, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and the West Indies. He paid for postage on mail to foreign countries \$200 per month. His annual payments of postage were very large, amounting in one year to over \$144,000, and averaged \$100,000 for ten years. He paid one three-hundredth part of the entire postal receipts of the United States. The weight of paper he sent through the mails in one year was over over 1,600 tons, which is the largest amount sent out in one year by any publishing house in America, according to the records of the post office department. His business was not confined to steel engravings and periodical literature. He was a patron of art, and the works of the best artists, he purchased and reproduced in engravings and lithographs. At one time he had employed in his work every lithographic press in Boston, besides others in New York, and he placed with the Riverside Press in 1888 the largest lithographic order ever given by any one at one time. He was a large publisher of standard books, of which may be mentioned the *Revised Bible*, the *Parallel Bible*, containing the King James version and the revised version in parallel columns. Several editions of this were published and quickly sold; one edition of the Bible consumed twenty-one tons of white paper in printing. *The Universe* was an admirable work of 761 pages and had a large sale. *The History of Christianity*, *Lives of the Presidents*, and *Daughters of America*, were interesting, attractive and successful books. *The Life of James A. Garfield* reached a sale of 150,000 copies. He brought out *The Life of Gen. Winfield S. Hancock*, and the *Life of Grover Cleveland*, which were largely circulated as political campaign books. *The Life of James G. Blaine* illustrates Mr. Allen's push and energy. Within thirty days of Mr. Blaine's nomination for the presidency, this book of 500 pages was placed in type, electrotyped, printed, bound, and placed in the hands of his agents for sale, the first book of the kind before the public. Of the life of Blaine 200,000 copies were sold. He thoroughly believed in advertising. Probably the largest single order ever placed with an advertising agent he placed in 1871, amounting to \$36,000. He has paid \$100,000 in one year for advertising, and his payments amounted to \$75,000 a year on an average. He employed 50,000 agents and canvassers for his books and periodicals. His daily mail was very large; one day he received 12,000 letters. This was an exceptional case; his ordinary daily mail contained from 1,500 to 2,200 letters. His receipts aggregated nearly a million dollars a year, and fractions of a dollar were largely sent in postage stamps, the only fractional currency available for a large class of people. He saw the need and the convenience to the public of fractional currency, and he petitioned congress to authorize such an issue of treasury notes. He advocated his views before a committee of Congress and in March, 1889, the measure received the approval of the house of representatives by a vote of 167 to 67. The bill was not reached in the senate before the adjournment of congress. He was an unyielding opponent of monopoly and refused to accept the terms of the "Envelope Trust," and had his envelopes manufactured by hand and imported from Germany after the organization of the "trust."

pany, and for three years president of the Augusta Board of Trade, declining further election, and was a commissioner on the enlargement of the Maine state house. He steadily declined political preferment, but was a delegate to the democratic national convention at St. Louis in 1888. He was a most assiduous worker and personally directed his immense business and was familiar with all its details, even with those which of necessity were entrusted to others for execution. He died at the Parker House, Boston, Mass., July 28, 1891. His death filled the whole community with genuine grief. On his twenty-fourth trip across the Atlantic, returning from Europe where he had been to escort his mother and sister, he contracted a cold on the steamer before arriving in New York; it increased in severity and on arrival in Boston developed into pneumonia, and without sufficient time to notify his family or friends, terminated fatally. His remains were laid at rest in Forest Grove Cemetery, August 9, 1891. His funeral was attended by a concourse of people, such as has never been accorded to the memory of any person in Kennebec county, or in the state. The various social and business associations with which he was connected adopted resolutions of respect to his memory, among which the preamble to the resolutions of the Augusta Board of Trade, presented by one who had known him personally, and had held intimate business relations with him for many years, may be a fitting close to this sketch, as follows:

"Standing in the shadow of a great public calamity, and in the gloom of personal bereavement, the Board of Trade offers this expression of its deep feeling in the loss it has sustained in the death of its first president, Mr. E. C. Allen. His loss must be felt; can only be felt. Speech and language are but poverty. Memory is the golden thread linking all his gifts and excellencies of mind and heart together. As an organizer of business, as an originator of methods, as a manager of large interests, as a developer of hidden forces, as a commander of capital and a leader of labor, he was without a peer. For twenty years a successful employer of labor, while he enjoyed the rewards of industry and secured to himself a considerable fortune, he steadily increased and never reduced under any conditions the wages of any employee. Original in his plans, they were laid with the utmost care, and always rapidly and successfully executed. His pride was his business and the city of Augusta. To Augusta, the building, now occupied by this Board was the offering of his youth; across the street uprears the teeming hive of industry, the fruit of his riper years; opposite behold the beautiful granite post office made possible by his genius; while on yonder hill the enlarged capitol stands secured to the future of Augusta, largely through his untiring efforts as president of the Board of Trade. While these are noble monuments to his worth, the steady employment given to labor and the numerous homes which have grown up under the influence of his energy, testify to the beneficence of his work. The people mourn him. 'How is the strong staff broken and the beautiful rod.'"

Algernon S. Bangs, born in 1837, and his brother, Josiah W. Bangs,

born in 1830, compose the firm of Bangs Brothers. Their father, Josiah D. Bangs, who came in 1827 from Springfield, Mass., and was clerk for Major Pope, who was then building the arsenal in Augusta, married Paulina A., daughter of John Brooks. This, the only family of Bangs in Kennebec county, lived in Franklin county until 1849. J. D. Bangs died in New York, where he was for eleven years connected with the *Tribune* and other metropolitan papers.

Elisha Barrows once lived in Winthrop. His sons were: John, Elisha, jun., Micah and Greenleaf. Elisha, jun., born there in 1802, married Ann M. Clifford, of Sidney, in 1831, and died in Augusta in 1886. He had eight children, seven dying without issue. William E. Barrows, the only survivor of the eight, was born in 1841, married in 1876 Annie E. Clark, a former teacher in the Augusta schools, and has five children: William E., jun., Harris C., Eunice E., Annie A. and Frank E.

Greenleaf Barrows, above mentioned, was born in Winthrop in 1810. He married Lydia R. Robinson, of Vassalboro. Their children were: Benjamin F., William H., Greenleaf, David R., Martha C., Emma L., and Ida B. The third son, Greenleaf, born in 1842, is a farmer at Bolton Hill.

Chandler Beale, born in Sidney in 1816, came to Augusta in 1833, and for some years following worked as a journeyman house painter with his father, Japheth Beale. In the fall and winter of 1838 he assisted an elder brother in teaching school at Provincetown, Mass. A part of 1840-1 he worked at his trade in Charlestown, S. C. In 1865 he established himself in the paint and paper business in Water street, though earlier he had had an interest in a paint business with his father. The present firm of C. Beale & Co. was established in 1872. He married in 1843, Amanda A., daughter of the Hon. John Read, of Strong, Me. Their only son is Herbert L., one son and two daughters having died.

Major Thomas Beck, of Dover, N. H., came to Belgrade with his wife, Hannah Linnell, of Madison, Me., and thence to Augusta. Their sons were: Joseph, Captain Charles H. and Foxwill. Joseph Beck married Mary A., daughter of James Putnam, of Hallowell (who was lost at sea on the African coast in 1820), and has five sons living: Joseph T., Frank P., William F., George H. and James W. Beck, clothier, of Augusta, in the firm of Townsend & Beck.

Captain Charles H. Beck, a son of Major Thomas Beck, was born in 1803, and died in June, 1885. He was captain of the *Harriet Ann*, a river and coasting boat, about 1840, and commanded the steamer *T. F. Seeker* from 1857 to 1862, when his company sold it to the government. He then built the *Union*, which he sold to the government about 1864, when he retired. He was married in 1860, to Sarah Dag-

gett, who survives him. Her father, Captain John Daggett, was an old whaleman of Martha's Vineyard.

JAMES G. BLAINE.*—We have been requested to contribute to this volume a sketch of a distinguished citizen of Kennebec. We claim no special aptness for biographical writing. To give in a few pages a correct view of a life so large, varied and eventful as that of James G. Blaine, is beyond our power. We are asked to confine our pen to a description of his private career, as it has been known to the citizens of this county, among whom he has had his home for so many years. To attempt to present his private and home life, leaving out his public doings and experience, would be like trying to put on paper the drama of Hamlet with Hamlet omitted. It were as impossible as for one to cultivate in a luxuriant garden without stirring the larger roots and the more prolific plants. For many years Mr. Blaine's life has been so continuously public as to have had little which could be called distinctively private. It has been open on all sides to the world. True, partisan prejudice has often obscured, or mystified, the real James G. Blaine, and another, largely fictitious, for years stood before a numerous portion of the public. But time has asserted its just prerogatives, and the man as he has been, and grown to be, is now generally understood by his countrymen. No classic statue in the city park is more open to observation, and there is no longer reason to be in doubt as to the place he deserves to occupy in popular, or critical, estimation. Yet, as far as possible, we will observe the measure placed before us—to confine our sketch to what his home neighbors know and think of him.

It is fitting to say that he was from a gifted and worthy ancestry. His grandfather, Ephraim Blaine, held the position of commissioner general of the revolutionary army, from 1778 to 1783, and during the terrible winter at Valley Forge, Washington attributed the salvation of the patriotic army from starvation largely to the earnest and sacrificing efforts of Commissioner Blaine. The high estimation in which Ephraim Blaine was held by Washington and his immediate military associates, is well attested by private and official papers still in the possession of his descendants. When the Whiskey Insurrection convulsed Western Pennsylvania in 1793, President Washington and his distinguished secretaries, Hamilton and Knox, on their way to repress the revolt, halted for days at Middlesex, as the guests of Ephraim Blaine, and there hearing of the dispersion of the insurgents, returned to Philadelphia. At the close of the war this tried associate of the Father of his Country settled at Carlisle, Cumberland valley, where he died in 1804. His son, Ephraim Lyon Blaine, in 1818 settled in West Brownsville, in the center of a large tract of land, which in

* By his townsman and former business partner, Hon. John L. Stevens, United States Minister Resident, Honolulu, Hawaii.—April, 1892.



Ames G. Daine
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more recent years has become highly valuable. A part of this territory became the property of his son, James G., by purchase, after he had become a citizen of Kennebec, as early as 1858, his foresight and business judgment leading him to believe that it would ultimately prove to be of great value for its coal, which hope has been more than realized. Ephraim Lyon Blaine is reputed to have been a great favorite among his fellow citizens, and one of the most accomplished and intelligent men in western Pennsylvania. He had great tact in winning the attachment of all classes of society in which he moved. His choice for life companion was Maria Gillespie, from a family of prominence and standing, in Fayette county, western Pennsylvania. Authentic repute asserts her to have been a person of marked intelligence and spirit, of sincere piety, who possessed strong religious convictions, and in life and conversation proved herself a true Christian woman, of strong character. Of Scotch-Irish ancestry, so intellectually and morally healthful and vigorous, James G. Blaine was born January 31, 1830, in West Brownsville, in the county of Washington, and thus it is obvious why Pennsylvanians insist that the man who has so distinguished himself should justly be regarded as their son.

His father being in the receipt of means to give proper education to the promising boy, James G. received from him his early lessons, which were supplemented by study under the direction of his mother and the teacher of the village school. Some of his time preparatory to his admission to college was passed at the house of his uncle, Thomas Ewing, once a distinguished United States senator from Ohio, and subsequently secretary of the United States treasury. Probably it was at the home of the Ewings that young Blaine first got the taste of politics. In 1843 he entered Washington College, situate not distant from the town of his birth, from which he graduated in 1847. His four years of college studies were marked by an earnest determination to make the best use of his opportunities for culture, and he was a great favorite with his teachers and fellow-students. His frank and genial presence, his manly bearing, his spontaneous humor and ready conversation, could not fail to make him popular with those with whom his college life brought him in contact. He excelled as a student in mathematics, in the English branches, and in the ancient classics. He was fond of argument, of the tough problems of logic, and excelled in his mathematical recitations. He showed the possession of a remarkable memory, especially of controlling facts and principles. William Ralston Balch, a well-informed Philadelphia writer, giving account of young Blaine's college days, says:

"Fond of literature for the delightful insight it gave him into the companionship of great minds, and the deep vista of other worlds than were visible from Brownsville, he readily devoured such books

as the college library afforded, and the rooms of the various societies contained. This was a matter of delight to the rapidly expanding mind of the boy, and the highways and by-ways of Shakespeare, the fine philosophy of Bacon, the rare pages of Ben Jonson, the lighter fancies of Oliver Goldsmith, mingled their varied influences with the greater histories and the more modest story of the young republic. To the tale of 1776 and the early days of his country's career young Blaine lent more than a willing ear, and was never tired of the story of how large a part his grandfather had played in that sad yet glorious drama. The taste for history, too, founded a solid taste in literature that has ever since continued to such excellent advantage, and notably makes brilliant the pages of *Twenty Years of Congress*."

James G. Blaine left college with the view of becoming a teacher, for on his own brain and hand he must now depend for success in life. He went to Kentucky and became a professor in the Western Institute, of Blue Lick Springs, which was then numerously attended by the boys of that state. As an instructor his services at this school were successful and highly appreciated. In thus honoring the teacher's profession he followed the example of Daniel Webster, who taught at Salisbury Plains and at Fryeburg Academy. William H. Seward had a like experience in Georgia, and Sarmiento, one of the few patriotic and noble statesmen of South America, as well as the lamented Garfield, were for years teachers of youth.

The testimony is ample that Mr. Blaine's years of service as instructor in Kentucky and Philadelphia were efficiently and thoroughly performed. It was during his residence in Kentucky that transpired what was to have a remarkable influence on the lines of his destiny. The query may have been sometimes raised, why did so gifted and promising a young man turn his back on the encouraging opportunities of the South as well as the state of his birth, and come to Maine? If the answer has the air of romance, it certainly is not exceptional in the lives of men. It is said that "Love laughs at locksmiths." Legend or history attests that two thousand years ago, it caused its subject to swim the Hellespont. In modern days it scorns the boundaries of states and takes little account of climate and material surroundings. It was while teacher Blaine was serving at Blue Lick Springs that he first met Harriet Stanwood, who was then one of the instructors at a young ladies' school, at Millersburgh, a few miles distant from Blue Lick. This young woman from Augusta, Me., was one of those well educated persons of her sex, who, in those days, were accustomed to go South and West as teachers. The meeting of these two persons resulted in an acquaintance and marriage, in 1851, and the intelligence and devotion of the wife thus chosen have been a stimulating and supporting force to James G. Blaine in his long, exciting and successful public career and private life. Considering that the gifted son of Western Pennsylvania became the husband of a Kennebec lady so eminently worthy of his choice, it would be super-

fluously farther to explain why he came to Maine, instead of being drawn West by the attractions of its mountains, prairies and mines. The pro-slavery atmosphere and surroundings of Kentucky were not congenial to him. Several years later, soon after becoming a journalist, he wrote:

"Our residence in the South gave us, we hope, the advantage of a thorough comprehension of slavery in all its aspects and of the views of the men who sustain it. The anti-slavery sentiments, which, from our earliest youth, we imbibed in our native Pennsylvania, were deepened and strengthened by a residence among the slave-holders, and nowhere, either on slave soil or on free soil, have we expressed other feelings than those of decided hostility to the extension of the withering curse."

Turning northward with his young wife, early in 1851, he followed a course of law study, in law offices of the neighborhood of his birth, which he subsequently completed in Philadelphia, while for two years he was engaged as one of the teachers in the institution of that city for the instruction of the blind, and where he left a fine record for his ability and fidelity as an instructor. In that Pennsylvania institution there is said to be now preserved the first evidence of Mr. Blaine's literary effort. It is a thick quarto manuscript, bound and lettered, giving a historical view of the institution from the date of its foundation to the time of the young teacher's departure. The methodical character and completeness of this manuscript volume is said to be very striking and indicates that mastery of details and thoroughness of statement which have been so signally shown in his subsequent career. The record is completed with the date of September, 1854, and in November of the same year he became a resident of Augusta, Me., and one of the editors and owners of the *Kennebec Journal*. It was an opportune time for a born journalist to assume his responsibilities. The political atmosphere was charged with burning issues. It is difficult for one of this generation adequately to conceive the condition of things that then existed, how dominant the slave power was then in the nation, and how hard it was for the majority to resist it, and how restless and on fire were large numbers to bring about a new order of affairs. It were impossible for one so intelligent, so abounding in nervous force and ambition, to have been otherwise than in sympathy with the new movement for human freedom. To him inertia and laziness were and have ever been intolerable. There were reasons inherent in temperament and tastes, as well as in his range of reading, which led him to be a political editor, and to aid in the discussion of the issues that were rapidly taking shape in directions of tremendous importance.

It was in these circumstances that he connected himself with the newspaper, which had been twenty years before established by Luther Severance, whose able pen and honored name had made it well known.

in and outside of Maine. It was soon after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; there were dark and sinister clouds in the political sky which many failed to see, and there were positive and negative poles to the national machinery. It certainly was not in the character composite of the young editor to be a negative, or to lull men to sleep when strong electrical currents were in the air. Opposition to the extension of slavery, made intense by the recent passage through congress of the Kansas and Nebraska Bill, were just then disrupting the whig party, recasting more or less the democratic party, and rapidly preparing the way for uniting all the earnest and determined opponents of slavery in national organization. In Maine the question of prohibition supplemented the slavery issue in driving a considerable proportion of the democratic to the republican ranks, while causes arising from the same issues carried several thousand whigs to democratic fellowship. It was thus at a crucial and formative period in Maine politics that the new editorship of the *Kennebec Journal* came into play as a strong force. The young editor was clear, vigorous and incisive in his style of writing, and his blows always told. It was said of an eloquent American divine and a brilliant writer, that he was accustomed to begin reading a book in the middle and then glance rapidly both ways to catch the chief thoughts of the author. Mr. Blaine, even then, could go through the center of a pile of newspaper exchanges and absorb all they contained of real value quicker than any other editor we ever knew. He has always had a remarkable control of his resources. His trenchant pen, his bold utterances, the thorough and able manner with which he discussed pending political questions, soon made him known to the public, and his personal magnetism, his frank and open bearing toward those with whom he was brought into acquaintance and association, rapidly made him friends and supporters.

It was at the beginning of 1855 that the writer of this first saw Mr. Blaine, at an appointed personal interview. His appearance then is fresh to our memory as of yesterday. His large, lustrous, expressive eyes, his striking physiognomy, and his vivacious and nervous manner of expression were a sure index of marked ability and of these qualities which give one popularity and influence with the people, and make him a favorite among his associates. In a few hours after that first meeting we were partners in the ownership and editorial direction of the newspaper with which he had connected himself two months before. The legislature was in session. Anson P. Morrill had just been chosen governor and a new era opened in the political history of the state. It was a fine opportunity for the talented young editor, recently from another state, to become acquainted with the citizens of the county and the state, and well did he improve it. The ready and rapid manner with which he drew to himself friends and

made his influence felt, showed him then a born leader of men. It was early in the summer of 1856, when he made his first effort at speech-making in Maine. It was not known that he had gifts in that direction, and in that regard he then had much modesty and hesitation. But he ventured to go to Litchfield and be one of the speakers at a town assemblage, chiefly farmers, citizens well informed as to questions then uppermost in the public mind. The history and the objects of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the outrages on the free state men of Kansas, were the themes of discussion. The writer rode with the young editor to the Litchfield meeting, and heard Mr. Blaine's first political speech in Maine. It greatly pleased the audience; it captivated the intelligent Kennebec farmers; it was more than a success. That was the beginning of his high reputation as a public speaker in Maine, which he has held for so many years.

His editorial labors were given to the *Kennebec Journal* until the summer of 1857, when he sold his interests in the paper, and became the editor of the *Portland Advertiser*, which for years had been ably conducted by Henry Carter, though Mr. Blaine continued his residence in Kennebec. Elected representative from Augusta, he entered the legislature of 1859. Very soon he showed forensic powers and skill in debate which soon gave him leadership in that body, which had among its members those of legislative experience and ability. In 1860 he was chosen speaker of the house, by the unanimous voice of his party, and likewise in 1861. As a debater, a legislator, and as the presiding officer, he was brilliantly successful, proving himself to possess those remarkable qualities which, on another and a higher arena of responsibility, were to be developed into a national reputation, which, in commanding proportions, he has held so many years, giving him a popular leadership and a political influence at the present time without an equal among living Americans. In 1862 he was unanimously nominated in the republican convention, at Waterville, for congress, and was elected by a large majority. Anson P. Morrill, his predecessor, the large-brained, generous and noble hearted man he was, preferred not to be reelected, as he wished to give exclusive attention to important private business, and he also highly appreciated the brilliant talents and growing reputation of Mr. Blaine thus early in his great career.

It is not for us to speak here of the remarkable success of Mr. Blaine during his twenty years of congressional life, in house and senate, nor of the commanding position he has held as secretary of state, with the lamented Garfield and in the present administration of President Harrison. His policy, acts and state papers are before the world and speak for themselves. Busy as he has been for many years at Washington, he still cherishes a lively interest in the people of Kennebec. As to the strong attachment which has so long existed

between Mr. Blaine and the people of this county, it seems unnecessary to speak to those who know him so well and esteem him so warmly. We are sure he has never regretted that he sought Augusta for his home. Kennebec has ever been, and still continues to be, proud of her adopted son. He has always been impressed by the general intelligence of the people of Kennebec, and often spoken of it to others. He likes to converse on equal social terms with the Kennebec farmers. A thorough American himself, caring nothing for the society of dudes, democratic in his sympathies and tastes, he readily makes himself at home with the plain, sensible farmers and mechanics, as the indefatigable worker and the lover of labor always does. Kennebec has had in her history many distinguished citizens—Peleg Sprague, George Evans, Reuel Williams, Luther Severance, James W. Bradbury, Anson P. Morrill, Lot M. Morrill, and a score of others. But in this honored list of public men there has been none who had such enduring hold of the people and been regarded with so much pride and esteem as James G. Blaine. His success and renown at home and abroad they value as in part their own. He has always been interested in whatever concerned the prosperity of the county. He has favored the enterprises calculated to advance its business interests and growth. His judgment in business affairs has been highly regarded by his fellow citizens. His financial credit and fidelity to engagements are proverbial. Simple in his style of living, temperate in his habits, he has not held himself apart from others, but has favored whatever befits and gives profit, improvement and support to his neighbors and townsmen.

For years, amid partisan animosities and rivalries, there were made persistent efforts to discredit his talents, saying he was only an astute politician and had not the statesman's qualities. But this contention was abandoned sometime since. A politician he certainly has been, as all successful statesmen, who deal with large bodies of men and public affairs, must be. But his mind does not work in a single groove. It is large, full-orbed, and well stocked with that which gives him power in whatever arena he enters. Large experience with men and books, sleepless industry in the acquisition of facts and their meaning, in the field of practical knowledge and culture, have broadened him and given him equipoise and strength to accomplish results. His speeches, state papers, literary addresses, the Garfield eulogy, his writings in newspapers and reviews, show him possessed of those intellectual gifts and tastes which have served to make him a distinguished statesman, and if fully put in exercise, would have made him an eminent historian. His *Twenty Years of Congress* is an indication of what he might have been in this regard. His astonishing memory of facts, dates and men, as well as his ready understanding of governments, peoples and events, fit him clearly to state the laws and lessons

of history, for which his lucidity and precision of style seem so well adapted.

The charge sometimes has been made, that Mr. Blaine gives his confidence to men of doubtful reputation. The like charge was made against Webster, Clay, Chase and Grant. It was often made against so noble a man as Abraham Lincoln. Jefferson, Madison, Jackson were not without errors of this kind. Even the most perfect being in the human form that ever had to do with men on earth, had among his near associates one who betrayed him for thirty pieces of silver, and another who denied him with lying lips. Go across the sea and you will hear of the like imputation against the leading statesmen of England, from Chatham to Salisbury. A good natured, kind hearted knave knows how to make himself agreeable to men of genius, pressed with grave cares and high responsibilities. Great minds and generous hearts cannot always be on guard with sharp suspicions against those who approach or serve them. It would be unreasonable to expect that the subject of this sketch should be entirely exempt from the mistakes from which other distinguished public men of this and other times have not been free. He is far from being naturally a suspicious or an unforgiving man. He is less resentful toward those who have unjustly treated him than the large majority of men. We have been near him in some of the most trying hours of his life, when cruel falsehoods were falling thick around him, like icy pebbles in a storm of hail, and even when minie-balls, loaded with the poison of malice, were whistling around, aimed by those who meant to strike him down at whatever cost. When he barely failed of the presidential nomination in 1876, he was not bitter in denunciation of those, who, he had reason to believe, had opposed him by unfair methods. When he lost his election in 1884, as by the weight of a single straw, under the peculiar circumstances which transpired in New York in the last few days of the canvass, and when he was struck in the dark by those whose support he had the right to expect, he respected himself and his cause too much to use unseemly and bitter language regarding those of his opponents who had used against him weapons not allowable in honorable political warfare. He made allowance for the excited passions and the party prejudices of men. He made allowance for the weakness of human nature, pressed by the temptation to win success for their cause at whatever cost, and wrought to the highest tension by the hope of victory. In these sharp, tremendous trials, his broad and generous character asserted itself, in a manner to reflect honor on him as the man and the statesman his countrymen now esteem him.

Mr. Blaine has passed through severe trials of bereavement and sorrow. He has seen his trusted friend and associate in great affairs, the lamented president, shot down at his side by an assassin. The

common fate of man was not to be reversed for him and those of his blood. Death suddenly entered his home and flung its dark shadows across its threshold. He has seen his cherished sons in the pride and flush of hope and ambition, suddenly taken away by insidious disease, and a beloved daughter smitten by death, leaving her young children and beloved husband in their sadness and loss. His manly form and physical strength have been assailed and weakened by sickness and pain. Yet, the force of his mental powers has not abated. His large and receptive mind has been purified and refined in the crucible of trial and suffering, and he is still able to touch the thoughts and feelings of men by the aptness and electricity of his words, as can no other public man in America. Passing through as stormy, prolonged, and eventful a career as Edmund Burke, he has the audacity and fertility of genius and the remarkable enthusiasm of followers, of which William E. Gladstone furnishes so splendid an example. Twice refusing the presidency when it was clearly within his grasp, and it was earnestly and persistently pressed to his acceptance, he still continues his duties as a great secretary of state, dealing with numerous international questions of large importance, exhibiting a sagacity, a ripeness of powers, a balance of judgment and decision, surprising to many who formerly opposed him, and with a success more than equal to his high reputation. When he shall have completed his great labors at the national capital, it is hoped that he will spend the remainder of his days at his old home in Maine. It is certain that here he will be respected and beloved by the citizens of Augusta, of Kennebec county, and of the entire state. Here, in the midst of his cherished friends, and the supporting atmosphere of the books and studies which he so fondly loves, may he pass his closing years, and have the bright sunset of life befitting his fame, and radiant with the Christian hope of immortality.

Charles H. Blaisdell was born in 1833, in Sidney, where his father, David, lived, and where his grandfather, Elijah, a son of David Blaisdell, settled with his five sons: John, Daniel, Elijah, jun., David and Hosea, in 1817. Charles H. was ten years at Oakland in the scythe and axe manufactory, and in 1878 purchased his present farm near the state muster grounds. He was two years street commissioner; four years in the city government, being president of the council in 1890 and 1891. He had one sister, Elma L., born 1838, died in childhood. His wife is Sarah E., daughter of Erastus O. Wheeler, an old family of Waterville. Their only child is Cora A., who married Edgar S. Turner, instructor in the science of accounts and business practice at the Dirigo Business College, Augusta, and their only child is Erldon M. Turner, born August 16, 1891. Mr. Blaisdell was the first master of the Masonic Lodge at Oakland; first high priest of the Chapter; and first M. E. H. P. of the Council.

J. Albert Bolton, born in 1829, is the only son of William Bolton, and a grandson of Savage Bolton, who was the first settler at Bolton Hill, and built his original log house on what is now the front yard of Greenleaf Barrow's. J. A. Bolton married Priscilla S. Merrill. Their only daughter died in infancy; their only son, William A., a young man of great promise, was graduated at Cony High School, and Boston Commercial College, and died at the age of twenty-two.

John W. Boyington was born in Dresden in 1813, and died in Augusta in 1887. His father, John, of Windsor, was a son of Peltiah Boyington, of Mercer, Me., a revolutionary soldier. John W. was married in 1838 to Militiah, daughter of Charles, and granddaughter of Charles Glidden, of Jefferson, Me., and soon after settled near Cooper's Mills, in Windsor. He removed to Augusta in 1852, where he was a carpenter and farmer. His children are: Charles B., of Bangor; J. Frederick, of Augusta; Alonzo S., of Corinna, Me.; and Ella F. (Mrs. Clifton Buttrick), of Hudson, N. H.

SAMUEL S. BROOKS was born in Augusta, Me., March 28, 1821, and has been continuously in business on Water street for over half a century. He was the youngest son of John Brooks, who came to the Kennebec from Lincoln, Mass., and settled at Cushnoc (now Augusta) in 1784. At the age of ten his father moved to Farmington, Franklin county, and Samuel S. had the opportunity of some schooling at the village academy, and a good deal of hard work. At the age of fifteen he came to Augusta, and worked for six years in his brother's (W. A. Brooks') grocery store, in which he became a partner at the age of twenty-one.

After two years he succeeded his brother in business, and soon after commenced building vessels on the east side of the river, at the wharf then known as General Cony wharf. The *Oriole* and barque *Ocean Bird* were built and launched there, where now is only a sand bed. He subsequently built, with Read & Page, of Hallowell, the ship *Abbe Langdon*, of 1,060 tons measurement, being the largest vessel ever launched this side of Richmond. This ship cost over \$60,000, and came within twenty-four hours' sail of London with a freight of some \$32,000, when she went ashore in the English channel, and was a total loss. The vessel and freight were valued at \$100,000, and were only insured for some \$10,000, to cover the cost of a two years' outfit. This was a most serious loss to Mr. Brooks, and the great American conflict coming on, he discontinued building vessels.

He was at one time interested in the manufacturing of shovels at the Kennebec dam, and also in the furniture business both at West Gardiner and Augusta. Since 1855 he has been largely engaged in the wholesale and retail hardware business, occupying the Darby Block until he erected Central Block in 1878, where he now is.

S. S. Brooks was married in 1861, to Mary C., daughter of Thomas Wadsworth, of Augusta. Albert W., who was educated at Amherst College, the oldest of their five children, is now in the hardware business with his father in Augusta; Samuel C., the second son, was a graduate of Amherst College and of the Yale Theological School, from whence he went to Colorado, where he died while doing missionary work, in 1889; the third son, Percy W., a graduate of Bowdoin College, in the class of '90, is now a clerk in the banking house of N. W. Harris & Co., Boston; Florence, the oldest daughter, is traveling with a party in Egypt, from whence she is a frequent newspaper correspondent; Daisy, the youngest, is a music pupil in Boston.

Mr. Brooks relates that in politics he was originally a democrat. A short time before the war, his friend, Lot M. Morrill, at that time also a zealous democrat, made a political speech in Waverly Hall, Augusta, in the course of which he was hissed for words spoken against American slavery. After the meeting he came to Mr. Brooks, and said: "I will not belong to a party that will not tolerate free speech on a great national question." Mr. Brooks heartily endorsed his position, and from that day both became active republicans. He has been active in all benevolent and religious enterprises, and has never sought office or public position, devoting his time and his attention to business, his church and his home.

Albert J. Burns, born in 1841, is the youngest of the six children of Samuel G., and grandson of James Burns, who came before 1800 from Gilmanton, N. H., to Farmingdale, where he married Betsey, daughter of Samuel Greeley. Albert J. married Lucy K. (deceased) and Mara L., daughters of Moses and Abigail (Wade) Morrill, and granddaughters of Samuel and Martha (Knowles) Morrill, who came from Readfield to Augusta about 1823. He has two children: Ernest H. and Ray M. Burns.

Harvey Chisam, a son of Stephen and Lois (Webber) Chisam, formerly of Whitefield, was born in Alna, in 1809. His early life was spent in the town of China. At fifteen he learned blacksmithing in Vassalboro, where he remained until 1830. In 1838 he married Mahala, daughter of Joshua Downs, of Vassalboro. He had charge of the state blacksmith shops at Thomaston, five years. He went to California in 1849, cleared ground, pitched his tent and began business where the San Francisco custom house now stands. Returning to Augusta in 1851, he bought a grocery store the next year, on Cony street. After five years in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., in the lumber business, he again went into business in Augusta, and in 1866 built the substantial brick store, where ten years later, his two partners, Daniel A. Cony and Benjamin C. Robinson (both now deceased), succeeded him. Mr. Chisam was member of the council two years, alderman three years, and overseer of the poor for several years.



S. S. Brooks,

Alden N. Clark was born in 1838, at Bolton Hill, where his father, Andrew Clark, settled. He married Rebecca S., daughter of Daniel Churchill, of North Plympton, Mass., and has one daughter, Annie E., now the wife of James E. Libby. Mr. Clark's farm was cleared by Walter Bolton, who built the original house on it.

Anson S. Clark, a son of William and Ann (Smith) Clark, was born in 1835, on the homestead he now owns, and married Annie M. Simpson, of Brunswick, Me. Their children are: Nellie L., Blanche E. (Mrs. Charles H. Smith), Alice S. and Stanley D. Mr. Clark had three brothers in the civil war—Theodore, who died in Andersonville; Henry, who was wounded at Charleston, S. C.; and Roland S., who died at Baton Rouge. The others of this family are: Isaac, the oldest brother, and Delia A., the only sister.

Captain N. W. Cole, agent of the Edwards Manufacturing Company, was born at Newburyport, Mass., and in 1854 came to Augusta as overseer of the Kennebec Company's cotton mill. When the Spragues bought the property in 1867, Captain Cole was made superintendent, which relation continued until August, 1882, when the Edwards Company purchased the mills and made him agent. His title comes from his civil war service at the head of Company B, 11th Maine.

THE CONY FAMILY.—The progenitor of this family was Deacon Samuel Cony, who removed from Shutesbury, Mass., to Fort Western in the spring of 1778.* He was known as "a remarkably mild man" and a zealous Christian. At the time of his removal to Maine he and his wife, Rebecca Guild, of Dedham, Mass., were advanced in years and their children were grown up. He died April 12, 1803, aged eighty-five, leaving two sons, Samuel and Daniel.

Samuel, the elder son, was an officer in one of the companies at the military organization of the town of Hallowell under the revolutionary government. He was born May 8, 1746, and married, September, 1770, Susanna Johnson, a native of Bridgewater, Mass. He died September 22, 1779.

His brother, Daniel, was born August 3, 1752, studied medicine at Marlboro, Mass., with Dr. Samuel Curtis, whose niece, Susanna Curtis, of Sharon, Mass., he married November 14, 1776. At the time of the battle of Lexington he was living in Shutesbury, Mass., and practicing his profession there. Soon after, however, he was sent as adjutant of a regiment of infantry to join General Gates at Saratoga, and was at the surrender of Burgoyne. Resigning his commission in the army

* In March, 1775, Deacon Samuel was chosen one of the selectmen of Shutesbury. His son, Lieutenant Samuel, was chosen town treasurer, and the other son, Daniel, was chosen town clerk. The sons were reflected in 1776.—*Shutesbury Town Records*.

in 1778, he with his young wife joined his father at Fort Western.*

Here he enjoyed a long and honorable career of usefulness. He continued the practice of his profession and was on terms of intimacy and in correspondence with the leading medical men of Massachusetts, and was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He early entered public life and was in turn representative, senator and councillor in the Massachusetts general court. He was also one of the electors who chose Washington for his second term. Previous to the separation of Maine from Massachusetts he was judge of the court of common pleas and judge of probate for Kennebec county. Later he was a delegate from Augusta to the constitutional convention of the new state at Portland, and under that constitution was appointed judge of probate, which office he held till his resignation in 1823, at the age of seventy-one.

Judge Cony was a man of vigorous intellect, sound judgment and ready resource, and attained to an influence acquired by but few in the county. He was deeply interested in education and was instrumental in obtaining charters for Hallowell Academy and Bowdoin College. He also founded and endowed Cony Female Academy in 1815, which institution received his fostering care to the day of his death, January 21, 1842, at the age of ninety. The academy was a success from its inception and was incorporated February 10, 1818. In February, 1826, the legislature granted the corporation a half township of land, which sold in 1832 for \$6,000. A boarding house for academy students was erected on the corner of Bangor and Myrtle streets in 1827, and in 1844 Bethlehem church was purchased by the trustees for \$765 and altered into a commodious academy building, which was used until 1880.

General Samuel, the third son of Lieutenant Cony, was born at Shutesbury, November 24, 1775. He was a merchant, first at Augusta and afterward at Wiscasset. During the war of 1812 he returned to Augusta, where he became captain of a military company. He was made the first adjutant general of Maine in 1820 and held the office for ten years. He married his cousin, Susan B., daughter of Judge Daniel Cony, November 24, 1803, and died at Augusta November 8, 1835.

Governor Samuel, son of General Cony, was born at Augusta February 27, 1811. His early education was pursued under the patronage of his grandfather, Judge Cony; and the letters of this aged man to his young kinsman—some of which are preserved—must have exercised a permanent influence upon him. After two years at Waterville, he entered the junior class at Brown University and received his

* Deacon Samuel bought lot 21, on the Winslow plan of 1761, and came with his son, Daniel, in 1778. Lieutenant Samuel and his family had preceded them as early as July, 1777, having bought lots 24 and 25, near Fort Western.—[Eds.]



Saml Leary -



Daniel Cony
— H. —

degree in 1829. He then studied law with Reuel Williams and was admitted to practice in 1832, when he settled at Oldtown. He was a member of the legislature in 1835, was chosen a member of Governor Fairfield's council in 1835, and in 1840 was appointed judge of probate for Penobscot county, which office he held for seven years, until he was appointed land agent for Maine in 1847. This office he retained until his election, in 1850, as state treasurer, when he returned to Augusta. By successive elections he held this office for five years, the constitutional limit, during which time (in 1854) he was also mayor of the city. Though he had been a democrat from his youth up, slavery issues alienated him from his party, and in 1860 he supported Judge Douglas for the presidency. In 1862 the republicans sent him to the legislature, and in 1863 he was nominated and elected by them governor of the state, holding the office by reëlection for the three following years.

During the rebellion he was conspicuous for his devotion to the cause of the Union, and in his last inaugural address, delivered in 1866, he was enabled to announce the fulfillment of the purpose which he had declared at the beginning, to support the national flag until it should again be "floating in unchallenged supremacy over its ancient and rightful boundaries." This was the close of his public career—a career in which he had won the confidence and affection of the entire state, and by his practical business abilities enhanced an already distinguished family name. He died October 5, 1870.

He was twice married. His first wife was Mercy H. Sewall, of Farmington, who died in 1847, and his second wife was Lucy W. Brooks, who survives him. His eldest daughter, Susan H., is the wife of Joseph H. Manley, of Augusta; his eldest son, Joseph E. S., was educated as civil engineer, and now resides in Baltimore; his second son, Daniel A., was a merchant and banker until his death, July 23, 1892. These three children were the children of his first wife. He had three children by his second wife: Abby S., who married Frank A. Sturgis and died in 1879; Lucy W., now living in Augusta, and Frederic, who resides in Augusta.

Columbus Cottle, born in New Portland in 1835, came to Augusta when fourteen, and for nine years worked for John Arnold, and in 1865 married his daughter, Hannah C., after having been six years in California in a lumbering business. They have two children: Addie and Jennie M. Cottle, now a teacher. Mrs. Cottle was a teacher several years, and was book-keeper in the Washington mills at Lawrence, Mass. Mr. Cottle's father was Samuel Cottle, a teamster, for thirty years, between Augusta and New Portland.

John Cross, born in 1803, was a son of Samuel Cross, whose father was the early settler on Cross Hill, in Vassalboro, who took up land enough there to give a farm to each of his sons. Samuel raised seven-

teen children, and others of the family left numerous children, but in 1891 the name was extinct in Vassalboro. John Cross married Betsey Cole, and in 1840 came to Augusta with his family. He bought the farm and built the house where his son, J. Melvin Cross, of the *Kennebec Journal*, now lives. He died in 1878. J. Melvin Cross, born in 1832, married Susan M., daughter of James Dudley. Their children are: Lillian M. (Mrs. William L. Thompson, of Augusta), and Burton M. Mr. Cross was engaged in lumbering on the river from 1847 to 1872. He was a member of the city council two years, and alderman three years.

Sewell B. Cross, a son of the late William Cross, of Cross Hill, was born in 1837. When eighteen years of age he came to Augusta to learn the tin and sheet iron business. He remained but a few years and then went to Biddeford where, in 1860, he went into the tin and sheet iron business with a brother. In 1862 he enlisted in the 1st Maine Cavalry, was discharged in 1865, and returned to Augusta, where he established an iron and stove business. About 1886 he opened a grocery store in Water street, and in 1887 removed the business to his present store on Northern avenue. In 1861 he married Sarah E., daughter of Rev. Harvey Mitchell, of Augusta. She died in 1869. His present wife was her sister, Abbie F. Mitchell. A son of Mr. Cross, Hubert J., is a partner in the grocery business with him.

Henry A. Cummings, born in 1833, is one of the ten children of Asa and Rebecca (Allen) Cummings, and grandson of Nathaniel Cummings, who lived with his father, Samuel, on the Manchester road, near the west line of Augusta. Mr. Cummings' farm was bought by his father from Wilson Arnold, who had made a clearing here. Henry A. served in the 5th Maine Battery, $3\frac{1}{2}$ years from December 4, 1861. In 1866 he married Helen, daughter of Albert Gray, of Benton. Their children are: Lillian F., Perley L., George H., Harry L., Ida M., Cora M., Asa A., Della L. and Henry S.

Samuel G. Cummings, born in 1828, a son of Samuel, grandson of Samuel, and great-grandson of Samuel Cummings, who resided on Winthrop street near the Manchester line, married Rosanna E. Leighton. Mr. Cummings' grandfather, Samuel, owned Coombs mill, and sold it to Joseph Ladd, after operating it for several years. His daughter, Eleanor Cummings, married William Stone, who was born in 1787.

John O. Curtis was born in 1808 in Hanover, Mass., where his father, Davis C., and his grandfather, Abner Curtis (1752-1838) lived. He married, in 1833, Orrinda Dodge, of Liberty, Me., and settled there where five of their seven children were born, before they removed to Church Hill in 1848. Mrs. Curtis died in 1890, leaving seven children: Stillman, in Florida; Jason D., in Iowa; Elzena; Sidney, now deceased, who was in the civil war; Wellman; Lucy A. (Mrs. H. Frank Bacon),

of Worcester; and Weston Curtis, now in California. Wellman and his older sister remain at the Augusta home. He married Maria J., daughter of Elijah McFarland, and has one son—Arthur G. Curtis.

Patrick Donovan, a substantial farmer on the Bangor road, was born in Limerick in 1833. In 1848 he and five other children came with their mother to Boston. In 1857 he was married in Massachusetts, came to Augusta, and bought his present farm, which was settled early by James Gilley, who is said to have lived to the age of 120. Mr. Donovan's children are: John, in the United States service at Sandy Hook; Emma, Katie and Charles.

George Frank Dudley, born in 1849, is the oldest son of George W. Dudley. He built his present home in 1884, near where his mother's father, Clark Smith, lived. His wife, Angie T., is a daughter of Albert Farwell, of Vassalboro. They have one daughter, Maggie D. Dudley.

Charles F. Fletcher, born at Church Hill in 1846, is a son of Omar, grandson of Bryan and great-grandson of Brian and Anna (Young) Fletcher. Bryan Fletcher married in 1781, Amy, daughter of Benjamin Pettengill, and had eleven children. Charles F., in 1873, began building in Augusta, and in 1889 formed a partnership with George C. Robbins, of Sidney, to continue the business of contractors and builders.

Ziba P. Fletcher, farmer and granite worker, was born in 1820 at Belfast, Me. His father, Robert, son of David Fletcher, came to Augusta, and lived on the river road. Ziba married in 1854, Caroline F. Bolton, and they settled where her father, James, in 1835, built Mr. Fletcher's present residence. She died, leaving two sons: Frank, who died at twenty-four, and Charles E. Mr. Fletcher married her sister, Hannah A., in 1860, and had six children: Fannie A., died at the age of 5 years, 11 months; George E., died at the age of 23 years, 6 months; Mary C., Sarah G., Lucy M. and Ned B., died at the age of 10 years, 4 months.

Major Prentiss M. Fogler, ex-register of deeds, son of John, and grandson of Henry Fogler, both of Hope, Me., comes of Dutch ancestry, who first settled in North Carolina. He enlisted as second lieutenant, Company I, 20th Maine, and before the close of the war came to Augusta in 1865, and had charge of troops here for four months. He was promoted from captain to major in 1865, and from 1866 to 1870 was private secretary to Governor Chamberlain.

Bartlett E. Folsom, son of Stephen Folsom, was born at Starks, Me., November 12, 1855. February 1, 1878, after clerking for Percival & Gould and others, he began his present grocery and provision business at 49 Cony street. In 1885 he was in the city council, and when elected alderman in 1886, was the youngest man who had ever repre-

sented the Fifth Ward. He was reflected in '87, '88 and '89, being three years chairman of the committee on accounts.

Daniel E. Foster, a young farmer of Church Hill, born in 1866, is the only son of T. Danforth Foster, and grandson of Daniel Foster, an early settler, whose original forest home is included in the present buildings here. T. D. Foster married Ann Sims, who survives him. Their only daughter, Carrie E., died at the age of fifteen. Daniel Foster, great-grandfather of Daniel E., joined the army when his son Daniel, was five years old, and is supposed to have been killed by the Indians, as he was never afterward heard of. He married Philena, daughter of Benjamin Pettengill. Their son, Daniel, was born July 5, 1799, and was married January 7, 1822, to Rebecca Eaton, of Bingham. Daniel and Rebecca Foster were among the original seventeen members of the first Baptist church in Augusta. The former died March 7, 1881, and the latter November 11, 1856. Their children were: Ira H., born January 8, 1823, died August 23, 1888; T. Danforth, born March 10, 1825, died December 21, 1871; Lucinda, born September 29, 1827, died same day; Daniel W., born April 7, 1829; Lydia, born March 12, 1831, died March 20, 1882; George B., born June 14, 1834; John A., born November 8, 1839; Albert A., born April 20, 1845.

James E. Fuller, the grocer, succeeded in 1866, his father, John J. Fuller, deceased, who was in trade on Water street in 1840, and who had previously run a hotel in Augusta. Marshall Whithead sold his grocery business in 1870 to James E. Fuller, who uniting it with his own, added a wholesale department and carried on a prosperous business until 1891, when with Elmer E. Folsom, formerly his clerk, and Henry W. Bicknell, he continued wholesale and retail trade as The James E. Fuller Company.

Benjamin Gardiner, a son of Alexander, and grandson of Christopher Gardiner, was born in Vassalboro in 1831, and married a sister of J. Albert Bolton. His mother was Mary, a daughter of Reuben Pinkham, of Sidney. Alexander Gardiner removed with his father from Nantucket to Vassalboro, about 1810. He lived there until 1845, when he removed to Augusta, where he died in 1859. He began a grocery business on Cony street five years before he left Vassalboro, and was succeeded by his only son, Benjamin, who now carries on an extensive feed and provision business on the same street.

John N. Gaslin, born in 1844, is the youngest son of William, and grandson of John Gaslin, who lived and died in Vassalboro on the farm given to his wife by her father, Mr. Webber. William Gaslin went west while a young man, but returned to China, and in 1833 built the house and cleared the farm in Augusta, where John N. now lives. He died here, aged over ninety years. His wife, Jerusha, lived to be eighty-nine. They had two older sons—William, now Judge Gaslin, of Alma, Neb.; and Lorenzo Dow Gaslin, who became a sea-

captain and died in Cuba. Mrs. John N. Gaslin was Etta J. Keen. Their children are Rusha and William.

Alpheus D. Guild⁷ (Cyrus⁶, Cyrus⁵, died 1856; Daniel⁴, died in Wrentham 1795; John³, John², John Guile¹) was born in 1842. Cyrus Guild⁶ came from Wrentham, Mass., before 1801, and settled the farm where Roscoe E. Penney lives, and later, lived and died where Alpheus D. now resides. The latter spent several years in California and Oregon, and in 1883 married Angie B., daughter of John Doloff, of Mt. Vernon.

George L. Guoir, born in 1831, is the only son of Antoine Guoir, who came to Augusta in 1820, and married Sylvia E., daughter of Joel Savage. Mr. Guoir's farm was purchased by his grandfather, Joel Savage, from George Reed. Mrs. George L. Guoir is Maria A., daughter of John L. Dutton, son of John, and grandson of Jonas Dutton, an early resident of Augusta. Their only child living is George E. Guoir. They lost one boy.

Gideon Hallowell, farmer and butcher, was born in 1830 in China, Me., where his father, Joel, a son of John Hallowell, resided. Gideon came to Augusta in 1852, and now owns the 200 acres on Church Hill, where James Savage early made a clearing, and built the first house. His wife, Rachel, is a daughter of George W. Casewell, of Windsor.

Isaiah A. Handy⁷, born in 1836, is a son of Addison Handy⁶, who was born in China, Me., in 1811, and grandson of Richard Handy⁶, who lived near the China and Albion line before 1810. The Handy family came from Bourne, Mass., where eight generations have preserved their genealogy. Joshua Handy⁶, of Bourne, son of William⁵ (John⁴, John³, Richard Handy²), was probably the brother of Richard Handy⁶. Isaiah A.⁷ married Hannah T. Wall, daughter of Elbridge, and granddaughter of Captain David Wall (1773-1852), and has two children: Arthur I. and Mary A.

William P. Hanks, born in Vassalboro in 1828, is a son of Jacob Hanks, who removed from Massachusetts to Vermont, thence to the provinces, and in 1815 to Vassalboro. He was in California, mining, five years, from 1856—nearly four years under Table mountain. He married Ann Maria, daughter of Thomas Whitten. Their children were: Clara (Mrs. George W. McKenney), George (deceased), Georgianna (Mrs. C. Elmer Stewart), Elden W., William A. and Harry E. Mr. Hanks bought in 1862 his present farm, formerly owned by Mr. Ingraham. E. W. and William A. Hanks, as Hanks Brothers, began their present grocery business in April, 1888, at Pettengill's Corner.

Erastus Haskell was born in 1815, at Winthrop, in the Winthrop House, which his father, Captain Barney Haskell, built and occupied as a residence. He learned his trade in Waterville, and was three years in the shoe business at East Vassalboro, and December 1, 1840,

came to Augusta, where he resided until his death in 1891. He was city assessor three years, and served three years in each of the branches of the city government. From 1847 to 1856 James A. Bicknell was his partner. Mrs. Haskell was Mary C., daughter of Dea. Ebenezer Bancroft Williams. Their children are: Henry H., Sarah S. (Mrs. C. W. S. Cobb, of St. Louis) and Frank B. Haskell.

George D. Haskell, the grocer and provision dealer, a grandson of William Haskell, and son of Alfred T. Haskell, one of seven brothers who were in the civil war, was born in 1857. He was clerk for Plumber & Haskell five years, and in 1877 was partner with L. T. Jones. Two years later he began business on Cony street, where Plumber & Haskell had been, and in May, 1882, he occupied one store which he now owns, in the Eureka Block, leasing an adjoining store. His wife is Lena M., daughter of John H. Church³ (Luther², Samuel Church¹).

BY RIGHT of ability, and of performance, J. Manchester Haynes, of Augusta, has established a reputation that extends far beyond his native state. He was born in Waterville, May 12, 1839, the son of Josiah Milliken Haynes and Bathsheba, his wife. His father was a descendant of Dea. Samuel Haynes, of Dover, N. H., who sailed from Bristol, England, June 4, 1635, in the ship *Angel Gabriel*, of 240 tons, built for Sir Walter Raleigh, which was wrecked at Pemaquid in the great hurricane of that summer; and his maternal ancestor was Colonel James Waugh, who held a commission in the war of 1812.

Mr. Haynes' early life was passed on his father's farm, and his education was acquired at Waterville Academy and at Waterville College, from which he was graduated in 1860. He then became the principal of Lincoln Academy, at Newcastle, Me., which he left in 1863 to read law in New York city, where he was admitted to the bar in 1865.

At this pivotal period of life, aided by the influence of natural aptitude and by special inducements, the attractions of a business career drew him from the law, to which he has never returned. Sacrificing by this change hopes and prospects of professional distinction, which any man might covet, he has attained through other avenues of effort a business and social position which justifies that step. He was soon associated with the large operators who formed the Kennebec Land & Lumber Company, of which he was treasurer from its organization in 1866 to 1875, and then became its president. The early operations of this company in the ice business are stated on pages 179 and 447. He was the senior member of the Haynes & DeWitt Ice Company, formed in 1871 and incorporated in 1889 as a stock company, of which he was made the president, and is now the chief owner. At Wiscasset he is a ship builder and an extensive manufacturer of lumber. He is the president and was the promoter of the Augusta, Hallowell & Gardiner Electric railroad; is a director and was one of the builders of the Rock-



Manchester Haynes

land & Camden Electric railroad; is the owner and builder of the Augusta Opera House; is a director of the Edwards Manufacturing Company, whose large mills are located at Augusta; a director of the Kennebec Steam Towage Company, and a trustee of the Lithgow Library.

Thus by his marked ability and unquestioned integrity, Mr. Haynes has won a position among the foremost business operators and public men of Maine; and it is but logical to infer that still higher honors await him. Bringing to the counting-room the tastes and culture of the lawyer and scholar, he has broadened his mental horizon and cultivated his keen taste for literature and art by general reading and European travel.

Mr. Haynes' political record is also one of activity and influence. He was a member of the legislature of 1876, and in its debates on the Usury Bill he attracted the favorable attention of capitalists and political economists by his masterful handling of the questions of supply and demand. He was reëlected in 1877, and was recognized on all sides as one of the leading members of the house. The next year he was elected to the state senate, where he took a similar influential position, and in the debate on the famous contested election case he made one of the most powerful and eloquent speeches in behalf of constitutional suffrage ever heard in Maine's capitol.

In 1879 he was returned to the senate and chosen its president in that critical period when the election had resulted in no choice of governor by the people, and it seemed not improbable that the president of the senate would be required to exercise the office of governor. Thoughtful men of all parties looked to the senate as the conservative branch of the legislature for the orderly continuance of the government under the constitution. Apprehensions were allayed and confidence secured by the unequivocal and statesmanlike address of Mr. Haynes on assuming the presidential chair. "This year," he said, "the introduction of a new theory of public policy has so far further divided the people, that a new and unusual duty under the constitution is imposed on this legislature. It is to be hoped that in so far as this branch shares in this responsibility its action will be so prompt and decisive, its devotion to principle so unswerving, as to afford at once a test of the strength of the constitution and our reverence for it."

By his familiarity with parliamentary law, through previous legislative experience, and by his elegant address and manly bearing, Mr. Haynes made one of the most accomplished presiding officers the senate had known for many years.

In 1882 he was again elected representative to the legislature from Augusta, and was chosen speaker of that body, where he maintained the high reputation he had already established in the senate, and in the debate on the congressional apportionment, he took the floor and

made a strong and eloquent speech in support of the bill as reported by the committee.

He was a delegate to the national convention that nominated Blaine and Logan in 1884, when he was made a member of the republican national committee and was a member of the national executive committee from that time until 1892. As a citizen of Augusta, Mr. Haynes has always been vigilant in promoting the interest of the people with reference to all public enterprises and internal improvements; ready and generous with money and service whenever properly required.

Mr. Haynes made Augusta his permanent residence in 1867, and the same year married Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Ira D. Sturgis, of that city. The names of their four children are: Marion Douglass, Sturgis (died when one year old), Hope and Muriel.

Fred. L. Hersey, son of Levi P., was born in Hebron, Me., in 1859. In 1883 he bought the retail shoe business in Augusta which his father had established in 1879. In 1889 father and son formed the existing partnership in that business. He is a member of the board of trade of the city, was in city council in 1888-9, is a member of present board of alderman, and has been a director of the Augusta Loan and Building Association since it was chartered, June 16, 1887. Mrs. Hersey is Carrie M., daughter of Osgood Morse, of Auburn, Me.

DANIEL HEWINS, born August 11, 1800, in Augusta, was the youngest of the six children of William and Matilda Hewins, who came to this city (then Hallowell) prior to the year 1794, and in September of that year, while serving as school committee, he received a proposition from Isaiah Wood, of Fort Western, to teach his school. Some years after, William Hewins moved to Ohio, where he died.

Daniel's mother died when he was an infant, and he was taken to live with a family named Matthews; but he was permitted before he attained his majority to live with his uncle, Amasa Hewins. On May 7, 1826, he married Zeruah, daughter of David and Cynthia Wall, and granddaughter of David and Hannah Wall, who were early settlers on the farm now owned by Luther I. Wall, where Zeruah was born November 28, 1800.

Daniel Hewins filled many important positions and places of trust among his townsmen, especially in the settlement of entangled estates. His business success occupied his time, and to hold office was not his wish, although often urged. He was elected an alderman of the city, and was appointed at all times upon the most important committees. His integrity and ability were a guarantee of success in every undertaking. His sympathy, politically, was with the democratic party; and of the Congregational church he was a strong supporter. He was liberal in every good work in the church, in society and at his home. He died December 23, 1888, at the home of his



RESIDENCE OF MR. GEORGE E. HEWINS, AUGUSTA, ME.



Daniel Hewins

granddaughter, Mrs. Haskell, in this city, and was buried in the Hewins' Cemetery, on the river road.

Of the three sons and six daughters of Daniel and Zeruah Hewins, none are now living. The oldest daughter, Avis Pauline, married John H. Church, and left a daughter, Pauline, now Mrs. George D. Haskell, and one son, John Church.

George E. Hewins, son of Daniel, was born at the homestead October 3, 1828, and died October 18, 1892. He married Adelaide V., daughter of Abel Pierce, and granddaughter of Asa Pierce, one of the first settlers on Church Hill. The four children of George E. Hewins are: George E., Daniel A., Scott S. and Frank Hewins—all of whom are receiving the advantages of the best schools of Augusta. Mr. Hewins spent his life on his farm, adjoining the homestead farm of his father. The landscape illustration shows this picturesque section of rural Augusta at the intersection of the Church Hill and Bangor roads.

No class of people in America have more cause to be thankful for the blessing of good ancestry than the descendants of the world-renowned Pilgrim stock that settled Barnstable county, Mass. Devoid of pretension, sparing of words, their characteristic traits were earnestness of conviction, simplicity of life and integrity of act. These qualities are the making of the most enduring business reputations. Of this original Cape Cod stock comes Oscar Holway, of Augusta. He is the son of Seth Holway, of Fairfield, Me., where he was born in 1834. His grandfather, Gideon Holway, of Sandwich, Mass., came to Fairfield about 1782.

Oscar Holway began trade in Augusta in 1857 as a grocer. In 1864 he commenced a wholesale flour and grain business, and in 1875 established a branch house in Auburn, Me., since which time the firm of Oscar Holway & Co. has done the largest business of its kind in Maine.

Besides the care of his private affairs, he is president of the First National Bank of Augusta, a trustee of the Kennebec Savings Bank, a trustee of the Auburn Trust Company, a director of the Augusta Water Company, of the Kennebec & Boston Steamboat Company, of the Old Town Woolen Company, and of the Waverly Woolen Company, of Pittsfield, Me.

He married in 1859 Olive A. Fowler, of Fairfield, Me. Melvin S. Holway, the elder of their two children, is now an attorney at law in Augusta, is the treasurer of the Cushnoc Fiber Company, and a director in the First National Bank. Charles O. Holway, the younger son, is a resident of Auburn, and a member of the firm of Oscar Holway & Co.

Joseph A. Homan, noticed at page 245, was born in 1816 at Marblehead, Mass., and November 29, 1829, became an apprentice on a Boston

daily. In 1835, with two partners, he started the first penny newspaper in Boston. In December, 1837, he came to Augusta as compositor on the *Kennebec Journal*.

James Madison Humphrey, a farmer at Bolton Hill, son of James B., grandson of Jesse, and great-grandson of Jesse Humphrey (1748-1831), of Bristol, Me., was born in 1838. He married Lydia R., sister of J. Albert Bolton and has two children: Fred M. and Mary E. James B. Humphrey was born in Bristol, married Elizabeth T. Gay, of Salem, Me., in 1836, and died in 1888.

William B. Hunt, born in Augusta in 1835, is a son of William and Hannah (Hodges) Hunt, of Augusta. William came from Kings Nympton, Surrey county, Eng., to Halifax, in 1820, and in 1821 to Augusta, where he married a daughter of Ezra Hodges, a soldier in the revolution, and was a tailor by trade, carrying on a business in Augusta nearly forty years. William B. has made three trips west, spending twelve years in California and vicinity, chiefly engaged in mining. He did a boot and shoe business in Augusta about eighteen years. He was alderman in 1885 and 1891. His wife was Clara A. Perley, of Fairfield. Their children are: Charles G. and Grace M. The oldest son, Leon W., died in 1891.

Daniel Knight, a son of Jonathan Knight, of Windham, Me., married Sarah Hussey, of Windham, and about 1831 removed to Augusta, where their son, Orrin J., was born in 1832, and where he and Tamsin L., their other surviving child, now reside. Their farm, south of the hospital, was early occupied by the McMaster family. Orrin J. Knight was formerly engaged in Thomas Lang's ship-yard in Augusta.

SAMUEL W. LANE was born in Frankfort, Waldo county, Me., April 22, 1838, the youngest of the nine children of Uriel and Susan S. (Deane) Lane, who were descended from sterling colonial stock. His father, an architect by profession, died when he was a small boy. His mother was a woman whose devout piety ennobled and sweetened a character of great force and energy. To her training and guidance he has always attributed every attainment of his life. On the death of his father the family removed to Hampden, Me., where he was educated in the common schools and at the Hampden Academy, working on a farm and at shoemaking to defray current expenses. Studious and fond of books, he began teaching school winters, at the age of seventeen. Choosing the profession of law, he was admitted to the bar in Penobscot county, and began practice in Hampden, when deciding on a collegiate course, he returned to the academy, and was nearly ready for college when the events of 1861 roused his patriotism, and instead of going to college, he went to war.

Enlisting as a private in the 1st Maine Cavalry, he spent the winter of 1861-2 in a tent on the state capitol grounds in Augusta. This proved a cold introduction to the city of his future home, for a dis-



Oscar Holway

bility, followed by his discharge in March of 1862, was the result of the exposure. With a few weeks of home life came a return of vigor, and with it the old resolve to march under the flag of his country, and again he enlisted, this time in the 11th Maine Infantry, in which he was promoted by regular gradations from the ranks to a captaincy. He served in Virginia, in North and South Carolina, in Florida, and in the Department of the Gulf—nearly three years of constant duty—never absent from his regiment, except when on detached service, until sent home to be discharged. While at Pensacola he was stricken with an attack of fever of so virulent a type that the medical director hastened to send him home. The post surgeon at Augusta adjudged him a physical wreck, and he was discharged from the service in November, 1864. But the resources of a hardy constitution again put him on his feet. In the following February he was able to assist in the provost marshal's office in Augusta, where he remained till that office was abolished. The very next day he opened a law office in Augusta, and was burned out in the great fire of the following September.

This was followed by the greater and far pleasanter event of his marriage to L'Nora Florentine, daughter of Captain George W. Perry, a retired sea captain, October 9, 1865. About this time he began to pay the penalty of a useful activity in municipal affairs. He was a member of the school board, of the common council, for many years auditor of accounts, and for three terms treasurer and collector, refusing a fourth election. Following this, he served the city as alderman three years, then two years as mayor, declining a third year. While holding the mayoralty he recommended to the common council an iron bridge over Kennebec river, in place of the wooden structure then standing. The suggestion was adopted, and in less than one year the present iron bridge was ready for the public. In 1868 and in 1869 Mr. Lane was assistant secretary of the state senate, and for the ten years following he was principal of that office. In the fall of 1892 he was elected to the next term of the state legislature—and the end is not yet.

Captain Lane is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He took an active interest in the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a charter member of the first Grand Army Post in Augusta. He was subsequently chosen commander of Seth Williams Post of the Grand Army, and while holding that position organized Seth Williams Ladies' Relief Corps, and founded a fund of several thousand dollars for the relief of poor and disabled comrades, their families, widows and orphans. The Department of Maine chose him as its representative to the national encampment for several years, and in 1886 as its commander. The chorus of commendation that followed this selection was perhaps most distinctly

voiced by General Selden Connor, at a supper given Thursday evening, February 25, 1886, by the Ladies' Relief Corps of Augusta to the comrades of Seth Williams Post, in whose behalf he presented the new department commander with a rich Grand Army badge. A few of his earnest, eloquent periods were: "You are, I am sure, well aware how loyally and zealously—with a whole heart and every energy—your comrades urged you at the recent Annual Encampment at Skowhegan for the high position you now hold. They were not moved to such action solely by their desire for your personal advancement, but by the worthier motive that they were thereby promoting the interests of the Order, that they were offering the Department a chief who would bring tried ability and faithfulness to its service. The entire unanimity with which our choice was ratified by the Encampment, was an occurrence almost, if not quite, without a precedent in our history. As an outward and visible token of our congratulations and thorough confidence that in the conduct of your office you will amply justify the choice the Grand Army of Maine has made, Seth Williams Post has procured this golden badge of our Order, and of your rank, and begs you to accept it. It is because of your loyalty and true service that we bring this gift for your acceptance. Long may you wear it, and may it brighten with new honors in the coming years."

Mr. Lane has long been a zealous Mason, holding many official positions in the different bodies, being several times the chief officer in the Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery. He has also filled the presiding chairs in Asylum Lodge and Jephtha Encampment, I. O. of O. F.

He was editor of *Our Young Folks' Illustrated Paper*, published by E. C. Allen & Co., for three years from 1869, and in 1878 became editor in chief of the various publications issued by that house; still retaining that position with the E. C. Allen & Co. Publishing Corporation formed in 1892.

The number, the diversity, and the range of the many positions of public service to which Mr. Lane has been called by his fellow-citizens have been exceeded only by the fidelity with which he has filled them.

Albert T. Leavitt, born in 1826, is a son of Albert Leavitt, who came from Auburn, Me., about 1825 and built the first house on the George A. Prescott place. His father was Jacob Leavitt, of Auburn. Albert T. married Lydia Ann Brown, who died, leaving ten children: George A., Hannah M. (Mrs. Captain John H. Haley), Elmer, Inez H. (Mrs. Thomas Field), Harvey, Augusta (Mrs. Shaw), William W., John F., Abbie May (Mrs. Ziba Keene), and Llewellyn. Mr. Leavitt's farm was first occupied by a Mr. Pond, on the Leavitt road, which was opened before 1858.

Henry M. Leighton, born in 1824, married Martha Page, and resides where her parents, Levi and Mary C. (Hamlen) Page lived; her grandfather, Levi, was a son of Dea. James Page, who settled near here and died in 1830. They have two children: Susie H. (Mrs. Roscoe E.



Samuel W. Lane

Penney), and Charles S. Leighton. Mr. Leighton's father, Ephraim, was the son of Ephraim Leighton, who came up the Kennebec with his father, Benjamin, when there were but three houses in Augusta, and made their way, by blazed trees, to Mt. Vernon, where the family were early settlers; thence Ephraim returned to Augusta about 1813.

Benjamin F. Libby was born in Whitefield in 1824. He went to California in '49, but returned in 1852 and married, settling in Augusta. He married first, Esther Ann Ware, and second, Olive A., sister of J. Madison Humphrey. He was five years in the city council. Mr. Libby's farm was settled by Zebulon Morse, but Edward B. Thorne built the house about 1841. Mr. Libby's father, Benjamin, was in the revolution and war of 1812. Mr. Libby's children are: James E., Everett W., Frank H., Lotta M., Winslow B. and Daisey—the latter by second marriage.

William H. Libby, born in Woolwich, Me., in 1832, is a son of Captain William K. Libby, who followed the sea many years, and about 1842, with his family, came to Augusta. Here William H. attended the common schools, and worked as a riverman. In 1860 he was elected a councilman of the city, serving two years, and was appointed to the police force. In 1861 he was elected city marshal, which position he filled five years. In 1864 was appointed deputy U. S. marshal for the district of Maine, holding the appointment till 1877, and since 1865 has been coroner. He was appointed deputy sheriff in 1867, and held the position until elected sheriff in 1875. He has been three times elected to this office. In 1883 he was again appointed deputy sheriff, and has held that position since, excepting two years. From 1872 to 1877 he was alderman of his ward, holding that office five consecutive years; and from 1881 to 1886 was on the board of assessors, serving four years as chairman.

Thomas Little was born in Bremen, Me., in 1804. He came to Augusta in 1821 as an apprentice to a joiner, and worked at that trade until 1835. He was then in the grocery trade at the foot of Cony street until 1862, when he sold to Chisam & Robinson. His wife, deceased, was Elizabeth Prince Howard. Their children: Martha (Mrs. William A. Pidgin, of Lewiston), Thomas H. (deceased), Elizabeth, Mary A. and Cordelia. His present wife, Elizabeth Springer, had four children: James S., Rhoda E., Charles O. (deceased) and Frank A. Little. Mr. Little was fourteen years city treasurer and collector. He was the oldest member of the Congregational church at the time of his death in 1891.

H. P. Lowell, a son of J. H. Lowell, of Hallowell, was born in that town in 1865. He was graduated from the Hallowell Classical Academy in 1883, and in the same year came to Augusta to learn the jewelry business, going into the store of Wheeler & Lord. Upon the

death of Mr. Wheeler in 1887, he purchased his interest, and the firm became Lord & Lowell, as at present. In 1888 Mr. Lowell married Bertha, daughter of Rev. Francis Grosvenor, of Kennebunkport, Me. They have one child, Marguerite G.

Fred D. Lynn, a son of George, and grandson of Nathaniel Lynn, of Windsor, was born in Windsor in 1843. He married Louisa Bowler, of Waldo county, and has two daughters: Melva E. and Alma B. He was a soldier with the 1st Maine Cavalry in 1864, and is now farm superintendent of the Togus Home, which position he has held since 1869, excepting four years. Nathaniel Lynn lived on the North Belfast road, about one-half mile west of Tyler's Corner, on a farm settled by Isaiah Noyes, now known as the Seekings farm.

JOSEPH H. MANLEY.—In 1816 Amasa Manley, of Vermont, a son of Jesse Manley, of Stoughton, Mass., was residing at Putney, Vt., and was engaged in the jeweler's business, and there, on the 16th of June, to him and his wife, Lydia French, was born their fifth child—James Sullivan Manley. Three years later they removed to Maine, where Amasa had embarked largely in land speculations, and settled at Norridgewock, where their six younger children were born. He subsequently removed to Augusta and bought a farm north of Ballard's Corners, where he passed the remaining years of his life.

James S. was fitted for college, but his prospects of a college training and a professional career were sacrificed under the Juggernaut of his father's unfortunate land speculations. When twenty-three years old he married Caroline G. Sewall, of Augusta, who survives him. She is the daughter of Charles and granddaughter of General Henry Sewall, of revolutionary fame, a Puritan family identified in every generation with the first interests of New England, and conspicuous from its first settlement in the affairs of Augusta. Here James S. Manley passed the active years of his useful life as editor and publisher, and here he died, December 9, 1861. His children were: Joseph Homan, Abbie and James Sewall.

Joseph H. Manley, the eldest of the three, was born October 13, 1842, while his parents were living a short time at Bangor. When eleven years old he was put at school for four years in Farmington, Me., in the "Little Blue School" for boys. Ill health, which had limited his earlier opportunities, now interrupted the plans for his collegiate education, but when nineteen he began the study of law in Boston, and in February, 1863, graduated from the Albany Law School with the degree of bachelor of laws and was admitted to practice in that state. The same year, and before he was twenty-one years old, he returned to Augusta and became the law partner of H. W. True. In 1865 he was admitted to practice in the United States district and circuit courts and was appointed a commissioner of the



J. H. Hensley

U. S. district court of Maine. During that and the following year he was in the Augusta city council, as president in 1866.

From 1869 to 1876 he was in government employ as agent of the internal revenue department and spent the three following years in Washington as agent of the Pennsylvania railroad in its relations with the treasury department. In the spring of 1878 he purchased his present half interest in the *Maine Farmer*, on which he worked as general editor until first appointed by Garfield, in May, 1881, post-master at Augusta, which position, under two administrations, he filled for over seven years, until he resigned in August, 1892, to take at Mr. Harrison's request a position on the republican national executive committee conducting his canvass for the presidency.

He was a delegate to the republican national conventions of 1880, 1888 and 1892, and for eight years has been chairman of the state committee of Maine, of which he has been a member since 1881. That year he was elected a trustee of the Augusta Savings Bank, and is also a director in the Edwards Manufacturing Company, treasurer of the Augusta Water Company and of the Augusta Electric Light and Power Company, and largely identified with the city's progress. In 1887-8 and in 1889-90 Mr. Manley represented Augusta in the state legislature, and as a factor in the political affairs of the state and of the nation he is to-day more widely known than any other private citizen of Maine, with the one illustrious exception of her statesman son, whom Maine always delights to honor.

In 1866 Mr. Manley married Susan H., daughter of Governor Samuel Cony, and they have four children: Samuel Cony Manley, Lucy Cony Manley, Harriet Manley and Sydney Sewall Manley.

Will C. Miller, of Augusta, is the son of John A., the grandson of Charles, and the great-grandson of Joseph Miller, of Union, Me., whose father was Jesse Miller, of Franklin, Mass. John A. Miller married Sarah Marston, of Warren. Their children were: Will C. and Francis F., now of Portland. By his second wife, Laura Rokes, he had one child, Fessenden W., now of Union, Me. Will C. came to Augusta in 1883, and has been bookkeeper for O. Williamson since 1890. He married in 1890, Annie G. Robbins, of Augusta. They have one child, Ruby G.

Henry T. Morse, son of Zebulon Morse, was born in China, Me., in 1832. In 1841 the family removed to Augusta. Before he was of age Henry went to work at ship carpentry, first upon the ship *Sybil*. At twenty he went into the employ of the Somerset railway, helping in building bridges and stations. Later he went into the Kennebec & Portland shops at Augusta. He was then engaged in the trucking business here for about nine years. In 1853 he became a member of the Augusta fire department. He is now chief of this department and has been some twenty-one different years, and he has been city mar-

shal since 1885. His wife was Jane E. Taber, of Augusta. Their children are Charles H. and Lottie J.

JAMES W. NORTH.—Augusta never had a nobler citizen, nor one more loyal to its every interest, or who will be longer remembered, than James W. North. He was uninterruptedly identified with its history for thirty-seven years. As stated at pages 403-4, he began in early manhood the practice of law in his native town, where he had a land inheritance from his parents, both of whom died when he was two years old. He remained at Benton fourteen years, during which time he built a dam across the Sebasticook for grist and saw mills. He found the latter profitable in manufacturing lumber from his own timber lands. But his ancestral ties finally drew him to Augusta, where he also owned parcels of inherited land, that had originally belonged to his great-grandfather, Gershom Flagg, one of the Plymouth proprietors. Among these were the site of the present North's Block and Meonian Building, the Charles H. Blaisdell farm, and the site of Hotel North. He owned the latter equally with Mrs. Caroline North, a collateral heir, wife of Benjamin Davis.

Mr. North, when a boy, sustained an injury to one knee which compelled the somewhat quiet and physically inactive life which he led, and though not of a strong constitution, his temperate and regular habits resulted in a comparatively long life.

The lumber used in the first North's Block and Meonian Building was cut on Mr. North's Benton land, and after being sawed in his Sebasticook mill, was rafted down the river to Augusta. Hotel North was built in 1877, jointly by Mr. North and the representative of his cousin Caroline, and it is still undivided estate. Mr. North's name, like that of his grandfather, Joseph, occurs many times in the pages of this book. He was a representative in the legislature when Augusta was granted a city charter. He was a leading promoter of the enterprise that first lighted the city with gas in 1853, and he was the clerk and treasurer of the gas lighting companies from that year until 1881, when his son, Dr. James W., succeeded him. He was at one time the president of the First National, and a director of the Granite National banks, of Augusta. He was ever prompt in encouraging and aiding all enterprises that appeared to be for the prosperity of the city or the welfare of the community. He was an enthusiastic advocate of a railway between Augusta and West Waterville (now Oakland) when such a project was under consideration in 1877; and had his sagacious advice been adopted Augusta would now be a railroad center, with Wiscasset and the great Canadian Pacific, as two of the termini. Mr. North's religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church, in which he was confirmed April 29, 1855, by Bishop Burgess. Mrs. North, an estimable lady, died September 13, 1876.

The oldest son, Dr. James W. North, was graduated from Bowdoin



James M. Smith

in 1860, with Joseph W. Symonds, John Marshall Brown, W. W. Thomas, jun., and Thomas B. Reed, as classmates. He then entered the Maine Medical School, from which he graduated in 1863. He began practice in Gardiner, and was immediately elected city physician. In September, 1864, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 107th Regiment of United States Colored Troops, and served under Generals Butler and Ord, on the James river. After the war he resumed practice, at first for two years in Augusta, where he was city physician in 1866, and then at Jefferson, Me., where he remained until his return to Augusta in 1875, when he took the now well-known Nordheim Farm in Ward Seven. He was alderman from that ward in 1879 and 1880. He removed from the farm in 1882, to the family mansion on Grove street, which his father built in 1848. He was confirmed in the Episcopal church in 1879, and is now the treasurer of St. Mark's parish; he was for several years a trustee and the treasurer of St. Catherine's School, and is at present a director of the First National Bank.

He married, July 17, 1865, Virginie H. Freer, of Hertford, N. C. Their oldest daughter, Martha Jewett (born September 15, 1866), married September 15, 1887, Dr. W. H. Harris, then of Belfast, who first practiced medicine in Dixfield, but moved to Augusta, in 1890, where he is now in practice. He was elected a member of the superintending school committee in October, 1892. Doctor North has two other children: Caroline, born November 9, 1868, and Roger, now a student, born September 12, 1871. George F., the second son of Hon. James W. North, was for many years the superintendent of the gas light company. He married April 24, 1865, Ellen Robinson, and died September 25, 1882, leaving one son, William, now of Peoria, Ill. The third son, Jewett, died in 1863, aged twenty-one years. The fourth and last son, Horace, married Ella M. Damon, of Peabody, Mass. He entered the bookselling and stationery business as a member of the firm of Clapp & North, who published *North's History of Augusta*. Mr. Clapp soon retired, and in 1884 Horace sold the business to Seymour J. Milliken.

Ex-Mayor North was a man of the utmost probity of character, methodical and punctual in his affairs, and painstaking and scrupulous in every work that he undertook, whether it related to his own private business or to the public service of the city which he loved and which was peculiarly honored by his life and historical labor. [See page 263.]

John B. Norton, born in Mt. Vernon in 1835, is a son of Russell B. Norton, and grandson of Peter Norton, whose parents were early residents of Hallowell, and removed to Readfield, where Peter died, aged ninety-two. Mr. Norton married Sarah T., daughter of William Robins, of Chelsea, and in 1870 came to Augusta, where he is exten-

sively engaged in the hay business, shipping from 3,000 to 4,000 tons per annum.

Nathaniel Noyes, son of Daniel, grandson of Moses, and great-grandson of Jonathan Noyes, was born in Jefferson, Me., in 1822. In 1843 he went to Boston to work at carpentering. He went to California in '49. He built his present residence in Augusta in 1876, and has since operated as carpenter, builder and contractor. His wife was Louisa, daughter of Freeman Cooper, of Whitefield. Their children are: Rockland K., Reuel J. and Eva A. (Mrs. Oscar Dunton).

Benjamin F. Parrott, son of Collins Parrott, was born in Gloucester, Mass., in 1832, came to Augusta in 1847, and was for a time a clerk in the grocery stores of Benjamin Rusk and John McArthur. Afterward he was a clerk for Arnold A. Bittues in the corn and flour business. From 1858 he was in partnership with Henry W. Bradbury in the flour and grain business thirteen years, when Mr. Bradbury retired from the business. Another partnership of thirteen years with John W. Chase followed. In 1886 Mr. Parrott took his son, Arthur F., in the business, and the firm's name became as now, B. F. Parrott & Co. The firm, besides its storehouse in Water street, has the old Bridge mill on Bond brook, where were ground 90,000 bushels of grain in 1891. In 1861 Mr. Parrott married Lizzie H., daughter of William Hunt, of Augusta. She died in 1891. Mr. Parrott is a democrat, and has been a member of the state committee of that party, and in 1888 was candidate for presidential elector.

Joseph Wood Patterson was born in Wiscasset July 2, 1809. He removed to Augusta in 1824 with his father, Captain Samuel Patterson. He went to New York in 1830, but in 1831 went to Hallowell, and was clerk in a grocery store. In the following year he began a grocery business on Cony street, in Augusta. His wife was Mary Jane Sawyer, of Hallowell. Of their numerous family, but four survive: George, Hannah S. (Mrs. Charles C. Peck), Joseph T. and Edward E., a publisher at Ozark, Mo. Mr. Patterson was selectman of the town of Augusta, and three years mayor of that city, and in various public and private trusts has lived a long and useful life.

William F. Peva, born in 1837, was a son of Ezekiel Peva, and grandson of Ezekiel Peva, of Windsor. His first wife, Lydia, left one son, Willis E. Peva. His second marriage was with Annie, daughter of Miles Pratt, and granddaughter of Seth Jones Pratt, mentioned below.

Alden W. Philbrook was born in Sidney in 1820, and in September, 1840, came to Augusta as clerk with Nason & Hamlen. In the spring of 1846 he became their partner, and was in the firm until 1883, when with W. B. Leighton he formed the present dry goods firm of Philbrook & Leighton.

Horace H. Pierce, born in 1843, is a son of Abel B. Pierce (a

stone cutter) and grandson of Asa Pierce, who died on Church Hill at the age of eighty-four. His son, Newell, now lives on the same farm. Horace H. is a farmer and live stock dealer. His first wife, Lydia, died in 1889, leaving four children: George E., Viola A., Horace A. and Lee E. In 1891 Mr. Pierce was married to Hattie L. Bean, of North Jay, Me.

Jonathan B. Pinkham, farmer, is a son of Charles Pinkham, a soldier of 1812, who subsequently came from Bremen, Me., to Augusta, and married Hannah, daughter of Jonathan, and granddaughter of Jonathan Ballard, the old surveyor who settled at Ballard's Corners in Augusta, corner of River and Belgrade roads. Mr. Pinkham was born in 1821, and married Lucretia C. Dutton, daughter of John, and granddaughter of Jonas Dutton. Their children were named: Martha M., at home; George B., in Idaho; Mary A., Charles N., William H. and Clemmie A. Pinkham.

Henry M. Pishon, born in Sidney, Me., May 28, 1833, was educated in the academies of Vassalboro and Waterville. He was acting ensign in the U. S. navy during the civil war from 1863 to 1865, chief clerk in the Maine state secretary's office from 1869 to 1873, and again from 1879 to 1880, and was clerk of construction during the building of the post office and court house in Augusta, Me., and since January 21, 1891, has been chief clerk in the treasurer's office, Eastern Branch National Home for D. V. S.

Charles Pratt, born in 1823, is a son of Seth Pratt, formerly of Windsor, who died in Whitefield, and grandson of Seth Jones Pratt, a revolutionary soldier, who came to Windsor about 1790 from Abington Mass., and married Hannah Hunt. In 1855 Charles Pratt married Nancy J. Marson, of Windsor, and came to Augusta. Their children are: Ida A. (Mrs. Robert A. Cony), Cora A. (Mrs. William M. Tompkins), Flora M. (Mrs. Frank I. Clark) and Charles Edward, a farmer and machinist.

George A. Prescott, born in 1856, is a son of George H. Prescott, who as a lad came from Massachusetts to Augusta, where he married Edith A., daughter of Benjamin Fields. George A. married Clara M., a daughter of Isaiah M. Sherman, and until 1890 engaged in milk farming on Hatch hill. Their children are: Edith Gertrude and Wallace St. C. Prescott. Mr. Sherman's father, George Sherman, formerly of Taunton, lived in China, Me., from 1800 to 1833, when he removed to Church Hill.

Ira H. Randall, born in Stetson Me., in 1847, is a son of Dr. George L. Randall, of Vassalboro, whose father, Dr. Isaac Randall, came from Cape Cod, Mass., to Vassalboro. From 1859 to 1864 he carried the mail at Riverside, Me., and then was at Comer's Commercial College and as bookkeeper in Boston until 1866, when he came to Augusta as clerk for Sturgis & Dailey and their successors until, with Ira D. Stur-

gis and Thomas Lambard, as equal partners, they formed the Augusta Lumber Company, of which Mr. Randall is manager. He served four years as state representative and since 1890 has been president of the Augusta board of trade. His wife, Adaline M. Webber, a sister of John Chandler Webber, of Augusta, died in 1883, leaving two children: Grace B. and Charlotte A. The present Mrs. Randall is Evangeline M., daughter of John O. Murray, of Windsor. They have children: Faith, Katherine M. and an infant son.

William H. Reid, of the firm of Smith & Reid, bookbinders, was born in St. John, N. B., in 1839. When a boy he learned bookbinding, and has won an enviable reputation as an expert in that business. He was married at St. John to Pamela C. Wood, of Worcester, Mass., and upon his arrival in Augusta, in 1876, he took charge of the bookbinding of Smith & Co. In 1880 he purchased a half interest in that firm, becoming the active partner. He is a member of the board of assessors, a director in Augusta Loan & Building Association, and has been a member of the city council.

G. A. Robertson, principal of the Augusta Grammar School, was born in Bethel, Me., in 1842, was educated at Gould's Academy, Bethel, and began teaching in 1859. He was principal at Old Town, Searsport and Andover, and in the spring of 1869 came to Augusta as superintendent of schools. In the following autumn he proposed a uniform course of study, to cover ten years, for the city schools. To secure this result, he was elected on the school board in 1871 and served until the schools were re-graded.

Nathaniel Robinson, born February 13, 1870, the only son of George M. and Mary Louise (Knowlton) Robinson, and grandson of Captain Nathaniel Robinson, married Hattie, daughter of Ivory L. Ricker, of Waterville. Captain Nathaniel Robinson (1779-1870) was one of the seventeen children of George Robinson, a revolutionary soldier, of Attleboro (1726-1812), and came with his widowed mother, Zipporah (Allen) Robinson, to Hallowell, where she died in 1825.

John Saben was born in 1802, in Brookfield, N. H., where his father, Nathaniel, lived and died. When a lad he went to Nobleboro, Me., and in 1822 came with his wife, Sally Moody, to the farm in Augusta where his oldest son, Nathaniel, now lives. Nathaniel Saben, born in 1821, married Cynthia, daughter of John Merrill, of Windsor, and has nine children: Sarah E. (Mrs. Alexander Ray), John F., Charles F., Ira H., Emma E., Clara A. (Mrs. William H. Frost), Fred L., Ernest E. and M. Linwood. Of these Charles F., born in 1852, married Abbie M. Merrill, who died in 1880, leaving one son, C. Wallace Saben.

Lewis Selbing was born in the city of Furth, Bavaria, in 1837, and came to Augusta in 1859. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B., 3d Maine. At the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, he lost an arm,



E. H. W. Smith

and was discharged in November following. In 1882 he became clerk for Weeks & Blanchard, and in 1888 he began his present business as claim attorney by authority of the pension department.

Bradbury C. Shaw, born in 1851, is a son of Joseph A. Shaw, and grandson of Bradbury C. Shaw, a sailor from Massachusetts, who married Mary, daughter of Savage Bolton, and lived at Bolton Hill. Mrs. Bradbury C. Shaw is Augusta D., daughter of Albert T. Leavitt, and has children: Gracie A., Wallace A., Alfred B. and Ralph. Mr. Shaw's farm is where Benjamin Moore lived and died, on the Thomaston road in Augusta.

REV. E. H. W. SMITH.—The ancestry of this citizen of Augusta first appears in Kennebec county in 1804, when his grandparents, Joshua and Abigail Smith, from Massachusetts, settled in Monmouth. One of their five children, Eleazer, was born in Middleboro, Mass., in 1788, where John and Thomas Smith, from England, had lived, and where Joshua (1755-1830), the son of one of them, was born. Eleazer Smith became a substantial man in Monmouth, and married Hannah, a daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Delano) Allen. Sarah's father, Seth Delano, from Massachusetts, was an early settler in Readfield. Eleazer and Hannah Smith had four sons and one daughter, the two survivors being Eleazer Hartley Wood Smith, the subject of this article, and his sister, Julia E., now Mrs. John H. Hartford. This son was born in Monmouth February 3, 1812. He learned the trade of bookbinding with Harlow Spaulding, of Augusta, before he reached his majority, and became foreman in the shop. Later he entered into partnership with George S. Carpenter, in the business of bookbinding and book selling, and afterward was in the bookbinding business with his brother-in-law, Mr. Hartford.

Mr. Smith is best known in his native county as a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church. Methodism in Maine was less than forty years old when, in 1832, he became a member of that denomination. He was soon made a class leader, and in 1836 was a licensed exhorter; in 1842 a local preacher, and in 1850 he was ordained a deacon; in 1864 an elder. His principal field of labor has been Augusta and vicinity. He is well known by his earnest work in camp meetings. He was a lay delegate to the Maine conference in Bath in 1884.

Politically, Rev. Mr. Smith has been connected with the whig and republican parties; at an early day was an earnest worker in the anti-slavery movement. He was at one time chaplain of the Bethlehem Lodge of Masons, a member of the Chapter and Council, and is now a Knight Templar. In 1848 he was a member of the Sabattis Lodge of Odd Fellows. He has also been connected with various temperance societies, including the Franklin Division of the Sons of Temperance.

His wife, deceased, was Sarah Holmes Haskell, of Livermore. Their only son, Hartley Eugene Smith, married Sarah Louise Jones, and has three children: Frank Eugene, born in May, 1860; Mary Louise, born May, 1862; and Annie Winifred, born in August, 1874. Their third child, Hartley, born in 1868, died in 1870.

In writing of Rev. Mr. Smith for a church publication, Rev. A. S. Ladd says: "He has for many years been a local preacher, a prominent business man, and a man of great intelligence." He now resides in Augusta in the enjoyment of a serene old age, the earthly recompense of a useful and temperate life, and with the material results of business ability and integrity.

William H. Smith, born in 1820, began in May, 1875, his grocery business at Pettingill's Corners. He was raised on a farm, and worked on the river until 1870, and was then on the Augusta police force five years. His wife was Mary J., daughter of Abel Babcock. Their children are: Charles F., Lucy S., Henry C., Ella J. and William Arthur, an electrical engineer. Mr. Smith's father, Clark Smith, was a son of Roland Smith, a revolutionary soldier, who lived on the George W. Dudley farm, and married the daughter of Mr. Clark, its former owner.

WILLIAM ROBINSON SMITH, whose career as an editor and publisher has been noticed at page 243, and with whose long identification with the banks of this city the careful reader of the preceding pages is already familiar, was born at Wiscasset, Me., February 24, 1813. His parents were Dudley and Mary (Robinson) Smith, of Sanbornton, N. H., who early in the present century removed to Augusta. In his ninth year he entered the office of John Dorr, publisher of the *Lincoln Intelligencer*, and began to learn the art of printing. Though he has always been a deep student of modern and ancient literature, his best education was acquired in the printing office, for there he not only became familiar with general literature, but with men of large ideas, and practical business sense.

After selling *The Age*, in Augusta, 1844, Mr. Smith was engaged in commerce until 1850. That year he was appointed register of probate for Kennebec county, holding the office until 1854, when the State Bank was chartered and he was elected its cashier. In 1864 the affairs of the bank were wound up, and he was chosen cashier of the newly organized First National Bank, of Augusta. This post he held until 1868, when he voluntarily retired, bearing with him not only the thanks of the directors, but a very substantial cash *honorarium* in recognition of his valuable services. Previous to this event the Augusta Savings Bank had been organized in 1848, Mr. Smith being one of the incorporators, of whom he is the only survivor. In 1857 he was elected treasurer of this bank, and, with the exception of about



Wm. H. Smith

three years, held the position until August, 1891, when he resigned to enjoy the surcease from labor he had so richly earned.*

In 1835 Mr. Smith was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Village school district, was clerk in the district until 1845, and for many years was one of the directors. Since 1851 he has been a trustee of the Cony Female Academy, and is now president of the board. It is said that "every child in the city has a better opportunity for education because Mr. Smith has lived in this community." He was for many years treasurer of the Forest Grove Cemetery, and he has filled a like office for the Lithgow Library and the Howard Benevolent Union. On financial questions he has been an acknowledged authority; and is the author of many of those wise provisions in the Maine Statutes that carefully guard the great depositories of the people's wealth.

Mr. Smith married, December 22, 1842, Sarah B. Cochrane, of Bangor, and has had four children, one of whom, a son, died in infancy. William Fred, born January 24, 1844, is cashier of the American Express Company, at Portland; George R., born November 11, 1845, is an invalid; and Helen A. (Mrs. Josiah E. Daniell, of Boston), born May 4, 1857, died August 24, 1887.

Robert Stackpole, son of Joseph and Anna (Fletcher) Stackpole, was born in Saco in 1783, came with his parents to Augusta in 1785, married Tabatha Babcock, and died in 1861. He built the house where William B. Hunt now lives, on the river road. He had four sons: Joseph B., Samuel B., George W. and Andrew J. His daughter, Almeda E., is now the widow of David Cowan. George W. Stackpole married Mary Jane M., daughter of Benjamin P. Blair, of Pittston, and died in 1889, leaving two sons: George B. and Eugene Stackpole.

HON. JOHN L. STEVENS.†—One of the most distinguished citizens of Kennebec county is John Leavett Stevens, LL.D., who was the son of Captain John and Charlotte (Lyford) Stevens, of Mt. Vernon, where he was born August 1, 1820. He was first a scholar and then a teacher in the common schools; and after graduating at Kents Hill Seminary he took a course of theological study—aided by Rev. Mr. Gunnison, then of Hallowell—preparatory to entering the ministry. His first

*On the occasion of his seventy-fifth birthday, Mr. Smith was tendered a reception at the Winthrop Street Universalist Vestry, more than 300 persons, representing all religious denominations and many secular organizations, gathering to do him honor, and congratulate him on the auspicious event. The sentiment of the public was fully voiced at this time in the eloquent address made by Joseph A. Homan, who alluded feelingly to Mr. Smith's intimate association with the parish for fifty-five years, during which time he had consecrated his money, labor and love to the cause. At this gathering among Mr. Smith's presents was one from Asylum Lodge of Odd Fellows, of which he has been a prominent member since 1843, and is now a past grand representative.

† By Capt. Charles E. Nash.

pastoral settlement was with the Universalist society of New Sharon in 1845; from there he was called to Exeter, N. H., but after a year or two resumed his labors in Maine, first at Norway and later at Biddeford.

Mr. Stevens early enlisted in the anti-slavery cause, and after entering the ministry, blended his voice from the platform as well as from the pulpit with those who strove to arouse the public conscience to the iniquity of slaveholding. The great questions of slavery and prohibition which had begun to disintegrate the old parties in Maine demanded an abler press to expound the principles of the new party which was forming; and Mr. Stevens, at the solicitation of his lifelong friend, the then Governor Anson P. Morrill, retired from the pulpit to a wider field of moral usefulness with the pen editorial. He moved to Augusta in the winter of 1855-6 to become editor and publisher of the *Kennebec Journal* jointly with James G. Blaine. He continued to be the chief editor of that paper until 1869.

Mr. Stevens was elected a representative to the legislatures of 1866 and 1867, and a state senator for the years 1868 and 1869. As a member of the house in 1867, he introduced a resolve that led directly to the establishing in 1874, under the patronage of the state, of the Industrial School for Girls at Hallowell. To his philanthropic impulses, influence and energy was due the inception and founding of that institution—of which he was one of the original trustees. In 1867 Mr. Stevens became the leading spirit—ably seconded by the late Ira D. Sturgis—in the enterprise of inducing the Sprague Manufacturing Company to bring capital to Augusta to more completely develop and utilize the power of the Kennebec dam. He conceived and advised the policy of municipal aid and encouragement under which the Sprague undertaking has grown into the present great plant of the Edwards Company.

In 1869 Mr. Stevens was appointed by President Grant to be United States Minister to Uruguay, whence he sailed with his family and resided at Montevideo, the capital. He resigned that position in 1874, and returning home, found pastime and rest largely in literary occupation. In 1881 he was appointed by the president to again represent the United States as its minister at a foreign court—this time to reside at Stockholm. He resigned and returned home after about three years, having in the meantime made an extended tour of Europe. In 1889 he was appointed by President Harrison to be United States minister resident at Honolulu, where his predecessor in the *Kennebec Journal*—Luther Severance—had preceded him as commissioner by appointment of President Taylor, in 1850.

Mr. Stevens' residence and travels in South America impressed his fertile and observing mind with the benefits that would accrue to the United States through enlarged commercial relations with the

states of the Southern continent; and the ideas which he brought home to his countrymen were in due time formulated under the name of *reciprocity* and adopted as the policy of the government, through the powerful influence of his honored friend and former business partner, Mr. Blaine, as secretary of state. A grand souvenir of Mr. Stevens' residence at Stockholm is his careful, thoughtful, and graphically written *History of Gustavus Adolphus*—the great Swedish king—a book of 427 pages, and one of the best prose epics in the world of literature. Mr. Stevens' residence at the Sandwich Islands is signalized by his patriotic recommendation to the people of the United States to extend the folds of their flag over those fair Pacific isles.

Mr. Stevens has been an influential member of many state and several national conventions of his party, to which he has rendered great service both as an editor and public speaker. He wields a vigorous, versatile and industrious pen, and has written several exceedingly valuable essays which have never been published, but have been read in the lecture hall.

Mr. Stevens was married May 10, 1845 (by his fellow-minister, Rev. William A. Drew) to Mary Lowell, daughter of Captain Daniel and Dorcas (Lowell) Smith, of Loudon Hill, in Hallowell. There were born to them: John Howard, Elizabeth, Grace Louise and Nellie Maria. The first two died in infancy, and were laid in the family lot in the beautiful Hallowell cemetery. Mr. Stevens has been accompanied by his wife and daughters—Grace and Nellie—at each of the distant legations where he has served. His travels and honors but intensify his love for his Augusta home, where he fondly hopes to spend the last years of his life, which has been eminently successful and a benefaction to his fellow-men.

George E. Stickney, son of Abraham, and grandson of Benjamin Stickney, was born in Augusta in 1844. October 31, 1861, he enlisted with Company F, 11th Maine, and was discharged as non-commissioned officer November 18, 1864. He married Delia R., daughter of Eben Wellman, in 1870, and has three children: Harry H., Herbert G. and Bertha J. His father was in Company E, 21st Maine.

William Stone, farmer and milkman, born 1822, married in 1847, Abigail, daughter of Abner Coombs, a millwright, who came in 1832 from Lisbon, and bought of Joseph Ladd the mill now known as Coombs' mill. Abner Coombs was a son of Joshua Coombs, of West Bath, Me. Mr. Stone's father, William, born 1787, married Eleanor, daughter of Samuel Cummings. His father and his grandfather were each named William Stone. The latter, who came from Stoughton, Mass., and died on the Asa D. Townsend farm, was a soldier, as were his son and grandson, the first and second being officers. William and Abigail Stone have two daughters: Eleanor (Mrs. Charles A. Knowles); and Mary A. (Mrs. Edward W. Knowles), of Manchester.

IRA D. STURGIS was born November 20, 1814, in the town of Vassalboro, on the farm which his grandfather and father reclaimed from the wilderness and which Mr. Sturgis owned, greatly enlarged and improved at the time of his death. His grandfather was Edward Sturgis, who came to Maine from Barnstable, Mass., before 1790. This Edward Sturgis was a lineal descendant of Edward Sturgis, the ancestor of the family in America, who came from England in 1635 and settled in Yarmouth, Barnstable county, Mass.

At the age of twenty-one Mr. Sturgis married Rebecca Russell Goodenow, and by the retirement of his father from business assumed at that early age the direction of all his father's affairs. By the death of his father, not long after, the further care of a large family of sisters devolved upon him and was the first necessity which brought into public notice that extraordinary resolution and business tact which so prominently characterized his long and varied career.

At the age of thirty he rebuilt the saw mills on the Seven-mile brook at Riverside, in Vassalboro, and engaged in the manufacture of long and short lumber, and at another point on the same stream built a large factory for the manufacture of doors, blinds, sash and boxes. At this factory were made the first orange and lemon boxes ever exported from the state of Maine. In this enterprise he was associated with James Bridge, who is still living in Augusta. Not fully occupied with these exacting industries, he commenced the building of vessels on the Kennebec river, near Seven-mile brook, very shortly turning out from this shipyard a barque, a brig and two schooners.

When the Augusta Water Power Company built a large saw mill on the dam at Augusta, with gangs and single saws, Mr. Sturgis was invited, in consideration of his experience and reputation for energy and business capacity, to occupy them; and accordingly he disposed of his Vassalboro mill properties and entered upon the manufacture of lumber at Augusta, continuing until the dam went out. During the business depression of '56 and '57 Mr. Sturgis suffered losses which would have discouraged a less sanguine and hopeful nature; but with the indomitable spirit which has made him a picturesque and conspicuous figure so many years in the business history of the state, he soon established himself in the lumber business with Colonel John Goddard at St. John, N. B., and for eight years successfully directed one of the largest lumbering operations ever carried on in that locality. Mr. Sturgis directed the cutting of the logs for three mills in Aroostook county, driving them 250 miles and employing hundreds of men, horses and oxen.

The English lumber market improving immediately upon the fall of Sevastopol at the close of Crimean war, Mr. Sturgis, with customary sagacity, took advantage of this fact, shipping the product of the mills to England. In 1858 he bought a large tract of land on Nicataugh



Bro E. Smyth

river, in Nova Scotia, and built a large saw mill plant, including mills, houses and stores. In 1863 Mr. Sturgis sold out his Eastern lumbering interests and returned to Augusta. Without an idle day he bought the old mill on the site of the Augusta Lumber Company's present mill, and which had been abandoned for several years as a profitless enterprise, and immediately converted it into one of the best of modern saw mills.

The late Albert Dailey, of Providence, was an associate with Mr. Sturgis in this enterprise. At that time steam mills on the Kennebec had proved impracticable on account of the cost of creating steam power. Mr. Sturgis inaugurated the system of utilizing sawdust for fuel and carrying it to the furnaces by a labor saving mechanical device. In 1867 ex-Governor William Sprague became interested in the lumber business with Mr. Sturgis and Mr. Dailey. The business was then enlarged by the construction of the steam saw mill at Pittston, afterward owned and managed by Putnam & Closson, and was carried on as a corporation under the name of the Kennebec Land & Lumber Company. This company, with its extensive timber lands, its two modern steam saw mills and one water mill at the east end of the Kennebec dam, was the largest lumbering enterprise ever conducted on the Kennebec river and was entirely the product of Mr. Sturgis' energy and skill.

In connection with the saw mill at Pittston Mr. Sturgis built the first modern improved ice house on the Kennebec river. Up to this time the ice business had been an intermittent one, depending upon a failure of the ice crop West and South. Mr. Sturgis resolved to make the business unintermittent, regular and permanent by establishing branch houses for the distribution of Kennebec ice each year to consumers in Southern cities; and with the boldness and promptness with which he executed all his designs, he established houses in Washington, Norfolk, Savannah and Charleston. At a later period, through the Haynes & Dewitt Ice Company, whose extensive plant is at Iceboro, Mr. Sturgis established ice connections with the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia. It was through these undertakings that the first ice wagons marked with Kennebec ice appeared in Southern cities. It was at Mr. Sturgis' urgent invitation that Governor William Sprague first came to Augusta to look over the water power; and it was Mr. Sturgis' persuasive enthusiasm more than any other influence that decided Governor Sprague to purchase the power and enlarge the cotton mill.

When the dam went out in 1870 the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, discouraged by fear of a repetition of the disaster, seriously contemplated resorting to steam power for the mills then in existence. Foreseeing how disastrous this would be to the permanent prosperity of the city, Mr. Sturgis appealed to Governor Sprague with

such convincing earnestness and inspired him with such confidence in the possibility of a permanent reestablishment of the dam that Governor Sprague decided to build that dam, which, with other manufactures, is now driving 100,000 spindles and developing a condition of prosperity hitherto unknown.

When Mr. Sturgis commenced the lumber business here in 1863 there were very few facilities for handling and holding logs on the Kennebec river. There were no permanent and safe deposit booms and every rise of water was watched by millmen with anxiety and alarm. Not a season passed that some logs did not run to sea. It was largely through the determined agitation of the subject of river improvements by Mr. Sturgis that booms and piers were constructed, so that the lumberman's floating property is considered as stable and secure as any other kind of property. He was especially interested in the establishment of the Five-mile island boom in Vassalboro and the assorting boom in Hallowell, by which the collection and distribution of logs among the several mills was revolutionized and greatly cheapened. The large mills and ice houses at Wiscasset were built under the direction of Mr. Sturgis.

When the steam mill of the Kennebec Land & Lumber Company at Augusta was burned Mr. Sturgis acquired the mill site and rebuilt the mill, with Mr. Lambard and Mr. Randall, under the firm style of Sturgis, Lambard & Co. This company was subsequently incorporated as the Augusta Lumber Company and Mr. Sturgis was chosen president, which position he held at the time of his death.

In politics Mr. Sturgis was a republican and represented his native town with conspicuous ability in the legislature of 1869. The last ten years of Mr. Sturgis' life were chiefly devoted to the management and improvement of his farm at Vassalboro. During all the temptations of his business life and the diversions and distractions of his eventful career, his heart never failed in its loyalty to that home of his childhood, where he seemed to be imbued with the very spirit of those ancestors who had exhausted their lives in first preparing the acres which Mr. Sturgis extended and improved until he made it the largest and best equipped farm in the state.

The issue of Mr. Sturgis' marriage was two sons and two daughters. The eldest, Angie B., became the wife of Professor Thurber, of Boston; Smith, who died at the age of sixteen; Elizabeth, the wife of J. Manchester Haynes; and Horace R., who was the partner of his father in his agricultural and other recent enterprise. Mr. Sturgis' power of physical endurance was phenomenal. He seemed to be tireless, or if ever wearied, his strength was renewed with but little rest. Even at his great age of seventy-seven years his step was as elastic and his motions as quick as a man of half that age. His mind never knew fatigue; his spirits never lagged; his courage never faltered; his

hope never grew dim. Life had not dispelled any illusions. He was still a boy, with the faith of a boy.

His nature was most sensitively sympathetic. His temperament was emotional and responded to the slightest touch. His hatred of wrong, his kindly human sympathy, often prompted him to fight the battles of his weaker friends. Mr. Sturgis was a man of very strong convictions, and he always had the courage of his convictions. His judgments and opinions were sudden and intuitive, rather than slow and reflective. His clear mind saw quickly to the end.

Mr. Sturgis possessed in a remarkable degree the quality of social cheerfulness—a quality which rarely ever failed him in public and was always present in his family associations. No business cares and perplexities, no schemes of ambition, no passions, no resentments ever entered the door of his dwelling. For more than fifty-five years of married life he wore in his home manner and countenance the same light of happiness and hope that illuminated his features on his wedding morning. In his march of life there was no weariness. He did not perish by the wayside. He fell in the middle of the track, still fronting the future.

Reuel Townsend, who came from Sidney to Augusta in 1832, is a son of Dodovah, and grandson of Daniel Townsend, who died in the English service in the French and Indian war. Daniel's father was at Fort Halifax, and with his family ascended the Kennebec in a canoe, and suffered many privations as a pioneer, having for a time to subsist upon acorns and the milk from one young cow. Reuel Townsend married Hepzibah, daughter of Asa Abbott, of Sidney, and raised three sons, who became men of families: Howard A., Asa D. and Theodore B. Townsend. Asa D. married Harriet C., daughter of Doty and Rachel (Prescott) Richards, December 17, 1861. She died in 1891.

E. H. Walker was born in Portland, in 1838. Since he began in life for himself he has always been engaged in railway work, commencing with the Grand Trunk. After remaining in the employ of that company five years, he came to the Maine Central as station agent at Vassalboro. In 1870 he came to Augusta for the same company as ticket agent and as operator in superintendent's office. In 1877 he was made passenger and freight agent at Augusta for this company. For the last two years he has filled the position of ticket agent only. In 1860 he married Abbie C. Ingersoll, of Danville Corners, now a part of Auburn, Me.

Sereno S. Webster⁷ (John O.⁶, 1778-1828; Nathan⁶, b. 1747; Nathan⁵, b. 1715; Nathan⁴, 1678; Nathan³, 1646, Bradford, Mass.; John¹, a freeman of Ipswich in 1635) was born in Salem, Mass., in 1805. He came to Vassalboro in 1806, with his parents, and in 1845, after a clerkship of nine years in Washington, married Mary A. Hayes, of Dover, N. H.

Their children are: Helen P., Sereno C. and Otis Webster, the druggist.

George L. Weeks* (James P.¹, born 1818; Daniel H.², 1796-1882; Winthrop³, 1770-1856; Jonathan⁴, Jonathan⁵, Samuel⁶, Leonard Weeks⁷) was born in Vassalboro in 1861, married Hattie J. Whitehouse, daughter of Everett M., and granddaughter of David W. Whitehouse, and has one son, Harold E. Weeks.

Eben Wellman, born in 1836, is a son of James, and grandson of James Wellman, whose father, Jacob, was a son of Abraham, a descendant of one of three brothers who came from England, and settled in Lynn, Mass., in 1625. Eben married Julia O. Ramsdell, of Randolph. Their children are: Delia R. (Mrs. George E. Stickney), Joseph H. (of Chelsea), and Jeannettie. Mr. Wellman followed the sea from the age of fourteen until 1864. He was two years in the U. S. Navy, signal quartermaster of the U. S. gunboat, *Alabama*. His father, in the 29th Maine, died in Natchez Hospital September 7, 1864.

Benjamin W. White, youngest son of Charles White, was born in 1848. His grandfather, Charles, of Greenfield, Me., was a son of Charles White, a revolutionary soldier, who came from Peterboro to Greenfield, and lived to the age of 102. Benjamin's father moved from Greenfield to Vassalboro in 1836, and to Bolton Hill about 1847. His farm was settled by Captain Elisha Barrows. Benjamin married Fannie, daughter of John Frost, of Randolph.

SETH COLEMAN WHITEHOUSE was born in Vassalboro in 1820. His father, Daniel Whitehouse, jun., was born in Somersworth, N. H., and came to Maine about the year 1805, with his parents (Daniel and Martha), two brothers (Edmund and Thomas), and two sisters (Hannah and Comfort)—all settling in the same school district in Vassalboro. Daniel, sen., had served in the revolutionary army in Colonel Poor's regiment, and received a pension. Six other Whitehouses—near kinsmen—served in the same war. Two brothers, Thomas and Joseph Whitehouse, settled at Dover, N. H., in 1658, and to them goes back the ancestry of the numerous Whitehouse families of New England. Daniel, jun., served in the war of 1812, and was given a pension. He married Merab Coleman, daughter of Owen and Asenath Worth Coleman, who removed from Nantucket to Vassalboro in 1800, and settled on a farm that has ever since continued in the Coleman name, and is now owned by Edmund G., a grandson. Owen Coleman was of the fifth generation from Thomas, one of the partners who bought the island of Nantucket of Thomas Mayhew in 1659—moving there from Salisbury in 1660. John Coleman, the son of Thomas, and great-grandfather of Owen, married Joanna Folger, whose sister, Abia, married Josiah, the father of Benjamin Franklin—the latter and Owen being related as third cousins.



S. C. Whitcomb

Seth C., the subject of this sketch, was of a family of nine children, viz.: Daniel, 3d (who died at the age of twenty), David S., Mary D., Owen C., Seth C., Hiempsal, Paul W., Sarah E. and Daniel (now of Augusta). Seth was considered better adapted to a business career than to farming, and so he was allowed to leave home at the age of fifteen, when he entered a store in Vassalboro. After a year he went to New York, and served two years as clerk in the store of his cousin, C. C. Dyer. He returned home and took the benefit of several terms at the Vassalboro Academy, and taught three winter schools. He returned to the city of New York in 1842, and engaged as clerk with W. E. Lawrence, dry goods merchant, where he continued four years. His brother, Owen, also served one year in the same store. In 1846 the two brothers came to Augusta, and opened a dry goods store, and did a large and successful business, under the firm name of S. C. & O. C. Whitehouse. In 1855 their brother, Daniel, was admitted to the firm. Seth retired from the business in 1865.

Inheriting some of the spirit of enterprise and love of adventure that was conspicuous in his grandmother's brother, Captain Paul Worth (who in 1791 made the first voyage from Nantucket around Cape Horn for whales, returning with success), Seth sailed from Bath, October 2, 1849, in the bark *James A. Thompson*, 244 tons, Captain Macy, for a trip around Cape Horn to California, arriving at San Francisco in March, 1850. After spending four months in the gold mines, he started for home via the isthmus, and reached Augusta in September.

Mr. Whitehouse was married in 1852, to Harriet A., daughter of Elisha Hallett, jun., whose father came from Yarmouth, Mass., and settled at Oakland (then West Waterville). Mrs. Whitehouse's father served in the war of 1812, and her grandfather served in the war of the revolution. Both received pensions. Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse have two children: Edward Lawrence and Harriet Hallett. Edward is a graduate of Harvard University of the class of '74; he is a member of the Kennebec bar; was the supervisor of schools in Augusta in 1880, and is now in the department of state at Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse became identified with the South Parish of Augusta in 1846, and have been members of that church since 1855, and their daughter Harriet since 1876. Mr. Whitehouse cast his first vote as a member of the whig party, for Henry Clay. He has always been a republican since the party was formed. He was a member of the city government as councilman in 1871-2, and as alderman in 1872-3 and 1873-4. He was assessor in 1875-6 and 1876-7. In the spring of 1884 a large number of his fellow citizens addressed to him the following communication:

"TO HON. SETH C. WHITEHOUSE: *Dear Sir*—The undersigned, republican taxpayers of Augusta, hereby request you to become their

candidate for mayor at the election March 10, 1884, for the following reasons:

"I.—We believe the laws against the liquor traffic should be enforced as diligently, as sincerely, and as impartially as the other criminal laws; and that tenderness toward the rum interest for the sake of its political friendship is wicked, and injurious to morals and public policy, and should be emphatically condemned.

"II.—We believe our municipal government should be conducted on 'business principles, in a business manner, for business purposes;' that it should be carefully administered in the interest of the people by a policy of rational and practical economy and a gradual reduction of our burdensome city debt. We view with anxiety the fact that the appropriations are largely overdrawn, and the debt is increasing instead of diminishing at a time when no considerable public improvements are being made, although the taxable valuation of the city is not increasing.

"Believing, from your record in the past as a faithful city officer, that if elected to the office of mayor you would seek to carry out the policy above indicated, we earnestly ask your consent to be a candidate, in an early reply."

Mr. Whitehouse accepted the nomination thus gracefully tendered and was elected mayor, which office he administered with conscientious fidelity to his platform and the interests of the city.

David W. Whitney, born in 1817, is a grandson of Nathan and son of Abizah Whitney, who was born in Lisbon in 1794 and located with his family on Church Hill in 1832. He went to New Orleans in 1846 and died there in 1866. David W. Whitney married Philena, daughter of Luther Church. She died leaving one son, John H., and Mr. Whitney married Olena, daughter of Isaac Church, and granddaughter of Samuel and Ruby (Pettengill) Church, and has three children: Benjamin C., of Salem, Mass.; Edwin W. and Alice M., a teacher.

Charles H. Whitten was born in Augusta in 1835, and carried on a blacksmith shop in the city for sixteen years prior to October, 1889. He and his older brother, John F., had a shop as early as 1856. Their father was Rufus Whitten.

THE WILLIAMS FAMILY.—This family name, which must forever frequently recur in every history of this county, first appears in the Kennebec valley in 1779, when Captain Seth Williams, of Welsh extraction, emigrated from Stoughton, Mass., to Fort Western. Here Reuel and Daniel, his afterward two most prominent sons, were born—Reuel June 2, 1783, and Daniel November 12, 1795. The brothers studied law and were afterward, for some years, partners in the practice of their profession.

Daniel was selectman of the town of Augusta from 1828 to 1832, inclusive; represented the town in the legislature of 1831; was state treasurer from 1837 to 1840; was appointed judge of probate for Kennebec in 1848, retaining the office until 1855; and in 1868 was mayor



Joseph H. Williams -



"OAKTREES" — RESIDENCE OF MR. JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS, AUGUSTA, ME.

of Augusta. He was twice married, his first wife being Mary Sawtelle, of Norridgewock, who bore him four children: Harriet, who became the wife of Benjamin A. G. Fuller; Seth, whose military career has been discussed at page 166; Horace, who retains his residence a portion of each year in Augusta; and Mary (Mrs. Newton Edwards). His second wife, Hannah, was the youngest daughter of Judge James Bridge, of Augusta.

Hon. Reuel Williams, the elder of the two brothers, rendered great service and achieved an honorable distinction as a lawyer [page 309]. For nearly half a century he was one of the most prominent and influential men of the state. Few, if any, were better acquainted with its interests and resources, or were more ready to labor to promote the one and develop the other. Beginning with the year 1822, he served in the lower branch of the legislature for four successive terms; then for three years he was returned to the senate, followed immediately, in 1829, by a return to the house for that year. He was appointed commissioner of public buildings in 1831; in 1836 he was chosen one of the electors-at-large of president and vice-president; in 1837 was sent to the United States senate to fill a vacancy, and in 1839 was reelected for a full term, but the demands of private business compelled him to resign in 1843. In 1861 he was appointed by Governor Washburn on a commission to confer with the national government on the defense of the coast of Maine, and an exposure while in the execution of this duty doubtless hastened his death, which occurred July 25, 1862. Mr. Williams received the honorary degree of master of arts from Harvard in 1815 and from Bowdoin in 1820, to which that of doctor of laws was added in 1855. He was for thirty-eight years one of the trustees of the latter college.

The maker of his own large fortune, he acquired industrious and remarkably correct business habits, and transacted an amount of business which few could have performed even in the allotted period of his long life. Mr. Williams married on November 19, 1807, Sarah Lowell Cony, daughter of Hon. Daniel Cony, of Augusta. By the marriage, in 1828, of Mr. Williams' eldest daughter, Sarah B., to James, son of Judge Bridge, in whose office Mr. Williams began the study of law, the Bridge, Cony and Williams families were brought into close relations with one another.

Governor Joseph Hartwell Williams, the only son of Reuel, was born at Augusta February 15, 1814. At the age of twelve he was sent to a private school for boys, under Hezekiah Packard, D.D., at Wiscasset, Me., and later became a student at the Gardiner Lyceum. In 1829 he entered the Classical Institute at Mount Pleasant, in Amherst, Mass., where he remained until the fall of 1830, when he was matriculated at Harvard College. He carried off high honors in his class, and at his graduation, in 1834, entered Dane Law School, at Cam-

bridge, where for two years he enjoyed the instruction of Professors Joseph Story and Simon Greenleaf. He then returned to Augusta to complete his law studies in his father's office. He was admitted to the bar in 1837. In July, 1862, at the death of his father, the cares attendant upon settling his large estate made it necessary for Governor Williams to withdraw from a profession to the attainment of whose honors he had devoted the best years of his life. It was earlier in this year that he received from Governor Washburn the nomination to a seat upon the bench of the supreme judicial court of Maine, an honor which his private affairs compelled him to regretfully decline.

Until 1854 Governor Williams had supported the policy of the democratic party, but in that year he ceased to vote with it and abstained from so doing as long as the interests of slavery continued to shape party issues. In 1856 he was sent by the republicans to the state senate, of which body he was made the presiding officer. After six weeks' service, however, it became his constitutional prerogative to enter upon the discharge of executive functions, Governor Hamlin having vacated the gubernatorial chair upon his election to the United States senate. These important duties Governor Williams performed to the satisfaction of the people for the remainder of the political year. Declining to become a candidate for nomination to succeed himself, he returned, at the close of the year 1857, to the congenial pursuits of his profession. In 1864, and for two years following, he again represented his city in the legislature. During this period he served on several important committees and also labored for the creation of a sinking fund to provide for the payment of the state debt. The bill which he drafted for that purpose became a law January 28, 1865. In 1873 he was again returned to the legislature, on the independent ticket. He was one of the first board of directors of the Maine General Hospital, a trustee of the State Reform School, and served as treasurer of the board of trustees of Cony Female Academy from 1851 for forty years.

Governor Williams was married September 26, 1842, to Apphia Putnam, daughter of the distinguished antiquarian and genealogist, Sylvester Judd, of Northampton, Mass. Their only child, Arthur Lowell, died when less than three years of age.

Mr. Williams has recently had occasion to devote some time to genealogical researches. To supply some deficiencies in Mr. North's *History of Augusta*, he undertook to trace his Cony ancestry to their English origin. In this he was successful so far as to ascertain the time and place of birth of the immigrant ancestor—Nathaniel Conny.* He was born in Godmanchester, in the county of Huntingdon, England, in 1665, and came to America at the close of the seventeenth

* See *Conny Brochure*, 1885, printed privately.—[Ed.]

century. He was the son of Samuel Conny and grandson of Robert Conny, of the municipality in which he was born.

Pursuing similar inquiries respecting Richard Williams, of Taunton, Mass., the progenitor of Seth Williams, who came to Fort Western in 1779, Governor Williams was able to find the record evidence of the birth of Richard in 1606. He was born in Wotton-under-edge, in the county of Gloucester, England, where his father, William, then lived. Richard was married in 1632 and came to America with his wife, Frances, in 1638-9.

Selden B. Worthley, born in 1843, a son of Robert B. Worthley, who came from Avon, Me., to Augusta in 1848, married Mary E., daughter of Alfred Turner and granddaughter of Richard Turner, and has one son, Blaine S. Worthley. Mr. Worthley lost an arm in a woolen factory in 1861. He was subsequently three years in California; then fourteen years keeper of the Augusta bridge, and since 1885 has successfully carried on milk farming. His place was formerly owned by Robert Fletcher and his son, Captain Foxwell Fletcher.

Daniel S. Young, stone contractor and quarryman, was born at Embden, Me., in 1840. He is a son of David and grandson of Benjamin Young, of Wiscasset. His parents came to Augusta in 1858. He learned stone cutting as a business, at which he has been chiefly engaged. His wife was Elizabeth G. Batson. Their children are: Annie E., H. May, Leslie S., Frank O., Florence A., Addie C. B. and D. Stuart.

CHAPTER XIX.

HALLOWELL.

BY DR. WILLIAM B. LAPHAM.

Ancient Hallowell.—The Present Town.—Description.—Sketches of the Early Settlers.—Industrial Interests.—Post Office.—Societies.—Schools.—Churches.—Cemetery.—Civil History.—Personal Paragraphs.

AFTER many of the coast towns had been settled, the settlement of the interior of Maine was retarded more than a century by the almost constant hostile attitude of the Indians. The proprietors of the Kennebec Purchase, previously known as the Kennebec Patent, made frequent attempts to have their lands situated on both sides of Kennebec river, settled, but such attempts were for a long time abortive. Settlers on the lower Kennebec were protected by Fort Richmond, later by Fort Shirley, and still later by Forts Western and Halifax. Two of these forts were erected by the Plymouth Company in pursuance of their plans for settling their territory, but the inducement of land for a town in the wilderness, practically without cost, was not sufficient for persons in the older towns to jeopardize their lives and the lives of their families.

The fall of Quebec in 1759, and the extinction by treaty of French power in America two years later, put a new face upon the matter of settling the interior towns of the state, and within the space of a few years clearings had been commenced on the Kennebec as far north as Norridgewock. Fort Western was erected in 1754, and the commandant became the first settler in what was ancient Hallowell. Except James Howard and the small garrison at the fort, no other settlers came until after the conquest of Canada. The town of Hallowell, as originally laid out and established, was one of the largest in the state, but so much of its territory has been set off to form other towns, that it is now one of the smallest. The towns set off from Hallowell having been written up separately for this volume, the scope of this article will be limited to the town of Hallowell as it is at the present time.

The present town of Hallowell, is bounded east by Kennebec river, north by Augusta, west by Manchester, and south by Farmingdale. To distinguish it from the Fort settlement, in early times it was

called the "Hook," said to be an abbreviation of Bombahook,* a word of unknown etymology and significance. The Indians probably had a small village at this place before the country was visited by white men. In proof of this, when Dr. Amos Wilder was levelling the land near the river, and not far from the place where his oilcloth factory now is, he unearthed a large number of Indian implements of the usual varieties found on the Kennebec, mixed with the bones of animals, and imbedded in earth mixed with cinders and ashes. Their distribution was limited to some six feet in width, and some 200 feet along the bank of the river.

Hallowell is quite hilly, the land bordering on the Kennebec, more especially that where the city proper is situated, having a sharp incline toward the river. Outside of the city proper the land is fertile, quite free from cobbles, and well adapted to purposes of agriculture. Pine Tree farm, once the property of Governor Bodwell, and Granite Hill farm, the property of William P. Atherton, are among the best in the county. Orchardng is a leading industry in some parts of Hallowell, but mixed husbandry is the more common practice. There has not been that strict attention paid to farming as was formerly the case, and many once good and productive farms have deteriorated. This is largely due to removals from the suburbs into the city, and to emigration from town.

The first settler in Hallowell was Deacon Pease Clark, who came from Attleboro, Mass., in May, 1762, in a ship belonging to the province of the Massachusetts Bay, which came to the Kennebec with supplies for Forts Western and Halifax. What induced Mr. Clark to seek this particular spot upon which to erect a home is unknown at this date. The Plymouth proprietors were at this time making vigorous efforts to colonize their land on the Kennebec; were making generous offers to first settlers, and no doubt Mr. Clark heard of them and thought this a good opportunity to secure land for himself and his family of stalwart sons. He was put on shore where Water street now is, with his son, Peter, his wife and one other child, and there then being no building within the present limits of the city of Hallowell, they spent their first night under the body of a cart which they had brought along with them. Clark constructed a camp of boughs near where the cotton factory now is, and lived there until he could provide a better home. It is said that his son, Peter, had been on the Kennebec before; had come here as an officer with men to guard the workmen on the forts, and it is also said that Deacon Clark came here to see the country, prior to his moving here. He received

*The Indian name of Hallowell was Medumcook, said to mean "a shallow place." Bombahook may have been an English corruption of this name, which was also given to the brook that enters the Kennebec at Hallowell.

a grant of land from the Plymouth Company of one hundred acres, it being fifty rods wide and a mile long, embracing the central part of the present city of Hallowell. His son, Peter, had the lot adjoining his father's on the south, part of the grant to Benjamin Hallowell, of whom or his assigns, he must have purchased it.

The first clearing made by Clark was near the present city hall, and here he raised a crop of corn and rye. This season also he erected a framed house, the timber for which was cut and hewn upon the spot and the boards floated up from Gardiner, where a saw mill had just been erected. This house, the first built within the limits of Hallowell, stood on the side hill on Academy street, and was two stories in front and one in the rear, after a prevailing fashion of those days. Here he lived for many years, and his house was headquarters for new settlers as they arrived on their way to their locations. Pease Clark had six sons, all of whom came to the Kennebec. Uriah was a cordwainer, and settled on land now in Augusta. Simeon moved to Belgrade and then to Ohio. David was a joiner; he obtained a lot in Hallowell, afterward moved to Readfield, but on the death of his father, moved back to Hallowell. Peter Clark, born in 1735, who came with his father, married Zerviah Sweatland; he became insane, wandered away into the woods a second time and never returned. Six years after, in 1803, his remains were found in a thicket and buried with leaves, nearly two miles from his home. They had five children. Isaac and Jonas settled on Augusta lands; the former removed to Hallowell and built the first two-story house there, on the spot where Mark Means' bake-house stood, and this was the first tavern in Hallowell. Jonas was one of the throng which about this time had the "western fever," and emigrated to Ohio.*

Briggs Hallowell was a resident here at the time of the incorporation and previously. He was the son of Benjamin Hallowell, a wealthy merchant of Boston, a Plymouth proprietor, for whom the town was named. He seems to have been on the Kennebec as early as 1768, looking after the interests of his father. When in town, his house stood near Sheppard's point. By his wife, Hannah, he had: Charles, born March 17, 1771, and George, born March 25, 1774. He seems to have had a second wife, called Eunice, and to have died before 1788, for in that year his widow was keeping a house of entertainment, near where the cotton factory now stands. Briggs Hallowell is represented as a humorous man and much given to practical jokes.

Pelatiah Morrill, born in Berwick, July 18, 1787, came to Hallowell in 1810, and married Rhoda Mayo, of this town. He was a son of Peaslee and Peace Morrill, and an uncle of Hons. Anson P. and Lot M. Morrill. He was by occupation a shoemaker. They had six children.

*North's *Augusta*.

Peter Currier, son of Seth Currier, born in Amesbury, Mass., in 1780, married Hannah Pecker, and came to Hallowell in 1812. They had eight children, the last five born here. Joseph Wingate, son of Paine Wingate, born in Amesbury, Mass., February 29, 1751, married Judith Carr, and came here in 1798. Their ten children were born between 1777 and 1798. William Wingate, brother of Joseph, married Hannah Carr, and came here in 1796. They had five children, only one of whom was born here. Mrs. Wingate died March 26, 1814.

Samuel Moody, born in Newbury, Mass., February 3, 1765, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1790, and six years later came here as preceptor of Hallowell Academy. He married Sarah Sawyer and had five children. He was always known as Preceptor Moody. Nathan Moody, brother of Samuel, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1795, came to Hallowell in 1796, and married Judith Wingate, of Amesbury, Mass. They had two children. Enoch Moody, brother of the last two, married Ann Kent, of Newbury, and came to Hallowell in 1802.

Ephraim Lord, born in Ipswich, Mass., August 11, 1771, came to Hallowell in 1792. He married Salome Dennis, of Litchfield, and his nine children were born here. Edward Cummings was born in Waterford, Ireland, came to Hallowell in 1810, and married Sophia Lemercia, of Dresden, and had seven children, the first three born in Boston. Abraham Pray, born in Berwick, September 20, 1753, married Sarah Clark, of Wells, and had twelve children before coming here in 1802. He died here in 1844. Ezekiel Goodale, printer, born in Boylston, Mass., September 24, 1780, came here in October, 1802. He married Betsey Stone, of Oakham, and had five children, all born here. Thomas Lakeman, born in Newbury, Mass., August 6, 1767, married Elizabeth Lord, of Ipswich, and came here in 1794. He had eight children, born between 1791 and 1809.

John Sewall, jun., was born in York, Me., September 13, 1755, and came to Hallowell in 1797. He was town clerk for several years, and it is said to have been through his efforts that the records of Hallowell families were made and preserved. He was also selectman, and taught the town school on Temple street for many years. He married Eunice Emerson, who had had four children by her first marriage. His only child, Joanna, was born March 9, 1792. Mr. Sewall died November 15, 1827. Moses Sewall, born in York, married Ruth Barrell, of the same town. He came here in 1787. He had six children and died March 24, 1798. David Sewall, brother of Moses, married Hannah Barrell; he settled here in 1784, and had twelve children.

Elisha Nye, born in Sandwich, Mass., April 22, 1745-6, married Lucy Toby and had three children born in Sandwich. Mrs. Nye died, and he then married Mehitable Robinson, of Falmouth, Mass., and had ten more children, the last seven born here. He came here in

1781. James Cocks, or Cox, was born in Boston in 1734, and died in Hallowell in 1808. By his wife, who was a Beverage, of Boston, he had ten children born between 1758 and 1777. Nathaniel Brown was by occupation a baker, and his was the house now occupied by Hiram Fuller. He came here from Ipswich, Mass., married Mary L. Parsons, and had two daughters. George Bartlett, by trade a cooper, lived on the Augusta road, on the opposite side from the cemetery and a little below.

Isaac Smith, a native of New Hampshire, a sea captain, was a resident of Loudon hill. He was also a large shipbuilder and owner. He died February 1, 1844, aged sixty-one years. His wife was Betsey Johnson; six children. Abner Lowell was a prominent shipbuilder at Joppa. His trade was with the West Indies, and he was sole owner of his ships. He was an active business man, and of the strictest integrity. He came in 1797, married Hannah Sawyer, and had issue nine. Benjamin Davenport was a hatter on a large scale. The early Davenports settled on the east side of the river. He married Mary, daughter of Briggs Turner, and had seven children. Jonas Childs lost one of his legs during the war for independence. He was a tailor and also kept a ferry for foot passengers. Thomas Norris was an early trader here and owned the schooner *Catherine*, which plied between this port and Boston. This vessel was lost on the passage to Boston, and Mr. Norris, Mr. Ring and Naomi Hovey, who were passengers, were drowned. Over Mr. Ring's store, the *Hallowell Gazette* was first published in 1814, by Goodale & Burton.

Rufus K. Page once traded in the store now occupied by Leigh & Wingate. The second brick building in town was known as Perley's Block; it had three stores on the ground floor. Nathaniel Perley came here from Boxford in 1794. He married Mary Dummer, and had seven children. Jesse Locke occupied a house on the corner of Winthrop and Second streets.

Daniel N. Dole was born in Newbury, Mass., November 22, 1775, and died in Hallowell, March 9, 1841. He was by trade a goldsmith, and he also repaired clocks and watches. He married Nacy Gove, of Edgcomb, and had issue six. Gideon Gilman, son of Eliphalet Gilman, was a manufacturer of sash and doors in a shop at the corner of Water and Temple streets. He was the principal glazier in the town, and was also a surveyor of lumber. He married a daughter of Benjamin Hilton, and died January 4, 1845, aged seventy-five years. Ebenezer Bessey, born in Wareham, Mass., found employment as gardener with Doctor Vaughan. He was among the first to supply the town with boot-blackening. He married Patience Burgess and had issue eleven.

David Morgan was a farmer on the Litchfield road. He accompanied John Merrick in locating the Canada road, when the entire

party came near perishing from hunger. He died January 1, 1844, aged sixty-five years. Daniel Evans, born May 24, 1767, was the collector of the direct tax in 1816. In his later years he kept a pastry store. He was the father of Hon. George Evans, the distinguished advocate. He married Sally Sawyer, and died November 21, 1842, aged seventy-five years. He had nine children. Joshua Wingate, born in Amesbury, Mass., March 14, 1747, merchant, postmaster and man of affairs generally, was the father of Hon. Joshua Wingate, of Portland. He died October 11, 1844, aged ninety-seven years. He wore knee breeches and buckles to the time of his death. His wife was Sarah Carr, and he had seven children.

Robert Sager, born in Yorkshire, England, was a saddle and harness maker; both he and his wife were of English birth. He did an extensive business in a shop north of Norcross' marble shop. He died April 15, 1821. They had seven children. David Vass, a manufacturer of mirrors, died September 21, 1829, aged thirty-nine years. John Beeman, born in Northfield, Mass., February 9, 1755, died March 1, 1826, aged seventy-one years. He married Hannah Jennings in 1785. He was by occupation a tanner. His tannery was a few rods back of Water street and he did a large business. In excavating a few years ago strata of horns and other refuse were dug up, ten feet below the surface of the ground. He was a great reader and had a fine library for that day. Nine children.

Major William Livermore, born in Waltham, Mass., January 9, 1763, came here in 1806 from Jay, Me., and was a merchant. He had a large trade in lumber. He was the father of Danforth P. Livermore, of Hallowell. He married Sarah (Taylor) Jones and died in Mississippi in August, 1832. Thomas Fillebrown, born in Woburn October 8, 1763, was a farmer, and moved from here to Winthrop. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Cheever. They had nine children. Philip Norcross, born in Georgetown July 25, 1763, lived near the cemetery and engaged in farming. He married Nancy Hussey and came here in 1787. Ebenezer Mayo was an early brick mason and lived on Wintrop street, near the railroad crossing. He reared a family of twelve children. Elias Bond, born in Watertown, Mass., March 14, 1774, was a hatter and did a large business on Water street. He came here from Watertown in 1804. He married Mary Pappoon and had seven children.

Calvin Edson lived on Winthrop street and was a mariner. He came here from Bridgewater, Mass. His son, Martin, was also a mariner. Shubael and Thomas Hinckley, twin brothers and sons of Shubael Hinckley, born in Brunswick in 1736, came to Hallowell about 1773 and lived where the cemetery now is. They were farmers. Their posterity, which is large, is widely scattered. The land where Dr. Amos Wilder's oilcloth factory now stands was named for them.

"Hinckley's point." Nathan Bachelder, born in Loudon, N. H., October 25, 1773, lived southwest of the railroad station, in the house now occupied by William Graves. The store built by him, and in which he did business, is now occupied by the Northern National Bank. This is said to have been the first brick building erected in Augusta. He married Nancy Rollins and came here in 1799. He died June 3, 1850. They had six children born in Hallowell.

Edmund Dana, by occupation a potter, lived on Winthrop street, on the place now occupied by Justin E. Smith. This man committed suicide in 1810. He had ten children. Samuel Dutton lived in a house which stood north of Doctor Nutting's place. The house has been removed. By wife, Ruth, he had six children. John Couch, a farmer and early settler, lived on Winthrop hill. He married Jane Hinckley and had eight children. He came in 1773. Thomas Agry, from Barnstable, lived in the house now occupied by Moses W. Farr. He and his brother, John, who lived in the Doctor Eveleth house, were largely engaged in shipping and were men of great enterprise and business capacity.

Alfred Martin, an early settler, lived on the corner of Winthrop and Second streets and was a blacksmith. He married Lydia, daughter of Isaac Clark, of Hallowell. He came here from Connecticut in 1788. William Morse, jun., was an early trader in company with Eben White. He came here with his family from Methuen, Mass., in 1793. His wife was Tryphena Whitten, of Methuen. Daniel Smith lived on Loudon hill and was a seafaring man. Loudon hill was so called because the first settlers here came from Loudon, N. H. Mr. Morse died April 17, 1844, aged eighty-four years. Jacob Smith lived at the lower part of the village, at a place then and now known as "Joppa." He had five children. Allen Gilman married Pamela A. Dearborn, of Pittston, and had one daughter.

Ezekiel Goodale came here from New Hampshire, in a chaise, accompanied by his brother. He kept a book store and was afterward connected with the publishing house in Hallowell, one of the largest in the state. He died February 21, 1828, aged forty-seven years. Thomas Leigh came from Manchester, England, prior to 1800, and built a large store opposite the present store of Leigh & Wingate. His brother, Joseph, came a little later, was captured on the passage by the French and lost all his property. He engaged in business with his brother, and their chief business was to supply lime to the settlers on the Kennebec. Both the brothers were seafaring people and commanded their own ships.

Dea. James Gow, a native of Scotland, came to Hallowell in 1793, and married Lucy, daughter of Eliphalet Gilman. He was a tailor, and after working at that business a few years he engaged in trade. He died June 2, 1842, aged ninety-six years. He was deacon of the

old South church and a good man. Captains Shubael and William West were engaged in trade and navigation when "Joppa" was the busiest part of the town. The latter lived at the foot of Heard's lane and the former on land adjoining. They were packet masters and plied between Hallowell and Boston. William Dorr, of Roxbury, Mass., married Jane, daughter of Thaddeus Partridge, and came to Hallowell in 1788. He had eight children, among whom was John Dorr, a printer and newspaper publisher.

Nathaniel Dummer, of the Essex county, Mass., noted family of this name, was born at Newbury, Mass., March 9, 1755. He was educated at Dummer Academy, married Mrs. Mary (Owen) Kilton, and came to Hallowell in 1789. He engaged in trade, was the first representative from Hallowell, was much in town office, and served as a member of the executive council. He afterward served on the bench of common pleas. He was a man of good common sense and of a practical turn of mind. He died September 15, 1815. He had sons, Joseph Owen and Gorham, and two daughters. Joseph O. Dummer married his cousin, Judith G. Dummer, and had Nathaniel, who settled in Weld, Me., and has descendants there, and Hannah, who married and settled in Dixmont. Gorham Dummer married Sarah Abbot, of Concord, N. H., and died in Hallowell January 1, 1805, leaving a daughter, Lucy G., who became the wife of Samuel K. Gilman, of Hallowell. The Dummer name is now extinct in Hallowell, and the old and elegant mansion was bequeathed by the last representative of the family to Bowdoin College.

Tristram Locke, born in Hollis October 18, 1771, married Anna Lord, of Gardiner. He was the son of Caleb and Elizabeth (Dyer) Locke. They had eight children born in Hallowell between 1795 and 1812. Samuel Locke, brother to Tristram, known as "Master Locke," came here as a schoolmaster in 1810. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Stanwood and widow of Hale Waite, and had seven children, all born in Hallowell.

John Merrick, a prominent and influential man in Hallowell, was born in London in 1766. After obtaining a first class education he preached for a time, and then became a tutor in the family of Dr. Benjamin Vaughan and came with them to Hallowell in 1796. He returned to England, and having married Rebecca, a sister of Doctor Vaughan, he came back to Hallowell. He surveyed the route to Canada by way of the Chaudière in 1810, was cashier of a bank at Hallowell until 1821, and agent of wild lands in eastern Maine. He died October 22, 1861, leaving six children. His age was over ninety years.

Daniel L. Dole, born in Newbury, Mass., November 22, 1775, married Nancy Gove, of Edgecomb, and moved to Hallowell. They had six children, the oldest, Ebenezer G. Dole, being a prominent anti-

slavery man. Jacob Abbot, jun., born in Wilton, N. H., October 20, 1776, married Betsey, daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth (Chandler) Abbot, of Concord, N. H., and came to Hallowell in 1800. He was the father of Jacob and John Stevens Cabot Abbot, the distinguished authors, the former of whom was born in Hallowell and the latter at Brunswick. Mr. Abbot had seven children. David Thomas was of Hallowell and moved here from Georgetown. His first three children were born in Georgetown and the last five, the oldest of whom was born December 15, 1765, in Hallowell. James Burns, born in Amherst, N. H., August 15, 1771, married Betsey Greeley and came here in 1800. They had eleven children.

Isaac Lord, born in Berwick, Me., January 1, 1779, married Mary McGrath, of Kittery, and came here in 1800. They had eleven children. Samuel Freeman, born in Sandwich September 21, 1736, married first Abigail Dillingham, second Surviah Crocker, and third Mrs. Rebecca Jackson. He, with his three sons, came here in 1800. Nathaniel Colcord came to Hallowell in 1794. He was born in Newmarket, N. H., March 2, 1755, and married Rachel Whidden. Of their seven children, the last two were born in Hallowell in 1796 and 1799. Martin Brewster, mariner, came here from Kingston, Mass. His wife was Sally Drew, and the first of his children born here, was July 26, 1796.

John Patrick Egan was born at Kilcullen Bridge, Kildare county, Ireland, March 17, 1755, married Catherine Fleming, came to this country in 1793, and to Hallowell in 1797. He died February 19, 1829. They had seven children, the last three born in Hallowell. Peter Osgood, born in Tewksbury, Mass., January 5, 1782, married Lucia Drew, of Kingston, Mass., and came here in 1797. They had four children. William Winslow married Betsey Gilman, of Loudon, N. H., and came here in 1811. Of their three children, the youngest only was born here. James Partridge married Polly Winslow, and had ten children born here between 1797 and 1816.

Obadiah Harris, the first deacon in Hallowell, born in Wrentham, Mass., July 7, 1736, married Lois Ellis, of Dedham, and came here in 1785. He died July 5, 1800. Philip Lord, born in Ipswich, Mass., December 4, 1774, came to this town in 1797, and married Abigail Nye. Their seven children were born here. John Russell, born in Lyndeborough, N. H., June 21, 1789, married Elizabeth Winslow, of Industry, and had four children born in this town. Nathan Sweatland, born in Attleboro, Mass., November 27, 1754, married Rebecca Tarr, of Georgetown, and moved here, where he died April 2, 1814. They had eight children.

James Sherborne, born in Barrington, N. H., December 29, 1776, married Zerviah Sweatland, of Hallowell, and had six children. William Drew, jun., born in Kingston, Mass., May, 1767, married Charity,

daughter of Micah Allen, of Halifax, Mass. The births of three children are recorded on Hallowell records, the second of whom was Rev. William Allen Drew, born December 11, 1798, founder of the *Gospel Banner*, and a man of marked ability. Shubael West, born at Martha's Vineyard August 14, 1772, married Mary Edmondson, and moved to Hallowell. They had eleven children.

John Hesketh, jun., born in Knowsley, England, married Margaret Lyers, of Ford, England, and came to this town in 1798. He died June 8, 1845. They had ten children, the last eight born in Hallowell. Benjamin F. Melvin, son of Benjamin Melvin, of Readfield, married Louisa Cram. Samuel Melvin, brother of Benjamin F., married Mary Gove, of Readfield. These two families lived in Hallowell, and the former was a prominent citizen. Nathan Knight married Lucy Dean, and had seven children. Their eldest son, Austin Dean Knight, came to Hallowell, and is cashier of the Hallowell National Bank.

Sarson Butler, born in Edgarton, Martha's Vineyard, October 13, 1761, came to Augusta, and died June 20, 1842. His wife was Susanna Young. They had ten children. Joseph White was born in Rochester, N. H., married Sally Gardiner, of Boston, and died in Hallowell October 26, 1798, aged 30, leaving two children. Robert Francis, son of Jeremiah Francis, born in Creighton, England, married Mary Bennett, of Middleboro, Mass., and died March 3, 1851, leaving four children. Elisha Nye married Nancy Young, of Hallowell. He was lost on the passage to Boston December 3, 1813. He had six children.

John Hains, born in Exeter, N. H., October 6, 1738, married Mary Dudley, and came to this town in 1785. He had eleven children (the last two born here), and died May 6, 1809. Nathaniel Cheever, printer and stationer, born in Reading, Mass., August 20, 1778, married Charlotte Barrell, came to Hallowell, and died March 5, 1819. They had seven children, the second of whom was Rev. George Barrell Cheever, born April 17, 1807, member of the famous 1825 class of Bowdoin College, and a celebrated preacher. James Norris, born in Chester, N. H., May 21, 1743, married Mary Towle, and moved here from Epping, N. H., in 1791. He died February 9, 1809. Of their nine children, James, Hannah and Mercy settled at Monmouth, Polly in New Sharon, and Thomas, Francis and Simeon in Hallowell. Mark died in the army in April, 1814.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.—It may be remarked in passing that soon after its settlement, Hallowell became the most important place of business on the Kennebec above Bath, and continued so for many years. The early settlers therefore who came were generally tradesmen, mechanics or manufacturers, and but few of them engaged in agriculture. Ship-building was carried on to considerable extent, and

a large trade was carried on between this place and Boston, New York and the West Indies. In 1820 upwards of 4,000 tons of shipping were owned in Hallowell, ships generally of small tonnage and engaged largely in the coasting trade. Hallowell was thus the market for a large territory, embracing central Kennebec, eastern Oxford and nearly all of Franklin county, beside some of the present Androscoggin county towns. Farm products and short lumber were brought to Hallowell as a shipping point in large quantities, and the wharves presented a busy appearance. At this time this town had strong hopes of becoming the metropolis of the state, and made efforts to divert the trade of Coos county and the Canadian towns beyond, from Portland to the Kennebec. The building of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence railroad took away the trade of Oxford county, and destroyed all hopes of changing the direction of the markets for upper New Hampshire and Canada; the construction of the railroad to Farmington carried the Franklin county trade into another channel, and the building of the railroad from Waterville to Lewiston, by way of Winthrop, still further restricted the trade of Kennebec river towns and left them little more than a mere local business.

The book publishing business, which was at first started in Hallowell on a small scale, in process of time assumed large proportions. The founder was Ezekiel Goodale, whose book store stood where Leigh & Wingate's store now is. Mr. Goodale came here in 1802, and at this time there was no similar store between Portland and Bangor. To his business he added a printing office in 1813, which was in a building at the foot of Academy street. In 1819 he commenced the publication of the *Maine Farmer's Almanac*, an annual still issued by his successor. In 1820 he took in as a partner, his nephew and clerk, Franklin Glazier. Three years later Andrew Masters and Justin E. Smith were taken into the firm and the name and style became Masters, Glazier & Smith. At one time Mr. John Merrick appears to have been in some way connected with the firm.

In 1857 Mr. Glazier retired from the firm, and from that time to 1880, the business was conducted by Andrew Masters and Danforth P. Livermore, under the firm name of Masters & Livermore. In 1880 the office, including the *Maine Farmer's Almanac*, was sold to Charles E. Nash, and soon after moved to Augusta. The books bearing the imprint of these several firms are very numerous, and probably exceed in number those of any other firm in the state. They printed the *Maine Reports*, the *Revised Statutes* and many other law books, school books in great variety, town and other histories, volumes of poems, hundreds of pamphlets, and miscellaneous books of various kinds. They published Williamson's *History of Maine* and *Perley's Digest* of debates in the convention that framed the constitution of the state. They did their work thoroughly as the test of time abund-

antly shows. Connected with their establishment was a bindery, which in the various styles of binding, kept abreast of the times.

One of the lost industries of Hallowell, and a very important one at the time, was the manufacture of pot and pearl ash. Wood was the only article of fuel used, and the sale of wood ashes was an important source of income to farmers and others living in this vicinity. William Livermore manufactured and shipped very large quantities of the salts of potash in his day.

The power for propelling machinery in Hallowell is furnished by Vaughans stream, better known as Bombahook brook. This stream is naturally small, and in modern times, steam power has been extensively used to supplement its limited capacity. In ancient times the Vaughans had a brewery and a distillery at Sheppard's point, and also a cotton mill, but none of these enterprises proved successful. The cotton factory building was long used by William Stickney and Simon Page as a whiting mill, and a portion of the building was cut away a few years ago because it interfered with the road. There was also a rope walk at Sheppard's point, conducted by Mr. Harlow. There was a linseed oil factory on Bombahook brook many years ago. Fuller's and McClinch's foundries now occupy the place. George Fuller started the foundry business, and now his five sons are continuing the business and prospering. They also own the whiting mill on the Litchfield road.

Isaiah McClinch came here from Mt. Vernon and at first established a blacksmith shop. He then built an iron foundry, in which he did an extensive business. His son, George B. McClinch, and Mr. William A. Winter now conduct the business. The latter is now mayor of the city.

An important industry of Hallowell in the olden time was its fisheries. Herring, shad and salmon were taken here in immense quantities, and the nicest salmon sold for from four to six cents per pound. The fish left the Kennebec at this point many years ago, when the lumber mills were erected.

The oilcloth works on Hinckley's point were first put in operation in 1840, by Samuel L. Berry. In 1852 they were operated by Stickney & Page, in 1859 by Stickney, Page & Co., in 1868 by Page, Wilder & Co., and since 1872 by A. Wilder & Co. Since Dr. Amos Wilder became connected with the industry, great additions and improvements have been made and its products now take very high rank.

The oilcloth factory operated by the four Sampson brothers, Edward, Henry, E. Pope and Alden, was started in 1840 by their father, Alden Sampson, who also operated large works in what is now Manchester. Associated with him here was Elisha E. Rice, and his brother, William Sampson. The factory building was burned and rebuilt in 1847. It gives employment to forty-five men.

The tanning business has been an important Hallowell industry. John Atkins and Phineas Sweetser were early engaged in the business. Frank Atkins is still engaged in tanning. Archibald Horne was a noted man in this line of work, and was highly prosperous. He lived on Loudon hill, in the house now occupied by Samuel Walker.

A cotton mill, now idle, was erected at Hallowell in 1846, and with the exception of four years during the civil war and four other years since, has furnished employment there to a large number of families. Among the early promoters were Justin E. Smith, John P. Flagg, Eben G. Dole, Captain Lawson Watts and C. D. Bachelder. In 1886 the property passed into the hands of Samuel R. Payson, of Boston, and since 1887 has been known as the Kennebec River Mill. The building is a substantial brick, with 15,616 spindles, requiring 200 operatives. The looms have been chiefly run on regular sheetings. Charles K. Howe, of Hallowell, became agent in 1890.

A large wire factory was started on Bombahook brook a few years ago. Rev. H. F. Harding and Simon Page were the movers in the enterprise, which did not prove a success and was soon closed out.

Benjamin Tenney started the manufacture of sand paper here a few years ago, and the business is still carried on by him and others as a corporation. The business has been highly prosperous.

Charles and Elias Milliken built a steam mill on Sheppard's wharf, and the same is still operated by Elias Milliken & Sons, on an extensive scale.

The number of wharves in Hallowell, many of which are now going to decay, give some idea of the great amount of business done here in by-gone days. Beginning at the south end of the city proper there was Sheppard's, afterward Vaughan's wharf, upon which the steam lumber mills now stand. Next above is Lowell's wharf, owned by Abner Lowell. The next was known as West's wharf, and the next, Clark's. David Sewall owned the next one, and William Livermore the next. The next above was called Kennebec wharf, owned by the proprietors of Kennebec Row, and a packet line between here and Boston. Here also was the town landing. The next was Dummer's wharf and here was the ferry. Next and last was Wyman's wharf, which was private property. Lovejoy's, afterward Bachelder's wharf, has since been built.

The first stone from the Hallowell quarries was taken out by John Haines in 1815, and was used for millstones. In 1820 the first of the product of the quarry was shipped and carried out of the state to be used for cornices of the Quincy Market, in Boston. Much of the material for the state house in Augusta was taken from Haines' quarry. From John Haines the property descended to his son, Jonathan Haines. In 1828 the property was sold to Winslow Hawkes, Levi Thing, John Gardiner and John Otis, the last named of whom finally

obtained it, and at his death it was sold to A. G. Stinchfield, who disposed of it to J. R. Bodwell, Charles Wilson and William Wilson. The southwest quarry was once worked by Dr. John Hubbard and Samuel Longfellow and was known as the Longfellow quarry. Longfellow sold a large tract of land, including the quarry, to Mr. Bodwell. The Hallowell Granite Company was organized in 1871. This company and its successor, the Hallowell Granite Works, are noticed at page 184.

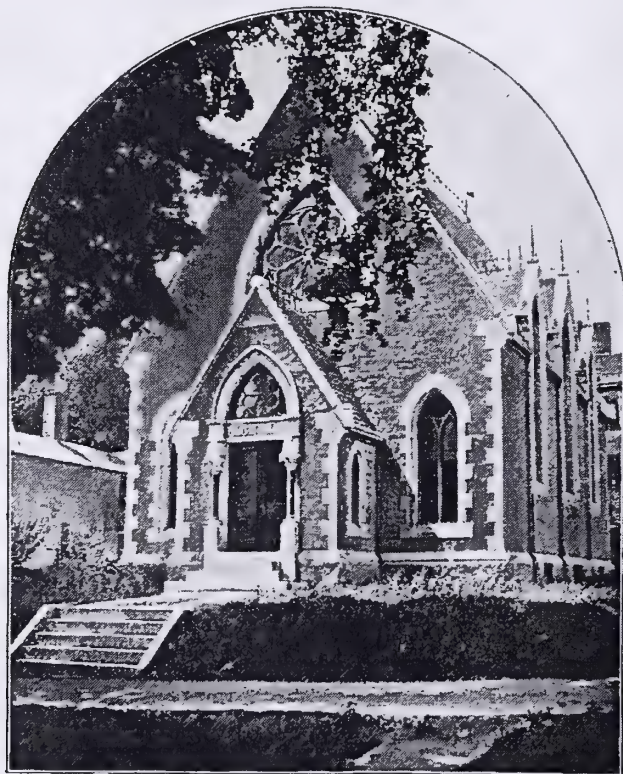
The Hallowell Savings Bank was chartered in April, 1854, and organized for business on the third of July. The first president, Doctor Hubbard, was succeeded by Andrew Masters, and Justin E. Smith, who served until six years ago, when Eliphalet Rowell became president. The treasurer is the venerable Judge Henry K. Baker, who has served since the bank was organized. Eliphalet Rowell is now president and trustee, the other trustees being H. K. Baker, J. H. Leigh and Ben Tenney.

The Northern National Bank of Hallowell was chartered as No. 532, on the 13th of October, 1864, with an authorized capital of \$100,000. Alden Sampson, the first president, was succeeded by Simon Page, who served until 1879, when Justin E. Smith was elected, and served until January before his death, in April, 1888. Since January, 1888, James H. Leigh has been the president. When Justin E. Smith became president the cashiership, which he had held from the organization of the bank, passed to his brother, George R. Smith. In January, 1890, George A. Safford, who had been clerk in the bank, was made assistant cashier.

The American National Bank was chartered in 1864, and began business as No. 624 of the national series, with a capital stock of \$75,000. Austin D. Knight was its president until 1871, when Peter F. Sanborn was elected. Mr. Sanborn held the office at the time of his death in 1883, when John Graves was elected president. Mr. Knight, who had from the first given much attention to the management of the bank, succeeded A. H. Howard, the first cashier, in 1872, and held that position until the close of 1888, excepting a short interval filled by his nephew, Austin Perry. On the first of January, 1889, Wallace H. Perry became the cashier. He had been formerly assistant to his uncle, Judge Knight, and has been in the bank since 1887. At the expiration of the charter in 1884, instead of running it under the same name it became the Hallowell National Bank, No. 3,247, with a capital of \$50,000, but with the same officers and essentially the same directors and the business continued at the same location.

POST OFFICE.—The first post office here was probably established in 1794, as Hallowell Hook, with Nathaniel Dummer as postmaster. James Burton was appointed early in 1795, postmaster at Hallowell.

His successors have been: Joshua Wingate, appointed February 16, 1802; Amos Nourse, June 26, 1822; Ichabod Nutter, June 15, 1841; David H. Goodno, July 23, 1845; Thomas Hovey, May 9, 1849; Francis J. Day, February 23, 1853; Thomas W. Newman, March 30, 1853; Thomas Hovey, April 10, 1861; Eliphalet Rowell, July 13, 1866; James Atkins, jun., March 3, 1879; E. Curtis Stevens, February 24, 1883; Jacob B. Thomas, April 3, 1883; Orlando Currier, January 16, 1888, and Denny K. Jewell, April 23, 1889.



HALLOWELL SOCIAL LIBRARY BUILDING.

SOCIETIES.—What is now the Hallowell Social Library was established at a meeting of citizens February 5, 1842. Andrew Masters was chosen president, Edward K. Butler, treasurer, and Henry K. Baker, secretary and librarian. The library commenced its career of usefulness with 519 volumes, obtained, part by gift and part by purchase. In 1859 it received a donation from the heirs of John Merrick, and also from the library of George Merrick. About this time, Charles Vaughan conveyed to the library a brick store, the rental of which

was devoted to the purchase of books, and when the building was sold, the proceeds were invested as a permanent fund to be devoted to the increase of the library. In 1878 a Library Building Association was organized, and in two years, the fine granite structure was erected, and dedicated March 9, 1880. The exercises consisted of a historical sketch, address by Rev. H. V. Emmons, and a poem by Emma Huntington Nason. Generous donations toward the building were made by Joseph R. Bodwell, the Messrs. Fuller and others. Annie F. Page is the librarian. The library now contains not far from 6,000 volumes, many of them rare and valuable.

Kennebec Lodge, No. 5, Free Masons, was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1796. Nathaniel Dummer was the first master, and John Stratton the first secretary. The following are the masters who succeeded Mr. Dummer: Benjamin Page, Samuel Colman, Jonathan Bond, Elias Bond, Dr. Ariel Mann, Henry W. Fuller, Eben T. Warren, Jesse Robinson, Peleg Sprague, George Farrell, Amos Nourse, Samuel K. Gilman, Andrew Masters, Thomas Dennis, E. H. Lombard, William Nye, Francis J. Day, Stephen Lord, Greenleaf Robinson, Daniel Russell, Thomas W. Newman, James M. Sanborn, B. F. Warner, James Atkins, jun., James J. Jones, F. H. Weymouth, Orlando Currier, John D. Hodgdon, H. L. Grindell, E. W. Whitcomb, Hadley O. Hawes, Ai C. Harrington, E. Curtis Stevens, A. M. Spear, Marshall A. Nash, Charles K. Tilden, Silas H. Runnels and Isaiah B. Hosken.

Jerusalem Royal Arch Chapter, K. T., was chartered January 1, 1820. The following is the succession of high priests: Gideon W. Olney, Lawrence Sprague, James L. Child, Ariel Mann, Eben T. Warren, Jesse Robinson, Peleg Sprague, Amos Nourse, Samuel K. Gilman, Stephen Lowell, Andrew Masters, Daniel Wadsworth, Stephen Webber, Leroy Bacon, E. A. Chadwick, C. W. Whitmore, M. F. Marble, Orlando Currier, Daniel C. Stanwood, Austin D. Knight, David Cargill, John W. Toward, B. F. Warner, Samuel W. Lane, John W. Rowe, James Atkins, jun., Milton M. Stone, James A. Jones, Elhanan W. Whitcomb, Hiram L. Grindell, Hadley O. Hawes, Charles K. Tilden, Ezra Curtis Stevens, Ai C. Harrington, Marshall A. Nash.

Alpha Council, No. 3, Royal and Select Masters, was instituted in Hallowell in 1869. Those who have occupied the chair since are: David Cargill, John W. Rowe, Samuel W. Lane, James J. Jones, H. L. Grindell, Hadley O. Hawes, Charles K. Tilden, Marshall A. Nash and James E. Blanchard.

Sanborn Lodge, No. 93, I. O. O. F., was organized October 5, 1882. Its noble grands have been: Fred E. Beane, Nelson L. Nye, Charles F. Kilbreth, L. D. Merchant, H. W. Flagg, Mahlon S. Spear, John P. Jewett, Eugene R. Lewis, Arch Campbell, George A. Winslow, Nathaniel Niles, John H. Lord, D. K. Jewell, Edward K. Bacon, August

tus Littlefield, Elbridge E. Lehr, George F. Winter, W. A. Emery and George A. Steward. The present incumbent of the office is Frank E. Greeley. Daniel Hanscom has held the office of treasurer since the Lodge was organized.

Crescent Lodge, No. 3, A. O. U. W., was chartered at Hallowell June 19, 1880. The following have served as master workmen: Will S. Thompson, Reuel K. Marriner, William Crush, Daniel B. Lowe, William H. Foss, Joseph F. Clement, Albert M. Spear, E. R. Lewis, Frank Atkins, Fred E. Beane, Charles H. Richards, Charles W. Howard and John Leighton.

Granite Lodge, No. 50, K. of P., was instituted at Hallowell in 1885. Those who have served as councillors down to and including 1892, are: Fred E. Beane, William Hosken, Frank C. Atkins, Charles H. Richards, Edward E. Barker, Herbert L. Heald, John S. Hamilton, George W. Taylor, Edwin W. Maddox, George White and Remington D. Capen.

SCHOOLS.—The cause of education in Hallowell, as elsewhere in Maine, has been progressive. Sixty-five years ago there were two schools in the city proper—one in the old brick school house, torn down in 1840, and the other in a building opposite the South church, now used as a dwelling. Master Locke taught in the brick building, and the other was for small children. Some years later there was an attempt at graded schools, and J. C. Lovejoy taught for one season a school in the South school house. Still later, the town house was built, and a school room was fitted up on the first floor. The wealthy families sent their children to the academy. Mr. John A. Vaughan opened a female academy where the granite offices now are, which continued a number of years.

In 1840 a determined effort was made for graded schools, and was carried through. A school house was built, and with few changes, the system of schools then adopted has remained to the present time. A new high school building was dedicated December 20, 1890, when remarks were made by Major Eliphalet Rowell, architect A. C. Currier and others. At one time the high school and classical academy were united, and under the tuition of Charles Fish and A. W. Burr, the school made good progress; but lack of funds brought the institution to a close, the academy was shut up, and a new high school building provided for. Emma O. French is now the first lady superintendent of schools for the city.

Hallowell Academy was chartered in 1791, and with the exception of Berwick Academy, which was chartered on the same day, is the oldest chartered institution of its kind in the state. Twenty trustees were named in the act, and a majority was required to do business. With the act of incorporation the academy received an endowment of land, afterward incorporated by the name of Harmony. A building

was erected, and first occupied in 1795. In 1804 the building was burned, and in 1805 another was built on the same spot. In 1803 over 400 different students had been in attendance, and in 1813 over 800. In 1807 a bell, purchased of Paul Revere and Son, was hung in the belfry. The academy continued to prosper until schools were graded, and scholars could be fitted for college in the high school. Then its patronage fell off as it did from all similar institutions in the state.

The early teachers of Hallowell Academy and years of service are given below; Woodman, 2; Moody, 8; Kinne, 2; Bailey, 1; Webster, 2; Curtis, 3; Folsom, 1; Emery, 1; Webber, 1; Olcott, 1; Hubbard, 1; Gurley, 1; Packard, 1; Boutelle and Tenney, 1; Greene, 1; Crosby, 1; Caldwell, 1; Bradbury, 1; Apthorp, 1; Learned, 2; Lovejoy, 1; Munroe, 1; Goodenow, 2; McKown, 1; Blanchard, 1; Parker, 2; Sawyer, 1. This brings the institution down to 1838. In 1873 its name was changed to Hallowell Classical Institute, and it was made a Congregational school and a feeder for Bowdoin College. This did not prove a success, and for several years the academy has been closed.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Congregational or standing order, as it was called, was the first church established in Hallowell. This was March 1, 1791, with twelve members. A church edifice called the "Old South" was erected on the spot where the granite church now stands, just before the separation of Augusta from Hallowell. The committee to build the church consisted of Moses Sewall, Robert Randall and Jason Livermore. Mr. Livermore was the architect and builder. This has always been the leading religious society in town. A few years ago, the church edifice, which was of wood, was burned, and the present fine granite building was erected. Among its ministers have been: Eliphalet Gillett, George Sheppard, Eli Thurston, Americus Fuller, Mr. Rogers, Horatio Q. Butterfield, Mr. White and Edward Chase, the present incumbent.

Mr. Gillett, the first pastor, was ordained August 12, 1795, and dismissed May 12, 1827. He was a man of distinguished ability and many of his discourses were printed in pamphlet form. His successor, Rev. George Sheppard, was ordained March 5, 1828. The first deacons were: Obadiah Harris, Henry Sewall, James Gow and Ebenezer Dole, and the latter was also treasurer. Samuel K. Gilman was the first scribe. The twelve original members were: Benjamin Pettengill, Obadiah Harris, Henry Sewall, James Gow, Samuel Babcock, Jeremiah Babcock, Jonathan Davenport, William McMasters, Jason Livermore, Shubael Hinckley, Molly Page and Keziah McMasters. In 1835 the whole number admitted had been 332, and the number of members in good standing at that time was 207.

The first Methodist sermon preached in the Kennebec valley was delivered in the Academy building in Hallowell, October 13, 1793, by

Rev. Jesse Lee, of Virginia. Mr. Lee went to Farmington, but returned to Hallowell, and preached here again on the 20th. In 1800 Epaphras Kibby preached by invitation, at Hallowell, in the school house, on the east side of the river. At this meeting, twin brothers, Melville B. and Gershom F. Cox, were presented for baptism, and both became ministers. The "new lights," as they were called, met with much opposition, and the school house where they held their meetings was often assaulted by those of the baser sort. Hallowell circuit was set off from the circuit of Readfield, in 1802. In 1810, largely through the influence of Sullivan Kendall, Peter Clark, John Haskell, Gershom F. Cox and a few others, a small chapel was built on Academy street, on the lot occupied afterward by the Thomas Hovey house. In 1826 measures were taken to build a house of worship, a lot was secured where the church now stands, and in November of this year, the church was dedicated. There have been various improvements since that time. Among the pastors here have been: Zachariah Gibson, S. Hillman, John Atwell and Henry Butler. The preachers of this denomination have been: Melville B. Cox, who became the first foreign missionary of the denomination and who died in Liberia in 1833; his brother, Gershom F. Cox; Comfort L. Haskell, Leonard H. Bean, Isaac Lord and Josiah Bean.

The first regular effort to found a Baptist church in Hallowell was made by Rev. Henry Kendall, of Litchfield. Meetings were held in private houses, and then in a school house, but this was soon refused him. Meetings were then held in an old building standing where the soldiers' monument now is and then at the "Democratic Reading Room," at Niles' Corner. A church was organized in 1807, with three members, but in September of the same year, it numbered twenty-one. James Hinckley was the first deacon. They built a church on Winthrop street, which was burned, and then they purchased the Unitarian church edifice. Some of the pastors of this church have been: John Robinson, Winthrop Morse, Daniel Cheesman, Henry Fitz, Arthur Drinkwater and S. Adlam.

The Unitarians formed a church here in 1823, when Rev. Stevens Everett came and preached in the academy for about a year, and a society was formed. This society embraced many of the wealthiest men in the place, and soon they set about building a church edifice. This was the same building now owned by the Baptist society, but it has been much modified. Mr. Everett was succeeded after a few years by Rev. Henry A. Miles. The society was now in the zenith of its prosperity, and its meetings were fully attended. Then came Rev. Jonathan Cole, who had a long pastorate, but during this period great changes took place. The society was thinned by death and by removals from town, and after Rev. Mr. Squires had occupied the pulpit for

a year, and others for short periods, the meetings were suspended, and finally the church edifice was sold to the Baptists.

The Free Baptists early formed a society here and later built a church edifice on Academy street. The society flourished for a time, then ran down, and their church was sold and changed to a dwelling house. After a few years interest in the society was revived and another building was put up, and meetings have been occasionally held there. The society has never been very prosperous.

A Universalist society was organized here, but the date is not known. Among the early ministers were Rev. Nathaniel Gunnison and Rev. Darius Forbes. They have a good church edifice, erected in 1843, and sustain preaching a large part of the time. For a few years past they have united either with Augusta or Gardiner in the support of preaching.

The Church of the Sacred Heart (Roman Catholic) was until recently a mission dependent upon St. Mary's. It is now an independent parish, with Rev. John P. Nelligan, pastor. Dependent upon this is the Catholic mission at Togus, which has formerly been supplied by Father McCarthy, of St. Joseph's, at Gardiner.

CEMETERY.—The present fine cemetery in Hallowell, situated on the Augusta road, and which does great credit to the people of the town, is but an extension of the old one. The southeastern portion is what constituted the old burying ground. The first interment here, as shown by the inscription on the headstone, was in 1800. This stone was erected in memory of Obadiah Harris, the first deacon of the First church in Hallowell. Deacon Harris lived on a farm beyond the quarry. The first hearse was built in 1816, by Mr. Partridge. Moses Palmer built a tomb here in 1815; Major Page built one in 1826, and others have since been built by Joseph Wingate, Thomas Metcalf, Isaac Pillsbury and John Dorr. The cemetery now contains many fine specimens of monumental work, including the shaft erected in memory of Hallowell's soldiers who fell in the war of the rebellion.

CIVIL HISTORY.—The Selectmen of the town of Hallowell, the first year, and the number of years each has served, have been: 1771, Pease Clark, 2; James Howard, Jonathan Davenport, 3; 1772, Peter Hopkins, Daniel Savage, 11, Samuel Bodcock; 1773, Ezekiel Page, James Cocks, 8; 1774, Benjamin White, 2, Samuel Bullen, 2; 1775, Nathaniel Floyd, 2; 1776, Josiah French, 2; 1778, David Thomas, 2; 1779, Levi Robinson; 1780, William Howard, 3, Amos Pollard; 1782, Benjamin Petten-gill, Isaac Clark, 2, Samuel Dutton; 1784, Ephraim Ballard, 4; 1786, Daniel Cony, 2, Henry Sewall, 6; 1787, James Carr, 6, Brown Emerson; 1788, James Page; 1789, Joseph North; 1790, Lazarus Goodwin; 1791, William Brooks, 3; 1793, Elias Craig, 3; 1794, Nathaniel Dummer, 3, Matthew Hayward, 2; 1795, Joseph Smith, 7; 1796, Seth Williams, Beriah Ingraham; 1797, Robert Randall, 2, Peter Grant, 4; 1799,

Thomas Fillebrown, 5; 1800, Benjamin Poor; 1801, John Sewall, 12, Dr. James Parker; 1803, Isaac Pillsbury, Edmund Dana, 3; 1804, William Springer, 2; 1807, Samuel Moody, 13; 1810, Nathan Bachelder, 3; 1813, John Agry, 2, Levi Morgan, 5, William H. Page, 2; 1815, Jacob Abbott, jun., 3, Nathaniel Cheever, 3; 1818, James Clark, 2, William G. Warren, 8; 1819, Samuel G. Ladd, 3, Benjamin Wales, 4; 1822, John Merrick, 3, William Clark, 9, John Dunn; 1825, Samuel K. Gilman, 11; 1829, Nathaniel Stevens, William W. Fuller, 2; 1831, John D. Lord, William Winslow, 3; 1832, James Clark; 1833, James Atkins, 7; 1834, Aaron H. Davis, 3; 1836, Samuel Locke, 5; 1838, Thomas M. Andrews, 6; 1839, Benjamin F. Melvin, 11; 1841, Ebenezer Freeman; 1844, Joseph D. Lord; 1845, George Carr, 4. For 1850 and 1851 there is no record.

The Town Clerks were: Jonathan Davenport, elected in 1771; Daniel Savage, 1773; Daniel Cony, 1785; Joseph North, 1789; Henry Sewall, 1790; Moses Sewall, 1797; Benjamin Poor, 1798; John Sewall, 1802; Samuel G. Ladd, 1818; John Sewall, 1819; Samuel Locke, 1821; John Brown, 1832; Silvanus W. Robinson, 1838; Justin E. Smith, 1840; and Thomas Hovey, from 1845, until the city was incorporated in 1821.

The Mayors, with the year of election of each, have been: Rufus K. Page, 1852; A. H. Howard, 1855; Jesse Aiken, 1857; Henry Cooper, 1859; Moses B. Lakeman, 1860; Simon Page, 1866; James Atkins, jun., 1869; John H. Lowell, 1873; Peter F. Sanborn, 1874; John H. Lowell, 1875; John W. Clark, 1876; George S. Fuller, 1878; Joseph R. Bodwell, 1880; James H. Leigh, 1881; James J. Jones, 1883; Joseph R. Bodwell, 1884; Augustine Lord, 1885; J. Warren Fuller, 1887; B. F. Warner, 1889; Eliphalet Rowell, 1890; Fred E. Beane, in 1891; and William A. Winter in 1892.

City Clerks: Justin E. Smith, 1852; Thomas Hovey, 1855; J. Q. A. Hawes, 1872; A. H. Davis, 1874; J. Edwin Nye, 1879; D. K. Jewell, 1888; George A. Safford, 1890, and C. F. Kilbreth in 1892.

Treasurers: Peter Atherton, 1852; Ezra S. Smith, 1867; Hiram Fuller, 1869; James H. Leigh, 1876; John Graves, 1880; W. H. Norcross, 1882; G. A. Bullen, 1884, and Charles K. Tilden in 1886.

The Presidents of the Common Council have been: Andrew Masters from 1852; E. K. Butler, 1855; E. Rowell, 1857; D. D. Lakeman, 1859; Austin D. Knight, 1862; D. D. Lakeman, 1864; Mark Johnson, 1865; J. Q. A. Hawes, 1866; James H. Leigh, 1867; I. F. Thompson, 1869; H. A. Brooks, 1870; J. J. Jones, 1872; A. P. Macomber, 1873; Justin E. Smith, 1874; Charles B. Johnson, 1875; J. W. Fuller, 1876; A. D. Niles, 1877; Samuel B. Glazier, 1878; A. D. Niles, 1879; J. J. Jones, 1880; J. B. Thomas, 1881; I. F. McClench, 1883; A. C. Harrington, 1884; C. H. Kilbreth, 1885; M. W. Boyd, 1886; L. H. Grindell, 1887; D.

E. Shea, 1889; L. H. Grindell, 1890; J. R. Gould, 1891, and J. F. Bodwell in 1892.

At the first meeting after the separation from Augusta in 1797, the following names were placed in the jury box—indicating who were the leading men in Hallowell after the separation: John Beeman, Andrew Goodwin, Elisha Nye, James Cocks, Jason Livermore, David Sewall, Joseph Smith, Thomas Fillebrown, Chandler Robins, Edmund Greenleaf, Edmund Dana, Alfred Martin, Peter Grant, Lemuel Tobey, Martin Brewster, James Hinckley, Isaac Pilsbury, James Springer, John O. Page, William Springer, John Stratton, Shubael Hinckley, Eliphalet Gilman, Benjamin Guild, Samuel Norcross, Benjamin Stickney, Joseph White, Enoch Greely, John Couch, Moses Springer, Philip Norcross, Abner Lowell, Benjamin Prescott, Levi Morgan, Josiah Buswell, Harlow Harris, Henry Smith, Moses Palmer, Joseph Glidden, Gershom Cocks, Rowland Smith, Eben Church, Samuel Bullen, William Dorr, Electious Hoyt, Ebenezer Phelps, Thomas Hinckley, Nathaniel Shaw, William Morse, Nathaniel Rollins, Benjamin Allen, Stephen Osgood, Joshua Wingate, jun., Samuel E. Dutton, Daniel Carr, James Lothrop, Hugh Cocks, Samuel Carr, Nathaniel Colcord, Joseph Dummer, David Day, James Partridge, George Gardner, James Gow, Daniel Herd, Nathaniel Kent, Ephraim Lord, Tristram Locke, Samuel Manning, Shubael West, James Atkins, Nathaniel Tilton, Nathaniel Folsom, Gideon Gilman, Moses Carr.

There was ever a rivalry between the people at the Fort settlement (Augusta) and those at the Hook (Hallowell), and for many years Hallowell took the lead. To show the difference in the business of the two places in 1821, the next year after Maine became a state, the following figures are given: Dwelling houses in the village at Hallowell, 187; in Augusta, 84; population of Hallowell village, 1,942; of Augusta, 1,000; printing offices, Hallowell, 2; Augusta, none; book-stores, Hallowell, 3; Augusta, 1; newspapers, Hallowell, 2; Augusta none; tons shipping, Hallowell, 3,906; Augusta, 105; stock in trade, Hallowell, \$47, 965, Augusta, \$10,842; valuation of estates, Hallowell, \$315,000; Augusta, \$194,000.

The following is a recapitulation of the names of localities: Hallowell was called by the Indians Medumcook, by the early settlers Bombahook, and subsequently, the Hook. The brook now called Vaughan's brook was early known as Bombahook brook, and for short, Bom brook. The plain above the cemetery was known as Hinckley's plain, and the point where Doctor Wilder's oilcloth factory is was known as Hinckley's point. Sheppard's point, at the lower end of the village, was so called from John Sheppard, an Englishman, who once owned it. Joppa was the name given to the lower part of the village. Loudon hill is on the Gardiner road and Bowman's point was in the present town of Farmingdale.

In the early part of this century there was no place in Maine that, from a business standpoint, stood higher than Hallowell, and socially and intellectually it had few, if any equals. The Vaughans, the Merriks, the Moodys, the Sewalls, the Dummers and many others, whose names are omitted for the sake of brevity, were men and women of education and refinement, and imparted to Hallowell society a character and tone which gave it a wide celebrity. Business prosperity enabled them to erect beautiful homes and to elegantly furnish them. Some of these old mansion houses are still standing, but from most of them the glory of other days has departed. Circumstances over which the people could have no control have diverted the once large business of Hallowell into other channels and left the city but the shadow of her former self. This statement is made only in comparison, for Hallowell still has many prosperous business establishments and many able and energetic business men. The people, also, from an educational, moral and religious standpoint, are in no respect inferior to the people in the neighboring towns and cities. But Hallowell in the early part of the century was the most thriving town on the Kennebec, and now she is obliged to take a position much lower down in the scale. The cities of Gardiner and Augusta have prospered, but not at the expense of Hallowell. In later years they have had the advantage of more capital, to say nothing of superior natural advantages of situation and water power.

Hallowell has ever been a loyal and patriotic town. A number of the early settlers left their rude homes and half cleared farms to participate in the war for independence. In the second war with Great Britain, which nearly ruined the commerce of Hallowell, her citizens enlisted freely to serve on land and sea. Her numerous sailors made excellent material for the navy, and quite a number who enlisted in this arm of the service never lived to return. In the late war some of her best citizens joined the army for the preservation of the Union, and all the quotas assigned her were promptly and cheerfully filled. Her record in all respects as a town and city is free from blot or stain.*

The extension of the railroad to Augusta in 1851 may be said to mark the decadence of Hallowell as a commercial city, and from that time the thoughtful people were looking toward manufacturing enterprises as the foundation of its future importance. Local capitalists, in 1886, united to secure a shoe manufactory in the city. At this time Johnson Brothers (practical shoe men), of Lynn, Mass., were seeking a new location and additional capital, and were induced to locate here. The city made generous provisions for tax exemptions. Governor Bodwell, Emory A. Sanborn, Colonel Livermore, Samuel Currier, jun., B. F. Warner, J. W. Fuller and others were among the promoters. A

*Dr. Lapham's Hallowell manuscript ends here.—[Ed.]

building was erected in 1887 and business began in October of that year. In 1888 the interests were incorporated, with Emory A. Sanborn, president; William C. Johnson, general manager and salesman, and Richardson M. Johnson, secretary and treasurer. The business now furnishes employment for seventy-five people, producing 600 pairs per day of ladies', misses', and children's medium fine wear.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

William P. Atherton, born in Bath, Me., in 1833, is a son of Peter and Mary (Copeland) Atherton, who came from Massachusetts to Bath, and in 1834 to Hallowell, there they bought a farm of Captain Abram Thing. In 1846 they exchanged farms with Captain Levi Thing, thus securing the farm where William P. now lives. The house was built by Jonathan Haines in 1806. Mr. Atherton's brother, Horatio N., a soldier, discharged in 1861 on account of ill health, was associated with him in farming and orcharding until his death in 1878. These orchards (about fifteen acres) yielded 600 barrels of choice apples in 1891, shipped direct to Liverpool. Mrs. W. P. Atherton was Susan Parsons, of York, Me. Of their six children but three are living: Charles Warren, assisting his father on the farm; Frank Copeland, and Mary Sophia Atherton.

Greenlief Clark, born in 1813, son of James and grandson of Peter Clark, married Martha, daughter of Braddock Hathaway. She died April 11, 1887. Her only child, Charles G., died in 1865. Mr. Clark's neice—Mrs. Mattie E. Dunlap—has lived with the family since 1883.

George Albert Clark, brother of Greenlief, was born in 1817, married Emma J. Hildreth, daughter of Robert, and granddaughter of Paul Hildreth, of West Gardiner, and has one son, George Edward Clark.

Alexander C. Currier, born April 16, 1831, in Readfield, was a son of Samuel and Eunice Jane (Mace) Currier, grandson of Nathaniel and Polly (Veasey) Currier, and great-grandson of Greeley Currier, of Brentwood, N. H. Mr. Currier lived in Hallowell from 1839 until his death, April 24, 1892, with the exception of the time that his various mechanical and architectural occupations have taken him to other states. In the latter years of his life he was draughtsman for the Hallowell Granite Company. He married Ellen E. Peckham. Their son, Alger V., began the study of fine arts in Boston in 1883 and in 1885 went to Paris, where, after a three years' course, he distinguished himself by exhibiting four pictures at the Salon Exhibition, they being the only ones he offered for exhibition. He has been at home since his grandfather's death in 1888, having been engaged with the care of his estate.

Augustus N. Currier, born December 18, 1832, in Readfield, is

brother of Alexander C. Currier. He came to live at his present home in 1855 with his parents, his father having bought the farm of one hundred acres in 1839, and subsequently built the present residence near where the buildings of the original settlers (the Vaughans) was built. Mr. Currier is a farmer, and at the death of his father, February 26, 1888 he came into possession of his farm of some 600 acres. He married Mary, daughter of Gabriel Dennis. She was born in Liberty, Me., June 13, 1836. Their sons are; Herbert E., born November 12, 1862, and Judson Samuel, born May 22, 1866.

John L. French, born in 1809, at Seabrook, Mass., was a son of Enoch and Sarah (Libby) French, who settled in West Gardiner in 1812. Mr. French was a blacksmith and edge tool manufacturer in Chelsea from 1830 until a few years before his death, which occurred in 1884. His wife was Aurelia Littlefield, of Chelsea. Of their eleven children seven are now living: Caroline (Mrs. Ira Clough), Julia (Mrs. Nathaniel L. Francis), Susan (Mrs. Austin E. Wallace), Harriet E., Emma O., Stephen H. and Charles F., who is married and resides at Santa Rosa, California. The home, which was formerly the Charles Vaughan farm, is now occupied by Stephen H. and Emma O.

JUDGE AUSTIN D. KNIGHT was born March 21, 1823, in Lincolnville, Me., which was the native place of his father, Nathan Knight, who was the son of Nathaniel Knight, of Westbrook, Me., whose ancestors came from England. Nathaniel Knight and his son, Nathan, were both merchants. Nathan was the seventh son in a family of eight children, the youngest being a daughter. He married Lucy, daughter of Samuel Dean, of Lincolnville. They had eight children—six girls and two boys—only two of whom are now living: Austin D. and one sister, now Mrs. Captain Ephraim Perry, of Hallowell.

Besides attending common school, Austin was one of a class of thirteen boys who were placed under the tutorship of Rev. Edward Freeman, in Camden, Me., who took his pupils through a course of study so thorough that they were fitted to enter Waterville College two years in advance. Instead of going to college, Austin read law and prepared for a professional career. About this time the activities of trade made the mercantile outlook more promising in the eyes of our young man, than the legal; and feeling that his general and special education were good business capital, he dropped the law and became a merchant. Ship supplies were his specialty, to which he added the building of ships. Quicklime was then shipped in vessels to many southern cities, and Mr. Knight became a large jobber in this article.

November 20, 1851, he married Julia A., daughter of Henry Crehore, of Malden, Mass. After a profitable and honorable following of the kinds of business described for more than fifteen years, he disposed of his Lincolnville enterprises and came, in 1858, to Hallowell,



Austin D. Wright

where he bought a small farm and settled down to take a rest. But his active organization and habits of work demanded occupation. He discovered that the material was sufficient and concluded that the conditions were favorable for a national bank in Hallowell. Among his friends who entertained the same views was John Graves; and the movements from which resulted the inauguration of the American National Bank were the direct result of their wise counsels and united efforts. Mr. Knight was elected its first president, serving from 1864 to 1871. From 1871 to 1888 he was cashier, with the exception of a few months, and he became well known as an expert judge of money. Although nominally retired, he still retains a seat as director of the bank whose interests have always been the subject of his special care.

In 1876 he was first elected judge of the municipal court of Hallowell, and his reëlections for twelve years attest the public approval of the impartial manner in which he held the scales of justice, and administered the duties of this difficult, often thankless, but always important judicial position. Judge Knight has also served the city eleven years in its legislative councils, generally as alderman. For over forty years he has been active and zealous in the ranks of Masonry, with an extended reputation for knowledge and experience of its workings, and devotion to its beneficent teachings and provisions. He was made a master Mason in Camden Lodge in 1848, and since that time by rapid and regular promotion he has ascended the fascinating scale of ancient and mystic rites, to the thirty-second degree—the highest honor but one. He also belongs to the numerous and honorable order of Odd Fellows, and has been identified with the temperance movement almost from boyhood, joining the Sons of Temperance in 1846.

Judge Knight has been an extensive traveler. With characteristic good sense he first became familiar with his own country, visiting every state but two, making a prolonged stay in Colorado, California and New Mexico. Besides a thorough knowledge of the Canadas, he has traveled leisurely through England, Ireland and Scotland, and extensively through seven of the nations of the continent, Austria being the most easterly point. Politically he was a democrat until the formation of the republican party, to whose interests and faith he has since been devoted. His successful and honorable career has been marked by high aims, practical duties, intelligent action and strict integrity. He has been blessed with a most excellent wife, is social in his nature, and together they enjoy and dispense the charms of an attractive and hospitable home to a wide circle of friends.

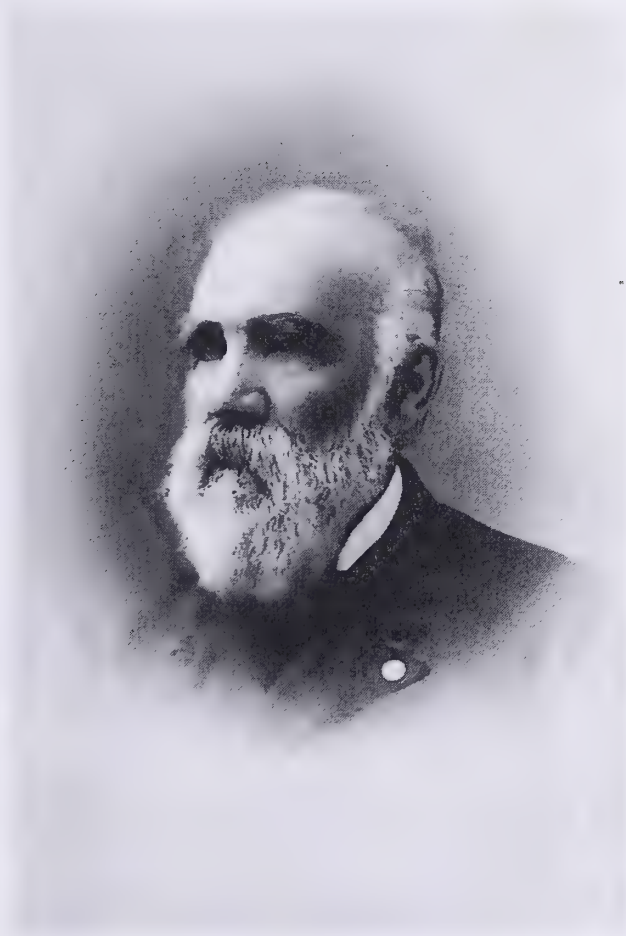
Colonel D. P. Livermore, born December 20, 1804, at Canton, Me., is a son of William and Sarah (Taylor) Livermore, and grandson of Dea. Elijah Livermore, who was the original settler of Livermore, Me.,

and for whom that town was named. Colonel Livermore came to Hallowell with his parents in 1806. Here he received his education in the common school and academy. At the age of thirteen he began as merchant's clerk, and eighteen months later he began the printers' trade. He was many years the junior partner of the firms of Masters, Smith & Co., and Masters & Livermore, publishers of *Maine Farmers' Almanac*, *Maine Reports*, etc. He was elected colonel of regiment of artillery consisting of the artillery companies of Hallowell, Waterville, Readfield and Monmouth. He was manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at Hallowell, from 1850 until 1892. In 1828 he married Emeline Spaulding, who died in April, 1891. Their five children were: Emma Francis (deceased), William Danforth (deceased), Sarah M. (deceased), Sarah S. (now Mrs. Charles E. Nash) and Charles D., now manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Portland, Me.

Abner Lowell built the first brick building still standing in that part of Hallowell called "Joppa," and kept a store in it. He and his son, William, about 1825, built the river packet *Eliza*, which ran in the Boston passenger service. In 1827 William married Eliza Clark, sister of Greenleaf, George A. and Maria, children of James Clark, and died at sea in 1831. His only child, Albert Lowell, died unmarried, in 1865.

MAJOR ELIPHALET ROWELL.—This citizen of Hallowell comes of sturdy, patriotic New England stock. His grandfather, Eliphalet Rowell, moved from New Hampshire to Livermore, Me., where his father, Abijah Rowell, was born in 1795, the only boy in a family of five children. Eliphalet was born May 28, 1822. His mother's father was Moses Warren, a revolutionary soldier, who moved from Watertown, Mass., to the town of Jay, Me., where he died at the age of seventy-five. Major Rowell well remembers hearing his grandfather tell about Bunker Hill and other battles he was in.

Both of the major's parents lived to a great age; his father to eighty-nine years and six months, and his mother to ninety-six years and two months. Abijah Rowell was a farmer, in which calling his son, Eliphalet, grew to the age of sixteen, when he left home and went to Brunswick, Me., and entered the office of Thomas W. Newman, to learn the printers' trade. In September, 1839, Mr. Newman left Brunswick and came to Hallowell, and founded the *Maine Cultivator and Hallowell Gazette*. Eliphalet came with him and worked on the newspaper until 1843, when he took a term of study in the Hallowell Academy, then taught school two terms in his native town of Livermore, working during the summer of 1844 on the *Boston Post*, his case being next to that of B. P. Shillaber, who, as "Mrs. Partington," has since convulsed the world. In 1845 Mr. Rowell returned from Boston to Hallowell and bought a half interest in the newspaper and printing concern of his old employer—Thomas W. Newman. The firm of



E. Powell

Newman & Rowell existed until June, 1852, when Hiram L. Wing bought Mr. Newman's interest and the new firm of publishers and printers became Rowell & Wing. This continued for two years, when Mr. Rowell bought his partner's interest and was sole proprietor to 1859.

At this time Charles E. Nash, a former apprentice, who had grown up with the business, bought a half interest and Rowell & Nash were in partnership until June, 1862, when Mr. Nash went into the army and stayed three years. In 1865 he returned from the war and purchased the entire business of Mr. Rowell, whose continuous connection as proprietor, in whole or in part, of the *Maine Cultivator and Hallowell Gazette*, had lasted through twenty-six consecutive years. The ability, labor and care required to conduct so able a paper, so long a time, are worthy of the monument it has erected to their memory.

During the war Mr. Rowell was appointed paymaster in the army, and was stationed six months in Philadelphia, then at Fortress Monroe until June, 1865, with rank of major. In 1866 he received the appointment of postmaster at Hallowell, which he retained for the long period of twelve years.

Major Rowell was elected to the legislature in 1858, and his reelection in 1861, and again in 1880 and 1881, is the record of approval that his constituents endorsed upon his services. He has also served in both branches of the city government, and in 1890 was chosen and served as mayor of Hallowell. He is now the municipal judge of the city.

In 1877 he was elected treasurer of the Maine Industrial School for Girls at Hallowell, and soon became business manager, holding this office for two years, when he was elected superintendent and treasurer, and has since continued to manage with great fidelity and good judgment the difficult affairs of this worthy institution. Major Rowell's financial standing is indicated by the position of president of the Hallowell Savings Institution, which he has held for the past six years.

Before the republican party had an existence, Major Rowell was a whig—since then a staunch republican. In 1844 he joined the First Baptist church of Hallowell. The records contain the names of but few persons now alive who were members when he joined—nearly half a century ago. His activity and zeal in all Bible class, Sunday school and church work are well known. In temperance reforms and organizations his position has been always in the foremost ranks. In a word, Major Rowell has always been a man of strong convictions, and never lacking the courage to declare them.

He married in 1844, Ellen Frances, daughter of Captain Samuel Smith, a shipmaster of Hallowell. Their seven children have been: George S., Edmund P., Lizzie F., Emeline P., Ellen F., William W.

and Lillie P. Of these only two are living: George S. Rowell, editor of the *Portland Daily Advertiser*, and William W. Rowell, formerly business manager of the *Auburn Gazette*, but now in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

George R. Smith, born in 1811, at Hallowell, is a son of Stevens and Nancy (Robinson) Smith, and grandson of Nathaniel Smith, of Monmouth, Me. He was for forty-six years a resident of Bangor, but returned to Hallowell to assist his brother, Justin E., as cashier of the Northern National Bank, and in February, 1879, became cashier, which office he held until January, 1892, when he retired, and returned to his old home in Bangor. His marriage was with Caroline H. Tarbox. Their children are: Henry T., of Troy, N. Y.; Fred B., of Chicago, Ill.; Julia A., at home; and Mary D. (Mrs. F. H. C. Reynolds).

George F. Wingate is a son of Francis and Martha (Savery) Wingate, and grandson of Joseph Wingate, who came from Amesbury, Mass., and settled in Hallowell. Mr. Wingate began as clerk with Thomas Leigh in 1857, and three years later became a partner, and has since been the junior member of the firm of Leigh & Wingate. He married Emma, daughter of James Myers. Their children are: Mary, Florence M. and Frank S.

CHAPTER XX.

TOWN OF FARMINGDALE.

BY A. C. STILPHEN, ESQ.

Location.—Settlement and Settlers.—Incorporation.—Natural Features.—Civil Lists.—Valuation and Appropriations.—Schools.—Present Condition.—Personal Paragraphs.

THE territory now in Farmingdale was at its settlement included, in nearly equal parts, in the old towns of Hallowell and Pittston, afterward Gardiner, and its early history, while cherished as its own, is also a part of the history of those towns. December 17, 1760, the proprietors of the Kennebec Purchase granted to Dr. Sylvester Gardiner great lot No. 20, which began on the westerly side of the Kennebec river, near the north bank of the Cobbosseecontee, and extended northerly on the river a distance of one mile at right angles from the side line and running back from the river northwesterly five miles, making a tract of five square miles; and on the same day they granted the next northerly lots, No. 21 to James Pitts and No. 22 to Benjamin Hallowell. These grants were on condition that the grantees should each "settle a family on his lot within one year unless prevented by a war." Upon these lots were the settlements made which were later to form the town of Farmingdale.

Doctor Gardiner conveyed the north half of lot No. 20 to Thomas Hancock, of Boston, January 8, 1761, subject to the settler's condition, and in compliance with that Mr. Hancock "settled" Jonathan Philbrook on the northeasterly corner of the tract on a one hundred acre lot, having fifty rods frontage on the river and extending northwest on the line of the tract one mile, upon the then usual condition that he should clear land and erect a house, and that being done he conveyed the lot to Philbrook April 25, 1762. Mr. Pitts, to comply with the terms of his grant, "settled" Job Philbrook on a similar adjoining lot in the southeast corner of lot No. 21, and conveyed it to Philbrook April 30, 1762, and thus Jonathan and Job Philbrook became the first settlers of Farmingdale. The Philbrooks' nearest neighbors were Pease and Peter Clark, father and son, two miles away on the north, and the settlers below the Cobbossee on the south.

Job Philbrook made some improvements on his lot and, December 28, 1765, conveyed it to Joshua Philbrook, who conveyed it, October 29, 1767, to Jonathan Church, of Barrington, N. H., conditioned that the grantee shall "clear not less than five acres of land within three years, and shall build a house on same and shall occupy said house by himself or some other person for seven years," thus showing that the improvements made by the Philbrooks, though sufficient to confirm the title, were not extensive.

Jonathan Church, who probably never moved here, had two sons—Ebenezer and Benjamin. Ebenezer settled on this lot and became its owner. He erected a large two story house, which was still standing within ten years, and of which the cellar still remains, some thirty or forty rods back from the highway, and in the gully just south of this he erected a tannery and for years carried on business there as a tanner. He was the first permanent settler in this town, and became a prominent and influential man in the later settlement and affairs of Hallowell and Gardiner. He married Sarah Winslow, an older sister of the first white child born in Pittston, and they had thirteen children, of whom the eldest daughter, Charity, married Ichabod Plaisted, the ancestor of the Plaisteds of Gardiner.

Mr. Church died in 1810, and Mr. Plaisted, as administrator, in settling his estate, sold the farm February 23, 1813, and shortly after that it became the property of William Marshall, a son of Anna Marshall, forming, with the part of the "Pierpont lot" already owned by him, the farm which he sold March 28, 1834, to Daniel Lancaster. It is now the well-known "Pine Tree Stock Farm."

The lot which the settler, Jonathan Philbrook, had from Thomas Hancock, who by the way was the Boston merchant of noble fame and uncle of John Hancock, was conveyed by Philbrook to Robert Pierpont, of Boston, September 23, 1775, by mortgage deed and title afterward become absolute in Pierpont, and it was long known as the "Pierpont Lot."

May 20, 1773, Mr. Pierpont conveyed it by deed of gift to "my young and beloved kinsman, James Pierpont Fellows, a minor and son of Gustavus Fellows, of Boston," and later Gustavus Fellows succeeded his son and by him it was conveyed to Moody Haskell, of Ipswich, Mass, November 17, 1800, and the following year Haskell conveyed five acres in the southeast corner of the lot to Dr. James Parker, then owner of adjoining land, and the remainder to William Marshall. There had been several temporary houses and settlers near the river on this lot, but I fail to find any evidence of a permanent settler before Mr. Marshall.

Both north and south of these lots was for years after their settlement an unbroken wilderness from the "Hook" to the Cobbosseecon-

tee, and in 1787 Mr. Church's and a small house near his were the only houses between the present pottery lot and Captain Smith's house, which stood on the northerly corner formed by the intersection of the Loudon Hill road in Hallowell, where a settlement had then lately been begun.

The only road then existing between the Cobbossee and Hallowell was a mere bridle path through the woods and skirting the bank of the river about where the road now lies from Bridge street, in Gardiner, to the gully just south of the homestead of the late Captain A. Rich, whence it continued along near the bank over the spot where Captain Rich's blacksmith shop now stands, over a rude bridge across the deep gully and then bending westerly around the high gravel bank and then again near the river near where the railroad lies, till it reached and crossed the mill brook by another bridge, when it turned sharply to the west and followed the bank of the brook to the present location of the road at Atkins' wool shop, which it then followed over Loudon hill. The present location of this road was established by the court of general sessions December 10, 1799, and relocated October 5, 1807, and again more elaborately and with a plan December 29, 1823.

The next important road located was that from Loudon hill, following the high lands in its earlier course and after about a half a mile keeping the center line of the Pitts tract (No. 21) through to the Winthrop pond, while the "old post road" was established some years later.

Along these three roads the earlier settlers all then sought their homes and it is fitting that their location should be noted and preserved.

The Pitts lot was first generally settled. At about the close of the revolutionary war, Joshua Bean, of Readfield, and Colonel Samuel Greeley, of Gilmanton, N. H., purchased the Pitts tract (No. 21) excepting the church lot, together with land in rear of same to Winthrop pond, but their title was not fully confirmed till 1799. In the meantime they had divided the tract between themselves, and had it surveyed, and a plan of the subdivisions and lots made by Dr. Obediah Williams, and many of the lots had been bargained to settlers and entered upon and improved by them. All the lots were conveyed by the Williams plan, but it was not recorded, and diligent search has not enabled me to find a copy of it in existence. The descriptions in the deeds show that the northeasterly corner of the lot, at and immediately south of the mouth of the Mill brook, was divided into some twenty house lots and small lots of from one to eight acres each, and that apparently for the accommodation of persons already located on part of them. Below them were several lots of one hundred acres

each, being fifty rods in width and extending back one mile, and the remainder of the tract was divided, mostly into lots of one hundred acres each. A large part of these lots were settled several years before 1799, but few of the settlers had titles prior to that and it is now impossible to determine the date of settlement.

The northeast corner of the lot was early settled. A dam was built across the Mill brook and a grist mill, and tradition says a bark mill and shingle mill were erected and operated by Joseph Smith and Isaac Pillsbury, who both lived on Loudon hill and beyond the limits of the town. South of this, near the railroad track, where the cellar still is, back of Seavey's glue factory, then on the westerly side of the road, stood a large two story house, for years used as a tavern, built and kept by Captain Eben Hinkley. Connected with it was a large stable with stalls for sixteen horses.

The taverns of those days were hardly what would now be thought houses of rest and ease. Corn bread, venison, potatoes and fish then satisfied the healthy stomach, when settled with a nightcap of rum, and the tired traveler sought his rest in a blanket on the floor, his feet near the glowing fire and his head pillowed on his saddle.

A large one story house just south of this was the home of the widow Runnells, who lived there till her death at the age of ninety-seven years, and gave it to her son, John Runnells.

One hundred acre lot No. 1, lay next north of the church lot and was settled on by Captain Nathaniel Rollins, who resided there till his death, February 8, 1826, when he was succeeded by his son, Captain Enoch W., at whose death February 16, 1863, it descended to his son Captain William E., and his daughter, Mrs. Lowell, and is now owned by Captain Henry W. Hall.

The southerly three-fourths of lot No. 2, together with back fifty-acre lot No. 49, was conveyed to Nathan Sweetland September 19, 1799. It was subsequently conveyed to Captain Abram Rich, in whose family it has since remained.

The remaining one-fourth of No. 2 and lot No. 3, with small lot No. 11, and the east half of back lot No. 26, were conveyed September 19, 1799, to Esquire Enoch Wood, or as he was called, "Squire Wood," who was a gentleman of culture and prominence. He had one son and two daughters. The son, Perley Wood, and the daughters, Maria and Saphronia, became teachers, giving a notable record to the family for that period. The cellar of their house still remains on the farm of Captain A. Rich, on the hill south of the great gully, and on the westerly bank of the road.

Back from the river and the front lots the ranges of lots were divided by the Loudon Hill road, those on the north side being numbered from the east from 22 to 36, and on the southerly side from the west, 37 to 50.

Colonel Greeley did not abandon his old home in Gilmanton, where he lived till about 1825, but he was still represented in the wilderness by two sons and a daughter, who were early settlers on this road. Samuel Greeley had lot 47 and other land adjoining, comprising the present farms of William Winter, where he lived, and of William C. Horn, J. P. Carter and E. S. Smith. Gilman Greeley had lot 30, and built a house there, it being where S. G. Bucknam now lives. In 1811 the westerly half of the lot, with the buildings, was conveyed to Daniel Bullen, of Hebron, whose son, John R. Bullen succeeded to its possession and lived there many years, owning with this lot, No 31, lying next west.

Betsey Greeley married James Burns, who had bought lot 42, lying on the south side of the road. Her father afterward gave her the easterly half of lot 30, formerly occupied by Gilman, and lot 41. Mr. Burns lived on his lot nearly opposite the present school house lot till his death, and the place is still owned by his descendants.

On lot No. 43 Benjamin Church, son of Jonathan, built the house where B. F. Sandford now lives. It was for many years a tavern, and was the frequent stopping place of travelers from the lower Kennebec to the Sandy river settlements.

Captain Gideon Colcord bought lot No. 44 in 1803. He came from New Hampshire, and first lived a few years on Loudon hill. He built the house where that now owned by William Moody stands, and known as on the Glazier farm. He afterward bought lot No. 29 and a fifty-acre lot in rear of No. 44, so that he had a farm of 250 acres. He married Sarah Marson, of East Pittston, and they had six children. He was a shipmaster in 1816, and was lost at sea when his oldest child was only eleven years old. His youngest child died soon after, and Mrs. Colcord three years after married Montgomery McCausland, a son of Andrew McCausland, who was a widower having five children, and they afterward had five children. There is a tradition that two other children lived with them, that the schoolmaster boarded there, and from the house built by Mr. McCausland, eighteen persons attended the district school at the same time.

Of this great family the oldest son, Hiram B. Colcord, alone survives, a well-preserved gentleman, eighty-seven years old. He says the first school house stood near where Warren J. Carter now lives, and was afterward moved down on the corner between the two roads, near Mr. Bucknam's. It was here he attended school, and "got lots of lickings there." It was burned some fifty years ago, and the next was built where the school house now stands.

Orrin Colcord, second son of Gideon, born April 1, 1809, lived on a part of the old homestead, and died there December 21, 1890. His widow, who was Sarah Collins, still resides there with her daughter, Mrs. G. W. Paul.

Thomas Davis, or D'Avis, was born in France in 1759, came to this country in the French service during the revolution, and at the close of the war remained here, and lived for a time in New Hampshire. With the Greeleys he came to Hallowell, and settled on lot 40, which he received from Colonel Greeley in settlement for services rendered him. He built a house, and in 1796 the farm was conveyed to him, and was occupied by him till his death, November 16, 1844. He had three sons, of whom James, the eldest, went as a soldier in the American army in the war of 1812, and never returned.

Jefferson, the youngest son, succeeded his father as owner of the homestead, which occupies a commanding and beautiful situation, now more than half a mile from the nearest road, the old road having been discontinued from Mr. Bucknam's to the "Bog Farm" many years ago. It is still owned by his children, who make it their home, while in winter it stands alone, a silent witness of the labors of those gone before.

Deacon James Hinkley built the house where Warren J. Carter now resides, and his brother, Captain Thomas Hinkley, that where R. S. Neal resides. Captain Hinkley afterward bought adjoining lands till he had a farm of 240 acres, which he sold in 1834 to Deacon Seavey, who was grandfather of the present owner.

Thomas Burnham Seavey was born in Scarboro, Me., February 26, 1783. He learned the hatter's trade, and began business in Portland, but soon gave up that business, and by his industry succeeded in earning his support while attending the academy there, and acquired a superior education. In 1807 he married Keziah Hinkley, of Georgetown, and settled on a farm in that town. In 1824 he was appointed inspector of customs, and keeper of the light house at Monhegan. In 1834 he came to Hallowell and bought this large farm, which he carried on till his death, September 2, 1875.

Andrew McCausland was one of the first settlers, and built the house where E. D. Patterson lives. He was a son of Henry McCausland, who was one of the first party of settlers that came to Pittston in 1760. This house is said to be first built of those now standing on that road, having stood there over one hundred years.

John Rice built, prior to 1804, the house now occupied by his grandson, John H. Rice. July, 1804, Alden Rice was born there, and it was his home till his death, December 31, 1881. Alden Rice was, during a large part of his life, a justice of the peace, and till his death the only postmaster of West Farmingdale.

While the Pitts or Greeley tract was being settled the Bowman tract or northerly half of No. 20, other than the "Pierpont Lot" remained a wilderness until 1795. Thomas Hancock had bequeathed it to his nephew, William Bowman, in 1763. Mr. Bowman was a son of Jonathan Bowman, who was judge of the probate court of Lincoln

county from 1772 to 1804, and clerk of the courts of common pleas and general sessions for over thirty years, and he conveyed this tract to his father August 19, 1783. One mile from the west end of the tract had been sold and became part of the Greeley tract. The remainder was then known as the Bowman tract, and when subsequently settled the village was known as Bowman's Point, and this part of the town still bears that name.

Early in 1795 it was bargained to Peter Grant and associates, and surveys were made. A monument marking the south line of the tract and of Hallowell was set by "C. Barker, Surveyor," in June of that year. It stood at the west line of the road, where the stone monument still stands, though covered, on the land of William H. Ring, and about ten feet from the northwest corner of land of D. C. Shepherd.

A survey and division into lots was made by William Barker November 24, 1795, and is that by which all the lots were assigned and sold. The front, 176 rods, was divided into seventeen lots, extending back half a mile, the remaining six rods being reserved for roads, and numbering from the south line from 1 to 17, and the land in the rear of the half-mile limit was divided into thirty fifty-acre lots, those on the south side of Bowman street being numbered from the east from 18 to 32, and on the north side from the west 32 to 47.

The sale was not fully completed till April 2, 1796, when the deed was executed, and for the sum of \$5,600 Judge Bowman conveyed the tract to "Peter Grant, trader; James Parker, physician, and James Springer, Moses Springer, Joseph Glidden, jr., and Hugh Cox, shipwrights." These grantees admitted as associates William Springer, Augustus Ballard, Samuel Hodgdon, Daniel Norcross and Jeremiah Wakefield, and the lands were apportioned in fifteen parts, the holder of each fifteenth having one front lot and two rear lots, making 110 acres each, excepting James Springer, to whom was assigned three front lots and only two rear lots, he being the holder of two-fifteenths.

Peter Grant was a son of Samuel Grant, a captain in the revolutionary army, and was born at Berwick, Me., in February, 1770. He came to Gardiner with his father soon after the close of the war, married Nancy Barker, daughter of William Barker, of Gardiner, in September, 1791, and had already gained a prominent position as a business man in Gardiner before this purchase, and was then only twenty-six years old. In the allotment he received front lots 9 and 10, and first built a small house near the river on the south side of No. 9, but soon after erected the large house, the remains of which, partly burned, still stand on the north side of No. 10. Here he lived, surrounded by his constantly increasing business interests— a merchant shipbuilder, and engaged in commerce—till his death, June 10, 1836. He was in command of a company and afterward commissioned as

major in the war of 1812. He was a man of good business ability and amassed a considerable property.

The Small house was afterward occupied by Henry Mellus, who well deserves a place in history, he having been one of the famed "Boston Tea Party." He died in February, 1832, aged eighty years. The house now stands on the east side of the road, on lot 13, and was the homestead of the late Thomas Aspenwall.

William and Moses Springer, brothers, and James Springer, their cousin, were of German descent and came to Pittston in 1786. They were engaged in shipbuilding near Agry's point. They came to Bowman's Point in 1795, and William settled on lot No. 8, where he erected a large two story house on the site of the house now owned by George E. Warren. He was born November 29, 1754, and was the oldest of the settlers at Bowman's Point. He was a shipmaster and was lost at sea. He married Mary Norcross, by whom he had seven children, and after her death, Betsey Jewett, and had four children, of whom the youngest, Harriet, who was born July 17, 1816, and married William Perry, still survives.

Moses Springer was born October 17, 1767, married Susan Norcross, June 10, 1793, and died October 24, 1832. He received front lots 1 and 6 and erected his house on the southerly part of lot 7, and a $3\frac{1}{2}$ rod strip, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ rods deep, on which it stood, was conveyed to him by his brother, William. He lived here several years and then built a house on one of his rear lots, on the south side of Bowman street, next east of the James Collins place, where he died October 24, 1832, at the age of sixty-five years. His first house was where Loring C. Ballard now lives, and the cellar still remains, marking the location of that on Bowman street.

James Springer married Mary Lemont. He originally held lots 2, 5 and 17, but bought and occupied the house on the east side of the road on lot 13, it being the same house now occupied by Mrs. Springer, widow of his son, Benjamin Springer.

Joseph Glidden had front lot 11, and there erected a house and lived till about 1845. He left no descendants. He sold a house lot on the south corner of Bowman street to Anna S. Marshall, a widow, who with her three children, William, Enoch W. and Betsey Marshall, came here in 1798 in the first chaise owned in the town.

Hugh Cox had lot 12, and there in 1797 erected the large, two story house which was burnt in 1890. He was born in 1759, came here from Bristol, November 17, 1835. He married Mary B. Dunbar, of Newcastle, who was born in 1779 and died April 5, 1866. They had seven children, of whom two still survive: George T. Cox, at the age of seventy-eight, and Mrs. Seidus, eighty-five, and to them I am indebted for many interesting facts in the history of this section.

The extension of Bowman street from the road to the river was

known as Meeting House lane, and on the north side of it in 1803 a church was built. It was a large building, but never finished inside. It fronted on the lane, facing south, having a porch, with doors opening into it on its east and west sides, and stairs leading to a gallery. Here the Methodist society held its meetings. There was no settled minister, this being part of a circuit and the minister in charge being here but little. Twice conferences were held in this building, one being presided over by Bishop Hedding and the other by Bishop Fillmore.

A minister named Wells often officiated there. It was the only Methodist church in this section till 1830, when it was given up and the materials used for a stable in Hallowell. Mrs. Seidus remembers a day in the war of 1812, September 11, 1814, when a service was being held in the church, a messenger came bringing a report of the approach of a British force to attack Wiscasset. There was great excitement and hurrying to and fro, the men starting away at once for Wiscasset, and were there the next morning, but the enemy had not and did not come.

Next north of Mr. Cox on lot 13, James Lowell built a cottage house, which stood where Henry Peacock now lives, and on the same lot Augustus Ballard built the house which is still occupied by his descendants.

All these men were interested in shipbuilding and the shore in front of their lots was a succession of ship yards from the later Hallowell line to the present location of Grant street.

Samuel Hodgdon had lot 14. He erected the house on the east side of the road, now owned by Mrs. Springer. He sold a house lot of one acre on the west side of the road and next to Mr. Ballard's lot, to Samuel Davis, who built the house now owned by Charles E. Barker. Mr. Davis lived there a few years and then sold to Jesse Jewett, who was a man of great influence and was for years sheriff of the county. Mr. Hodgdon afterward sold to James Springer and settled on Bowman street on the lot still owned and occupied by his descendants. He had three sons—John, Jeremiah and Sullivan—and two daughters—Betsey and Mary.

Dr. James Parker had lots 15 and 16, and built the house now owned by H. L. Crocker and lived there till 1803, when he bought the lot on which James A. Jackson now lives, where he built a house and lived till his death. He was born in Boston in 1768, came to Pittston about 1790, had been educated as a physician by his father who was himself a physician, and while skillful and successful in his profession, was also active and influential as a business man and citizen. He represented the town in the legislature and also the district in the 13th congress, 1813-15. He was shrewd and careful in his management and acquired quite a large property. His wife, an adopted daughter

of General Henry Dearborn, was a woman of remarkable goodness and charity and beloved by all. Doctor Parker died November 9, 1837, and Mrs. Parker survived him till 1863.

Nathaniel Kimball bought lot 2 of James Springer and built a house on the east side of the road in 1800. He was a native of New Hampshire and came from Pittston, where he had built several dams and mills which had in succession been swept away by freshets. He married Sally, daughter of Major Henry Smith, who came from Germany in 1747 and settled in Pittston in 1764. Major Smith served as a continental soldier in the French war, was at Ticonderoga and saw Lord Howe fall, and was at Quebec under Wolfe. Mr. and Mrs. Kimball afterward built a large, two story house about where Mr. Brann's house now stands which, with a small house now standing near it, was burned some thirty years later, and these were the only early settlers' houses burned before the Cox house in 1890. They had six children, of whom two were residents of Farmingdale after its incorporation: Nathaniel, who was long and well known as an enterprising steamboat owner and captain; and Hannah, who married Alexander S. Chadwick.

William G. Warren also came here about the year 1800, and built the house now owned by Gilbert Eastman. He was a prominent man, and was for many years a vestryman and warden in Christ church, as were also Doctor Parker and Major Smith. He was grandfather of George E. Warren.

On the lot and near the house of Doctor Parker, was the first school house on Bowman's point, and in 1800 the whole number of inhabitants on this tract was 117. This tract was in Hallowell till 1834, when it was annexed to Gardiner.

South of this old Hallowell line, numbering from north to south, the front, west of the road, was divided into acre lots five rods in width, and extending thirty-two rods back, having been surveyed and plan made by Dudley Hobart in 1803. This plan was afterward copied into, and made part of, the Solomon Adams plan, by which all the lands in Gardiner were sold after its date, December 30, 1808.

Samuel Elwell was one of the first purchasers, he having lots 10 and 11, being the same where the houses of Ephraim Hatch and A. Davenport now stand. He at once built a house on lot 10, and this was afterward conveyed to Hon. George Evans, whose eminent ability and long and noble career find a more fitting place in another chapter. No. 11 was conveyed to Captain Nathaniel Kimball, the well known pioneer in steamboating between Gardiner and Boston. No. 9, the last home of Dr. James Parker, was sold by Mr. Gardiner, "subject to the rights of Elizabeth McCausland, widow of the late Henry McCausland, and their son, Robert McCausland." These rights were those of occupancy without title, but

the records are also a record of the shrewdness of Doctor Parker, he having bought them for \$20 two weeks before the conveyance from Mr. Gardiner to him. No. 8 was sold to James Purinton in 1803, and he erected the house thereon, which was afterward the homestead of Robert Gould, who engaged in shipbuilding in front of the lot, and where the wharf now is. Mr. Gould was a keen business man, and was fast acquiring a leading position, when he died of consumption in 1835, thirty-nine years old.

The lots now owned by J. C. Atkins were held by Mr. Gardiner till 1826, when he sold them to Captain John P. Hunter, who was long engaged in the lumber business in Gardiner. The lots next south of North street, now owned by A. C. Stilphen, were sold in 1827 to Alexander S. Chadwick, and he erected the house now standing there in that year. Mr. Chadwick was a son of Dr. Edmund Chadwick, of Deerfield, N. H., and was born there May 8, 1789. Doctor Chadwick was descended from Charles Chadwick, who came to Boston in 1630, and served in the revolutionary war as a surgeon in the American army. Mr. Chadwick studied medicine with his father until the war of 1812, when in 1813 he received a commission from President Madison, and was stationed at Fort Erie. In the bloody fight there July 4, 1814, his command of fifty men took fifty-two prisoners, including a major, and lost thirteen killed and wounded. He received six shots through his clothing, but was unharmed. He came to Maine in 1816, and married Hannah, daughter of Nathaniel Kimball, and granddaughter of Major Henry Smith. He lived in Frankfort till 1821, when he removed to Gardiner. He represented the town in the legislature four years, and was selectman of the town six years, and the justice of the peace before whom most of the minor cases were tried for many years. He was one of the prime movers and most indefatigable workers in the incorporation of Farmingdale, and was one of the first selectmen of the new town. He died October 18, 1867.

Eighty years ago, in addition to the houses already named, the house known as the old Vigoreux house, and for many years owned by that family, stood just north of H. W. Jewett's. It was then occupied by Rev. Aaron Humphrey, who had been a Methodist minister, and had officiated one year at Christ church, in Gardiner. He then took orders in the Episcopal church, and was settled as minister of the society. It was later the home of Samuel Collins. The house now owned by Captain George W. Chase was then owned by Mr. Drew, who was father of Allen Drew, and grandfather of Captain John H. Drew, mentioned at page 258.

The present Vigoreux house was then owned by James Bowman and later by a family named Ramsdell, from whom it acquired the name which is still applied to it, the Ramsdell house. They were Quakers and stood high in the esteem of their neighbors. James

Lowell had built a house where Henry Peacock now resides and it was his home till his death in 1849. He was a shipbuilder and had a yard on the banks of the river. Enoch Marshall occupied the homestead which at his death descended to his son, Samuel E., who has so recently left it to join those gone before.

On the further part of Bowman street, the first settlers were Samuel Titcomb, who in 1814 came from Yarmouth, Me., and settled on the farm now owned by S. W. Rice, and F. J. Danforth and Benjamin Grover, who came from Newry, Oxford County, in 1820, and settled on the farm still owned by his descendants.

In 1819, Abner Lowell bought of Gideon Gilman the lot which, with subsequent purchases, constituted the farm so long the home of his son, Joshua Lowell, and now owned by his grandson, Frank Lowell.

North street was not as a whole settled so early as the other parts of the town, and its earliest settlers were descendants of men already named. Among them were John and Andrew McCausland, grandsons of Henry McCausland; George Church, grandson of Ebenezer Church; Jerry Hodgdon, son of Samuel Hodgdon and a man of influence in the town and for years one of the town fathers; Hiram Lord, son of Isaac Lord, who had been one of the early settlers on Bowman street; and the Collins family, of whom mention is elsewhere made.

This then comprises a history of the early settlement of the old homes included in the present town of Farmingdale, which was incorporated June 3, 1852. It borders on the Kennebec river and rises by easy grades to its highest lands near the old post road and thence sloping back to the Sanborn and Jamies ponds on the western border, the only bodies of water in the town. It consists of gently rolling country, seldom broken by sharp hills or valleys and comprises some of the best farming lands in the county.

Its incorporation was secured chiefly by the indefatigable efforts of A. S. Chadwick, Thomas B. Seavey and William S. Grant, aided by an enthusiastic and almost unanimous support of the people. Mr. Grant was a grandson of Major Peter Grant and son of Captain Samuel C. Grant, and established his home in the town and owned the beautiful homestead now the property of Isaac J. Carr. He was a leader in every movement for the improvement of the town.

The town is essentially a farming town. The busy blows of the ship-yard have long since ceased to be heard, and the only manufacturing enterprises now conducted in the town are the glue factory of George H. Seavey and the tannery of Frank Atkins.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.—The Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor of the town from its incorporation, and the number of years they have held these offices, have been: 1852, Alexander S. Chadwick, 3 years, Thomas B. Seavey, 3, Daniel Lancaster, 5; 1854, Samuel War-

ren. 4; 1855, James Stone, 2, John Graves; 1856, Hiram B. Colcord, 2; 1857, Thomas L. Crocker; 1858, William S. Grant, Jerry Hodgdon, 7, Alden Rice, 2; 1859, Joshua Lowell, 2; 1860, Sumner Smiley, Isaiah Stevens, 3; 1861, Philip Larrabee, 2; 1863, Benjamin F. Sandford, 6, James S. McCausland; 1864, A. B. Collins, 2; 1865, Joseph C. Atkins; 1866, Addison G. Davis, 4, John Baker, 6; 1868, Andrew B. McCausland, 2, William Winter, 3; 1870, Samuel E. Marshall, 2; 1871, Sumner B. McCausland, 19, R. S. Neal, 2; 1872, George Wheeler, 9; 1873, John W. Church, 2; 1878, Thomas H. Dow, Zeri S. Parker, 2; 1879, George H. Seavey, 2; 1880, Carlton Blair, George W. Paul, 2; 1882, Joseph F. Clement, 3; 1883, Levi M. Lancaster, 4; 1885, Edwin Manson, J. Frank Brookings, 2; 1887, William C. Horn, 4, Andrew E. Cunningham; 1891, Ezra S. Smith, 2.

The Clerks have been: Edmund A. Chadwick, 2 years; George Tarbox, 2; Sumner B. McCausland, 3; Sumner Smiley, 2; Rev. L. L. Shaw, 1; George Warren, 7; A. B. Collins, 1; John T. Magrath, 1; A. C. Stilphen, 2; Thomas S. Paul, 2; and George E. Warren, the present clerk, 17.

The Treasurers have been: Joshua Lowell, 7 years; Charles W. McCausland, 1; John Baker, 9; Charles Trafton, 1; Benjamin U. McCausland, 3; Levi M. Lancaster, 2; Benjamin F. Sandford, 1; Loring C. Ballard, 1; George Wheeler, 2; James N. Cannon, 1; Ephraim Hatch, 3; and A. C. Stilphen, the present treasurer, 10 years.

VALUATION AND APPROPRIATIONS.—In 1852 the total valuation of the property in the town, as appraised by the assessors, was \$283,878, and the amount of tax assessed was \$2,327.86 on property, and \$186 on 186 polls. The appropriations for that year were: For support of schools, \$675; for support of the poor, \$400; for town purposes, and state and county tax, \$1,325.

In forty years of town life the valuation has nearly doubled, and the assessors' inventory and valuation for 1892 is on: Buildings and lots, \$250,435; 6,696½ acres tillage, pasture and woodlands, \$140,096; 208 horses and colts, \$20,050; 314 cattle, \$7,166; 32 swine, \$172; 121 sheep, \$394; household furniture (over \$200 each), \$4,275; 48 musical instruments, \$3,315; 38 pleasure carriages, \$3,020; stock in corporations, \$54,110; vessels, \$6,315; money, \$17,000; stock in trade, \$500; total valuation, \$506,848. The number of polls was 221, and the number of dogs taxed, 66.

The appropriations for 1892 were: For common schools, \$1,000; school books, \$50; for high school tuition, \$200; highways and snow bills, \$2,200; support of poor, \$1,000; incidental expenses, \$600; fire department, \$400; town debt, \$500; discounts, \$750; state tax, \$1,381.50; county tax, \$502.99.

The tax assessed was on: 66 dogs, \$66; 221 polls, \$663; \$506,848 @ \$.016, \$8,109.52; total assessment, \$8,838.56.

SCHOOLS.—The provision made by the town for education of its children is liberal and judicious, three full terms of school each year being provided for scholars below the high school grade, the school houses being above the average, and well furnished and supplied with globes, maps and text books. The town pays the tuition for all its children attending the high schools of Gardiner and Hallowell, and by these provisions every child in the town can be fitted for admission to any college in the state without any direct cost to the parent for tuition or school books.

PRESENT CONDITION.—The southeasterly part of the town is most thickly settled, being a suburb of the city of Gardiner, and the street extending from Gardiner along the bank of the picturesque Kennebec is lined with fine residences, and is claimed to be one of the most beautiful streets in Maine. Many of the residents here are engaged in business in Gardiner, and are an important factor in the progress and enterprise of that busy and growing city.

In addition to their own municipal taxes, Farmingdale citizens pay annually into the treasury of Gardiner from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars, and furnish a not inconsiderable part of the banking and business capital of that city, and from its broad pastures and fertile fields come liberal supplies of produce for the markets of Gardiner and Hallowell.

Great improvements have been made within a few years in the methods of farming, and the town can now boast of very superior milk and stock farms. Among the notable herds of cows are those of Albert H. Averill, Warren J. Carter and Wallace M. Tibbetts, and the "Pine Tree Stock Farm," under the management of Mr. A. J. Libby, already ranks as one of the finest horse-breeding farms in the state. The strength of the town is in its farms and its farmers. They honor the name of their town.*

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

James W. Carter, son of Hiram and Virtue (Averill) Carter, and grandson of Jefferson P. Carter, was born in 1841. He is a stone cutter and farmer, and since 1875 has lived in Farmingdale. He married Achsah A., daughter of Jacob and Eunice (Carter) Welch, and granddaughter of Jacob Welch. Their children are: Hiram J., Eunice A. (Mrs. E. Crocket), Minnie E. (died 1873) and Arthur W. (died 1881).

Joseph F. Clement, born in 1838, at Palmyra, Me., was a son of Samuel Clement. From 1873 until his death in 1886 he was a farmer where his widow and family now live. He was several years on the school committee and held the office of selectman. He was in the late war in Company A, 14th Maine, and from November, 1864, to February, 1866, he was captain of Company G, 109th U. S. Colored Infantry.

* Mr. Stilphen's responsibility for this chapter ends here.—[Ed.]

His first marriage was with Maria C. Keene, who died in 1873, leaving two children: Charles J. and Carrie M. His second marriage was with Augusta J. Greene, who has one adopted son.

Charles E. Dearing, born in 1837 in Webster, is a son of John and Caroline (Perry) Dearing, and grandson of Deacon Samuel and Mary (Drinkwater) Dearing. In 1887 he moved to Farmingdale. From 1855 until 1887 he was a machinist and since then has been a farmer. He was in the army from July, 1862, until June, 1865, and was discharged as quartermaster sergeant. He was taken prisoner at Gettysburgh July 1, 1863, and was taken to Richmond, Va., and held three months. He married Emma, daughter of Dea. David A. and Sophronia (Macomber) White, and granddaughter of David and Mary White. Their children are: Ernest W. and Marion P., living, and Albert C., deceased.

Gilbert Eastman, born in South Gardiner, is a son of Samuel and Eliza (Luce) Eastman, and grandson of Samuel Eastman. He was a carpenter until 1890, when he opened a music store in Gardiner, firm of G. & C. L. Eastman. He married Ellen M., daughter of Seth and Sarah (Stewart) Rines. They had one daughter, Lulie Grace, born May 28, 1869, died November 10, 1870. Their only son is Charles L., who began the study of music when a boy and studied at Kents Hill, Boston and New York, and is now the junior partner of the above firm.

William Faunce, born in 1813, was a son of John Faunce, who came from Ipswich, Mass., to Waterville, Me. Mr. Faunce came to Hallowell in 1845 and twenty years later he came to Farmingdale, where he was a farmer until his death in 1890, where his widow and son now live. He married Lucy, daughter of Timothy B. and Eleanor (Webb) Haywood. Their children were: Fred B., Ellen H. and John F., who are deceased, and William, born February 5, 1860, who is now carrying on the farm of ninety acres.

Thomas Gilpatrick, only survivor of eight children of Robert and Temperance Gilpatrick, grandson of Charles and great-grandson of Charles Gilpatrick, was born in 1836. He is a farmer, and since 1877 has owned and occupied the Joshua Carr farm. He married Louisa H., daughter of William Springer. Their only child is Adelle R., who is a teacher in the Hallowell school.

William A. Hodgdon, born in 1839, is the only survivor of three children of Jerry and Hannah (Lord) Hodgdon, and grandson of Samuel Hodgdon, who was a shipbuilder during his life at Bowman's Point. Mr. Hodgdon is a farmer. He married Laura, daughter of James S. McCausland. They have two children: Myrtle H. and Jerry L.

Captain Abner M. Jackson, born in Pittston in 1803, was a son of Captain Benjamin Jackson. Captain Jackson began going to sea with

his father when a small boy, and at the early age of eighteen he became captain, which position he continued to fill very successfully until six years prior to his death, in 1873. His first vessel was the brig *Milton*, followed by the *Gardiner* (which he commanded eight years in New York and Liverpool mail service), *Kekokey*, *Rainbow*, *Jane H. Glidden*, *Medalion*, *Edenburgh* and *Consolation*. His wife, who is still living, was Lydia W., daughter of Nathaniel Bailey. Their two sons were: Charles E., who died in 1864, of yellow fever, while on a voyage as mate of a vessel, and James A. Jackson, born in Pittston September 12, 1832, a druggist, of Gardiner. He married Lucy D., daughter of Robert Thompson, and has had three sons: James R., Benjamin W. and Donald, who died young.

H. W. JEWETT, OF FARMINGDALE AND GARDINER.—This family name, now so generally dispersed throughout the American states, first appeared in New England early in 1639, when an English company of sixty people, with forty others, came to Massachusetts, where they, with Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, settled in April of that year, and organized the first church in Rowley. Among the sixty English were two brothers, Maximilian and Joseph Jewett, who were made freemen of Rowley within one year, and both became prominent in civil, religious and business affairs.*

Their parents, Edward and Mary Jewett¹, were of Bradford, Eng. Joseph² was born there in 1609, and married Mary Mallinson in 1634. They had six children, the oldest, Jeremiah³, being born in England. Joseph was again married in 1653, and raised three other children.

Jeremiah married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Dickenson, in 1661, and resided in Ipswich, but was buried in the Rowley churchyard in 1714. The oldest of his nine children was Jeremiah, jun.⁴, born in 1662, who, when twenty-five years of age, married Elizabeth Kimball, and had four daughters and three sons. Only through their youngest son, Aaron⁵, born 1699, the fifth of the seven, was the family name transmitted in this line. He married Abigail Perley in 1719, and after a short residence in Scarboro, Me., returned to Ipswich, where he died in 1732, leaving three surviving children, of whom Moses, the second son, was baptized in Ipswich in 1722.

This Moses⁶, the fifth generation in America, married Abigail Bradstreet in 1741, and was with those patriots of Ipswich who took an early breakfast or a cold bite on the 19th of April, 1775, and went up to meet General Gage at Lexington and Concord, and attend to some imperative public business. He was captain of a troop of horse which contained four of the nine Jewetts who went into that fight.

He left his gun and a good name to the seventh of his ten chil-

* The printed Historical Collections of the Essex Institute (Salem, Mass., 1885, Vol. XXII.) contains thirty-six pages of valuable data regarding these two brothers and their descendants, as early families of Rowley.



Harley W. Jewett

dren, James Jewett⁷, who was born in 1755. This James, with his brother, Moses, removed in 1785 to Newcastle, Me. Five years later he married Lydia Hilton, of Alna, Me. They were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch, and passed their married life in Alna, where their five children were born, and where he and his brother, Moses, were respected and prosperous citizens.

James Jewett, jun.⁸, the first of the five, was born in Alna in 1791, and became a master carpenter, as his father James had been. His wife, married September 16, 1822, was Mary A. Ayer, of Alna. They resided at Alna, Me., where four of their children were born: Mary J., born June 27, 1823, died in 1859; James, jun., born September 25, 1824, died in 1887; Hartley W., born June 11, 1826; and Nancy Elizabeth (Mrs. Peleg S. Robinson), born September 25, 1829, died in 1875. The family moved to Hallowell in 1832, where, on Shepherd's Point, Mr. Jewett operated a steam saw mill until its burning two years later, when they removed to Gardiner, where their only other child, John Jewett, now the popular conductor of the Jewett train on the Maine Central, was born in March, 1835, and where the parents died—he in 1867, after more than thirty years of usefulness as a saw millwright and carpenter, and she nineteen years later, after an exemplary Christian life.

Such is the family origin, and such the honorable antecedents of H. W. Jewett, of Farmingdale, whose lumber manufacturing interests at Gardiner have now for a third of a century played no inconsiderable part in the growth and prosperity of that city. From the time his parents came to Gardiner in June, 1834, until he was seventeen years old, the village school, for a few winters and fewer summers, furnished his only opportunity for an education. But it is the *boy*, and not the schoolmaster, who "is the father of the man," and in this case it seems that close observation of men and things, and the discipline of practical life, have fitted a man for business activity and large usefulness better than colleges and universities sometimes do.

In 1846, when he first went into the lumber woods as a surveyor, he had to buy his time of one R. K. Littlefield, with whom he had begun to learn the millwright trade, and under whom he had helped build an overshot mill east of Brown's island. Thoroughly familiar, for ten years, with handling logs in the river and their delivery to the Gardiner mills, he began in 1860 upon his own account the purchase of large quantities of logs on the upper Kennebec, and by rafting these in smaller lots, found profitable sale to the down-river mills. Before the present great booms of the log driving company were built, he had private booms at and above Gardiner, where he collected logs from the river, and delivered to the owners in Gardiner. He first called attention to the plan of building the great Brown's Island boom, and largely through his efforts the driving company secured

in the legislature the necessary charter. Buying and hauling logs in quantities occupied his attention until 1863*, when he began as a lumber manufacturer on the Cobbosseecontee, the career by which he is now best known in the lumber markets of the Atlantic states.

Fair weather and smooth sailing furnish no test of capable ship masters, and only a close battle develops great generalship. In forty years of business life Mr. Jewett has encountered a full share of reverses and disasters. The national panic of 1873, in which he lost everything save his integrity and his courage, was followed nine years later by the great fire of 1882, which swept all the lumber mills from the lower dam in Gardiner, and left him a net loser by at least \$75,000. Courage and integrity were yet his unimpaired resources—the one prompting him to begin at once the rebuilding of the establishment, the other giving him all needed credit among those who knew him; and thus upon the ruins of a fair fortune he again started, and within the next decade he once more appears among the solid men of the valley.

His marriage September 3, 1850, was with Harriet A., daughter of Thomas N. Atkins^a, a shipbuilder of Farmingdale, who was born on the south end of Swan island (James Atkins^a, of Sandwich, Mass., James^a, John^a, and James Atkins^a, whose first child was born in Sandwich in 1790). To them have been born two sons: Charles T., who died in 1862, and Thomas A. Jewett^a, born September 23, 1861.

James Jewett, the deceased brother of H. W. Jewett, married Thankful H., daughter of Thomas N. Atkins, and left one son, Arthur, now bookkeeper for H. W. Jewett, at Gardiner.

Sumner B. McCausland, born in West Gardiner in 1830, is a son of Thomas H. (1804-1886) and Rhoda E. (Brann) McCausland (1809-1874). His grandfather, James, who died in 1826, was a son of James McCausland, who was one of General Washington's body-guard. His grandmother was Mary (Berry) McCausland. Sumner B. came to Gardiner in 1850, learned the carpenters' trade with Sprague & Lord, was in the employ of W. S. Grant and P. G. Bradstreet several years, and since 1861 has been in the ice business, harvesting and wholesaling. He has been a resident of Farmingdale since its incorporation, has been town clerk three years, selectman, assessor and overseer of the poor nineteen years. His wife, Augusta A., is a daughter of Dr. John A. and Clarissa (Bodfish) Barnard, late of Livermore. Their children are: Antonio C., Mary Louise (died in 1873) and Anna Belle.

Daniel C. Mitchell, born in 1828, in Litchfield, is a son of Joshua and Nancy (Farr) Mitchell, who came from Lewiston to Litchfield in 1805. Mr. Mitchell came from Litchfield to Farmingdale in 1868, where he is a farmer. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Elias Merrill, and they have one daughter, Ava A.

* See lumber mills of Gardiner city.

Reuben S. Neal, born March 1, 1837, is the oldest of three children of Julius and Sarah (Seavey) Neal, and grandson of Joseph Neal. He followed the sea a few years when a young man, and was mate of a vessel the last two years. In 1861 he entered the army in Company C, 1st Maine Cavalry, and served thirty-eight months. He has been a farmer in Farmingdale since 1864 on his grandfather Seavey's farm. He has been elected by the republican party to the offices of selectman, representative and county commissioner.

Elisha S. Newell, son of Ebenezer and Mary (Snow) Newell, was born in Durham, Me., being the fifth child and third son of a family of eight children. He left home at the age of twenty-two years—having secured a common and high school education—served two years in a variety store in Durham as clerk, and taught school two winters, after which he commenced his railroad life. He moved to Portland in 1869 and ran the train known as Jewett train for fourteen years and never knew what it was to have an accident. In 1884, on account of impaired health, he was transferred to the Augusta and Gardiner train and was again, by request, transferred to the yard engine at Gardiner in 1891. He is now a resident of Farmingdale and although a democrat he was elected to represent the republican district in which he lives, in the 65th legislature.

George W. Paul, son of Oliver P. and Mary J. (Neal) Paul, was born in Saxonville, Mass., in 1847. He came with his parents to Waldo, Me., in 1856. He served in the late war from 1863 to 1865, enlisting from Waldo county in Company A, Coast Guards, and afterward attached to the 31st Wisconsin, serving in the army of the Potomac. In 1872 he enlisted as a non-commissioned officer in the regular army and served one year in the Indian troubles on Platte river. Since 1873 he has been a farmer in Farmingdale; previous to that he had been a stone cutter by trade. He married Lizzie, daughter of Orrin and Sarah W. (Collins) Colcord. Their children are: Edith M., G. Delwin and Ray J.

Frank Richardson, born in Whitefield, is a son of Franklin and Louisa (Bailey) Richardson, and grandson of Smith Richardson. He and his brother, George M., came from Whitefield to Farmingdale in 1889, and bought the old William Grant farm, where they now live. Mr. Richardson has been street commissioner of Farmingdale two years.

Renaldo Robbins, born in Bowdoinham in 1827, is a son of Elias and Lucinda (Hatch) Robbins, and grandson of Daniel and Elizabeth (Kendall) Robbins. He came to Farmingdale in 1846, where he is a carpenter. He married Catherine, daughter of Andrew and Mary H. (Bates) McCausland, and granddaughter of Henry and Abiah (Stackpole) McCausland. Their children are: Fred M., Mary E. and Willis E., who died.

Benjamin F. Sandford, born in Bowdoinham in 1823, is a son of Captain Thomas and Esther (Topping) Sandford, and grandson of John and Mary Sandford. He has taught school twenty-three terms, and worked twelve years at plastering, in Boston. He came to Farmingdale in 1855, where he is a farmer. He was eight years a member of the school board and held the office of selectman seven years. He married Mary M., daughter of David Thwing, of Bowdoinham. Their children are: Lilla M. (Mrs. N. Niles), George C. and Alice. They lost four: Laura E., St. Vincent G., James T. and John I. D.

David C. Shepherd was born in 1837, in Delaware, Hunterdon county, N. J. He was three years in the employ of the Knickerbocker Ice Company at Philadelphia, Pa., and in 1870 was made general agent and superintendent of their Maine business and since that time has lived in Farmingdale. He married Amanda Rudebock, of Hunterdon county, New Jersey. They have three children.

Ezra S. Smith, born in 1820, is a son of Jonathan and Hannah (Sleeper) Smith, and grandson of Jonathan Smith. He came from New Hampshire to Hallowell in 1838, where he lived until 1871, when he came to Farmingdale, where he is a farmer. He was two years collector and eight years deputy sheriff at Hallowell and in 1891 was selectman of Farmingdale. He married Abbie, daughter of William Jones, and their children are: George E., Lizzie A. and Ellen, who died.

Captain Samuel Swanton, born in Readfield in 1800, was a son of William and Lavina (Savage) Swanton, and grandson of William Swanton, of Bath, Me. Captain Swanton began going to sea when but fifteen and continued until 1840, several years as master of vessels. From 1840 until 1855 he was a ship builder at Bath, Me. He died in Hallowell in 1869. His marriage was with Rachel S. Gordon, of Readfield. Their children were: Henry A., Annie E., Mary L., Susie J. (Mrs. R. G. Kimpton) and Charles L. Henry, Mary and Charles are deceased. Annie E. married Samuel G. Buckman, who was several years a grocer in Bath, but since 1866 has been a farmer of Farmingdale. Their children are: Nettie G. (deceased), Annie M. and Charles S. S.

George E. Warren, born in 1838, is a son of George and Julia T. (Hutchinson) Warren, and grandson of William G. and Peggy (Marson) Warren. He has been engaged in the drug business as clerk and proprietor since 1856, and since 1882 has owned and run the present business on Water street, Gardiner. He married Frances E., daughter of John Covell, and they have one daughter, Jennie H. Mr. Warren has been town clerk since 1876, succeeding his father who had held the office several years.

CHAPTER XXI.

TOWN OF WINSLOW.

BY HENRY D. KINGSBURY.

Winslow 125 Years before Incorporation.—Fort Halifax.—Deed of the Town.—Incorporation.—Town Meetings.—Town Meeting House.—Settlers.—Civil Lists.—Taxpayers, 1791.—Traders.—Tavern Keepers.—Mills.—Religious Records.—Christian Society.—Parson Cushman.—Churches.—Post Offices.—Schools.—Cemeteries.—Personal Paragraphs.

OUR history of Winslow begins with the coming of white men to its borders. The first character in New England history is the Indian; the next is the hunter, and the third is usually the trader. These three classes would be most apt to come together at the meeting places of nature's highways—the junction of rivers. Such a place was Ticonic—the name given to the junction of the Sebasticook with the Kennebec river, and to the falls in the latter, just above. Any human activities spread over a large area in this section inevitably centered here. The Indians used and prized this spot for the same purposes and reasons that the whites did. It was easy of access, renowned for fish and game—just the spot for camp and council, for traffic and recreation. Just when white men and red men first met here and exchanged their commodities we do not know. The first trading expedition of any magnitude that ascended the Kennebec was in charge of Edward Winslow—mark the name.

Whether he brought—267 years ago—his shallop of corn as far north as Ticonic, and set his eyes on the land that was destined to carry his name down to posterity, we do not know. But we do know that trade soon extended up to this point, for on the plan of a survey ordered by the Pejepscot proprietors, and made by Joseph Heath in 1719, a building is drawn on the south side of the Sebasticook where it enters the Kennebec, also these words: "A Trading house built by Lawson Sept. 10, 1653, as by writing recorded at Plymouth by that Court." The Indian chief Kennebis in 1649 conveyed to Christopher Lawson land on the Kennebec up to Ticonic Falls. Lawson assigned this in 1653 to Clark & Lake.

Richard Hammond, an ancient trader, and Clark & Lake each had

a trading house at Ticonic in 1675. This was the year King Philip's war, the first war of the Indians against the whites, broke out. The next year Hammond and Lake were both killed by the Indians, and these trading houses of theirs at Ticonic must have been captured by the savages and used by them for the purposes of war. In King William's war the Indians sent captives in 1688 to Ticonic. Major Church, on his expedition up the Kennebec in 1692, says North drove "Indians to their fort at Ticonic." (If this fort was not one of the old trading houses what was it?)

For the next twenty-five years we hear or know but little about Ticonic. But during the Spanish war that closed in 1748 the English



and French kept a close eye on the strategic points on the Kennebec. The first movement for the erection of Fort Halifax was made in 1751, by the Plymouth Company, in a petition to the general court to remove Fort Richmond further up the Kennebec. When, shortly after this, current events pointed with certainty to the war of 1755, both nations were awake to the necessity of possessing Ticonic. Information that the French were building a fort at the headwaters of the Kennebec aroused Governor Shirley early in 1754 to immediate action. The general court thought "it to be of absolute necessity that the French should at all events be prevented from making any settle-

ment whatsoever at the River Kennebec or the carrying places at its head." The house requested the governor to take a voyage in person and select a point and build a new fort, to which should be transferred the garrison, artillery and stores from Fort Richmond. For his protection and efficient action they provided a force of 800 men. April 16, 1754, Governor Shirley addressed a letter to the Plymouth proprietors in which these passages occur:

"The Great and General Assembly of this province having in their present Session by their Message to me desired that I would order 'A new Fort to be erected of about 120 feet square as far up the river Kennebec above Richmond fort as I shall think fit,' and whereas the placing such a fort upon this occasion near Taconnett Falls would contribute more to the defence of the said river and protection of the settlements which already are, or shall hereafter be made upon it, than erecting a fort at or near Cushnoc—I think proper to acquaint you that in case you shall forthwith at the expense of your proprietors cause to be built at or near Cushnoc—as I shall order a house of hewn timber not less than ten inches thick, 100 feet long and 32 feet wide and 16 feet high, for the reception of the province's stores with conveniences for lodging the soldiers,—and build a block house 24 feet square agreeable to a plan exhibited by you to me for that purpose and furnish the same with four cannon carrying ball of four pounds, I will give orders for erecting a new fort at the charge of the Government above Taconnett Falls upon the aforesaid river—and use my best endeavours to cause the same to be finished with the utmost expedition."

On the day following the Kennebec Company voted to accept the governor's proposition and terms and appointed five of their number as a committee to erect the buildings at Cushnoc "at the charge of this proprietee." The governor at once ordered the forces provided by the general court to the Kennebec, where he put them under command of General John Winslow and joined them in person and ascended to Ticonic. Here he decided to locate the fort "on a fork of land formed by the Kennebec and Sebacicook, the latter emptying into the former about three-fourths of a mile from Taconnett Falls." His excellent reasons for this location were: "The only known communication which the Penobscots have with the River Kennebec and the Norridgewock Indians is through the Sebacicook, which they cross within ten miles of Taconnett Falls; and their most commodious passage from Penobscot to Quebec is through the Kennebec to the River Chaudière, so that a fort here cuts off the Penobscots not only from the Norridgewocks, but also from Quebec; and as it stands at a convenient distance to make a sudden and easy descent upon their headquarters is a strong curb upon them as also upon the Norridgewocks."

After locating the fort Governor Shirley despatched a body of soldiers up the Kennebec about seventy-five miles. Finding no French settlements, he returned to Boston well pleased with his trip. While at Ticonic "he caused to be erected and picketed in, a redoubt, twenty

feet square, near the site of the fort on an eminence overlooking the country, mounted with two small cannon and a swivel, and garrisoned with a surgeants guard of twelve men."

By direction of Governor Shirley, and under the personal supervision of General John Winslow, Fort Halifax was built with all possible despatch, during the summer and fall of 1754. At the same time the Plymouth Company were building its auxiliary at Cushnoc—Fort Western. Fort Halifax was so nearly completed that on September 3d, Captain William Lithgow, with a garrison of one hundred men, took possession. The name given this new military fortification was in honor of the Earl of Halifax, then secretary of state of the kingdom of Great Britain.

The plan upon which Winslow had been working did not please Captain Lithgow and he obtained permission to change it. The old blockhouse now standing was the southwest corner of Lithgow's plan. From this extended each way a palisade of posts set in the ground enclosing an area of 117 feet square. At the northeast corner was another blockhouse twenty feet square. Inside the fort enclosure was a row of barracks on the east side, eighty feet long, one story high and twenty feet wide, and on the north side were the officers' quarters, fort house and armory, supposed to cover a space forty by eighty feet. The corner stone of the old fort, now deposited in the state house at Augusta, bears this inscription:

THIS CORNER STONE LAID BY ORDER OF GOVERNOR SHIRLEY, 1754.

The buildings on the north side all appear to have been two stories high, in the upper rooms of which religious meetings, dancing parties, town meetings, and various social bodies gathered, because they were the most commodious, and about the only places where the people could meet for public purposes.

We have undoubted documentary accounts of the building of the blockhouses, or redoubts on the hill. In his message to the house of representatives, October 18, 1754, Governor Shirley says: "To avoid a surprise I have caused a strong redoubt of twenty feet square in the second story, and picqueted round, to be erected on that part of the eminence which overlooks the country round, and mounted with two small cannon, two pounders and one swivel, and garrisoned with a sergeant's guard of twelve men. It is large enough to contain five large cannon and fifty men." General Winslow located it in these words: "Standing east $16\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, north $61\frac{1}{2}$ rods," from Fort Halifax.

Of the location of the other blockhouse and the year of its erection, the following is definite and conclusive. May 11, 1755, Captain Lithgow wrote Governor Shirley: "I have begun a redoubt 34 feet square, two story high, hip roof, watch box on top, to be surrounded at proper distance with open piquets. This will be cannon proof. This redoubt will command the eminence, as also the falls. It is

erected on the highest knoll eastward of the cut path that ascends the eminence. In this building it will be very necessary that two pieces of good cannon carrying 14 or 18 pound ball be placed therein." It was armed with a twelve pound howitzer which the soldiers fired every morning, and afterward on special occasions.

These official reports give dates and exact dimensions of two redoubts on the "*eminence*," which T. O. Paine says were 635 feet apart. He also says that the redoubt nearest the Kennebec was 960 feet from Fort Halifax. This brings it nearer than the one built by General Winslow, which he says was $61\frac{1}{2}$ rods. They were unquestionably the "two blockhouses" mentioned by Colonel Montross in 1760. Mrs. Freeman says there were two blockhouses on the spot indicated by Governor Shirley and General Winslow, and Mr. Paine is of the same opinion, and this would make three outside of Fort Halifax.

One of these blockhouses on one of the hills was once the home of Ezekiel Pattee and afterward was removed to his farm down the river. Well preserved cellar walls are still to be seen by digging where the commander's quarter's stood, inside the palisades. The old blockhouse now on its first location is truly a venerable relic—the last of its kind and period in New England. It was repaired and saved from the elements in 1870 through the efforts of Dr. Atwood Crosby, A. T. Shirtliff and J. W. Bassett. Since the Lockwood Company came into possession of the surrounding property they have put a new roof on it. Who owns the ground no one knows, but the town of Winslow will honor itself by preserving what is left of old Fort Halifax.

The flat land near Fort Halifax was cleared and cultivated in 1764 by Morris Fling, who built a log hut and was the first farmer in that vicinity. This flat was called Fling's Interval by the next two generations. Colonel Lithgow was very gallant while he was in command of the fort. In the winter time he had his men sweep the ice and slide the ladies. There used to be an island in the Kennebec just below Ticonic falls that was used by the officers and their families in warm weather for pleasure parties. There was a large basswood tree on it. Sergeant Segar made a bridge over a small stream and got Madame Lithgow to go up and see it. The soldiers named the brook after him, which name it still retains. It was a favorite spot with the Indians, who camped there as late as 1880. "King David, the hunter of Clinton," a member of the legislature, met the Indian member there in 1850.

The present town of Winslow is that part of the original town lying east of the Kennebec. The Plymouth proprietors were anxious to give whole townships to any actual settlers upon certain conditions, which will appear in the deed which follows. The attempt was made in several other locations, but the Winslow men were the only parties who succeeded in fulfilling the conditions. This speaks well for the

men, and for the country; for if the opportunities for getting a start in life had not been good here, those who tried it would have failed. It is probable that no finer tract of forest ever waved in Kennebec valley than that which grew on either bank of the Sebasticook. The following copy of the first deed will probably meet the eye of the reader in print for the first time.

"To Gamaliel Bradford of Duxborough, James Otis of Barnstable, John Winslow of Marshfield, Daniel Howard of Bridgewater, James Warren of Plymouth, and William Taylor of Boston Esquires, and to their heirs and assigns forever; a certain tract of land within our purchase containing 18,200 acres more or less lying on the east side of Kennebeck river, butted and bounded as follows, viz: beginning on the east side of Kennebeck river at a hemlock tree standing on the bank of said river and one rod W. N. W. of a large rock, and two miles and half a mile on a N. N. E. course from Fort Halifax, and from said tree to run E. S. E. five miles to a beech tree marked; thence to run S. S. W. five miles and 28 poles to a red oak tree marked; thence to run W. N. W. to said Kennebeck river; being about six miles and 236 poles to another red oak tree, standing on the bank of the said Kennebeck river as the shore lieth five miles and 28 poles to the first mentioned bounds; but upon conditions following, viz: That within four years from the date hereof, the above mentioned grantees, their heirs or assigns shall have 50 settlers on the premises; 25 of said settlers to have families, and to build 50 houses not less than 20 feet square, and seven feet studd each, and that said 50 settlers shall also within said four years clear and bring to fit for mowing or plowing five acres of land adjoining to each house; excepting and reserving out of said 18,200 acres, 600 acres granted by said proprietors to William Lithgow, Esq., Sept. 12, 1764; also reserving to said proprietors the right of laying out such roads as shall be necessary for said proprietors' use; reserving also to the sole use and benefit of said proprietors 400 acres of land adjoining Fort Halifax, and including said fort and butted and bounded as follows, viz.: beginning at the southwesterly point of land where Fort Halifax is built, and from there to run northerly up said Kennebeck river 400 poles, said 400 poles to be measured upon a straight line; from thence to run over to Sebasticook river, such a course as to include said 400 acres, between said line and the said rivers, Sebasticook and Kennebeck." March 12, 1766.

Winslow, whose Indian name was Ticonic, and whose plantation name was Kingsfield, had the honor of being one of the first four towns incorporated in Kennebec county. This occurred April 26, 1771, the town then including what is now Waterville and Oakland, and the name being in honor of General John Winslow. The first town meeting was held Thursday, May 23d following, at Fort Halifax. In 1775 it was held at the house of Ezekiel Pattee, who lived in one of the block redoubts on the hill. In 1776 the people manifested their patriotism by appointing Timothy Heald, John Tozer and Zimri Haywood a committee of correspondence. Fort Halifax did not seem to hold the rascals of that day quite securely enough, for they voted

in 1774 to pay Lieutenant Heald eight shillings to build a pair of stocks. In 1787 the dividing line between Winslow and Vassalboro was run out and established by Ezekiel Pattee and James Stackpole for the former town, and Captain Denes Getchell for the latter.

In 1782 Jonah Crosby and two others were voted as a committee to hire "tow" men to serve two years, or during the war in the continental army. Thus it seems that town bounties have ancient precedents. At the town meeting of 1794, held at the house of George Warren, a vote was carried to build a meeting house on the east side of the river. This house was built during the next three years. Town meeting was held in it the first time in 1797. Another town meeting was held in 1794 at the house of Arthur Lithgow. This was the house now owned and occupied by J. W. Bassett, which was built by the Lithgow family over one hundred years ago. In 1798 the warrant for the town meeting recounts as one of the qualifications of voters, an income from real estate of £3 annually, or the ownership of real estate of £60 value. The old town meeting house was used for town business till 1877, when the present town house was built on the same lot at a cost of \$1,000.

SETTLERS.—Early settlers on the river road south of the Sebasticonn were: Nathan Taylor, Mordecai Blackwell, Captain Timothy Hale, Hezekiah Stratton, John Flye, Levi Richardson, Captain Wood, Joseph Wheelwright, David Hutchinson, Manuel Smith, Clark Drummond, Daniel Hayden, Esquire Swan, Francis Dudley, Daniel Spring, Ezekiel Pattee, Ambrose Howard, Samuel Pattee, John Drummond, Joshua Cushman, Franklin Dunbar, Charles Drummond and Esquire Thomas Rice.*

In the central and eastern part of the town lived: Ephraim Wilson, Stephen and George Abbott, Jacob Tilly, Wentworth Ross, Samuel Haywood, Park Smiley, Joseph Hardison, George Nowell and George, jun., Josiah and Jonas Hamlin, Esquire Brackett, Hamilton

*The following are the names of people who lived and paid taxes in Winslow in 1791: William Bradford, Edward Blanchard, Charles and John Brann, Edwin and Daniel Spring, William Chalmer, John Brooks, David and Lieut. Joseph Cragin, Lieut. Jonah and Ezra Crosby, Nathan, Robinson and Benjamin Dexter, Nathaniel B. Dingley, Francis Dudley, a canoe builder; Ralph Doyle, Jonathan, Enoch and Jonathan, jun., Fuller, Joseph Farewell, Thomas S. Farrington, Thomas Gullifer, Gerald FitzGerald, Isaac Gillison, Captain Zimri, Thomas and William Haywood, Captain Timothy Heald, Josiah and Charles Hayden, John Hume and John, jun., John Lankester, Arthur Lithgow, Ephraim, Jonathan and Isaac Osborne, Ezekiel, Benjamin, William and Daniel Pattee, Asa Phillips, Barton Pollard, Benjamin and James Runnels, John, Benjamin, Reuben and Simeon Simson, John and Willard Spaulding, William Shanchan, Manuel Smith, Ephraim and Sheribiah Town, Daniel Spring, Richard Thomas, Bennett Woods, George Warren, Esq., Ephraim Wilson, Moses, James and Timothy Wyman, George and James Whidden, Caleb Goodwin and Samuel Metcalf.

Bean, Luther Lamb, Martin Ward, Jonathan Furber, John Hobbie, Jabez Jenkins, Jabez Crowell (over 100 years old), Barnum Hodges, Daniel, John and Amos Richards (brothers), Samuel Branch and Mr. Gliddon.

CIVIL LISTS.—The Selectmen of Winslow, with dates of first election and the number of years of service, have been: 1771, Ezekiel Pattee, 19, Timothy Heald, 3, John Tozer, 4; 1772, Robert Crosby, Zimri Haywood, 4; 1773, Joseph Carter; 1774, John McKechnie, 4; 1775, Jonah Crosby, 7, Manuel Smith; 1777, Solomon Parker, 5; 1778, Ephraim Osborn; 1781, David Webb; 1784, Benjamin Runnels, 3; 1785, James Stackpole, 9; 1789, Joseph Cragin; 1790, Asa Soule, 5; 1791, Josiah Hayden, 10; 1792, David Pattee, 2; 1794, Benjamin Chase, Obadiah Williams; 1785, Arthur Lithgow, 2; 1796, Daniel Carter; 1797, Elnathan Sherwin, 5; 1798, Reuben Kidder; 1799, Jonathan Combs, 3; 1800, J. Fairfield; 1802, Thomas Rice, Thomas Smiley, 6; 1803, Charles Hayden, 11, Ephraim Town, 4; 1804, Mordacai Blackwell, 5, Seth Swift; 1809, Samuel Paine, 14, Raymond Smith, 9; 1812, Stephen Crosby, Ambrose Howard, 10; 1813, Timothy Heald; 1814, Francis Swan; 1815, Joshua Cushman; 1817, Sidney Keith, 4; 1819, William Stratton, 4, Peter Talbot, 3; 1824, David Garland, 10, Amasa Dingley, Stephen Abbott; 1825, Jabez Jenkins, 4; 1829, Tufton Simson, 4; 1830, Luther R. Lamb, Clark Drummond, 6; 1831, Joseph Eaton, 2; 1832, Joseph Hardison, 2; 1834, George Abbott; 1835, Robert Ayer, 14, Jonas Hamlin, 4; 1837, William Bassett, 11; 1839, Tufton Simson, 6, Nathan Stevens, 2; 1840, Jonathan Furber, 4, 1841, Charles Drummond, 2; 1843, Cyrus C. Sanborn; 1844, Edmund Getchell, 2; 1845, Arnold Palmer; 1846, Isaac W. Britton, 2; 1847, William E. Drummond; 1848, Charles H. Keith; 1849, Robert Ludwig; 1850, Asher H. Learned; 1851, Charles Cushman, Philander Soul; 1852, R. R. Drummond, 2; Sullivan Abbott, 3; 1853, Hanes L. Crosby, 4; 1854, Simon G uptill, 4; 1855, Calvin Taylor; 1858, Charles C. Stratton, 2; 1860, Amasa Dingley, 2; 1862, Colby C. Cornish, 10; Josiah C. Hutchinson, 11, T. J. Hinds, 4; 1866, Charles Hodges, 2; 1868, Silas R. Getchell, 6, James W. Withec; 1870, George W. Files, 3, Llewellyn E. Hodges, 3; 1871, O. T. Wall, 3; 1872, Charles E. Cushman, 2; 1874, Ira E. Getchell, 2; 1875, C. R. Drummond; James P. Taylor, 7; 1877, Allen P. Varney, 6; 1881, B. Frank Towne, 2; 1883, Charles E. Warren, 6, George W. Reynolds, 2; 1884, David F. G uptill, 4, George T. Nickerson; 1885, Sidney K. Fuller, 3; 1887, Stephen Nichols; 1888, H. T. Dunning, 3; 1889, Albert G. Clifford, 3, and Heman S. Garland, 3.

Town Clerks: Ezekiel Pattee was elected clerk in 1771 and in 1782; Zimri Haywood in 1781; Solomon Parker, 1785; James Stackpole, 1786; Ezekiel Pattee, 1788; Josiah Hayden, 1792; Asa Redington, 1796; Josiah Hayden, 1797; Edmund Freeman, 1798; Jeremiah Fairfield, 1800; Charles Hayden, 1802; Hannibal Keith, 1823; Charles Hayden, 1825;

David Garland, 1834; Sidney Keith, 1837; David Garland, 1838; Asa Burnham, 1842; Colby C. Cornish, 1850; Robert Ayer, 1853; C. C. Cornish, 1856; Robert Ayer, 1859; C. C. Cornish, 1863; Charles H. Keith, 1866; B. C. Paine, 1869; Josiah W. Bassett, the present clerk, in 1870.

Treasurers: Ezekiel Pattee also served as town treasurer from 1771 to 1794, except 1781, when Zimri Haywood served. Timothy Heald succeeded in 1794; Nehemiah Getchell, 1796; Timothy Heald, 1797; James Stackpole, 1798; Timothy Heald, 1799; Asa Redington, 1800; Charles Hayden, 1802; Thomas Rice, 1803; Josiah Hayden, 1804; Charles Hayden, 1806; Herbert Moore, 1807; Thomas Rice, 1810; Josiah Hayden, 1813; Lemuel Paine, 1814; Frederick Paine, 1816; Francis Swan, 1822; Frederick Paine, 1824; Thomas Rice, 1830; Frederick Paine, 1831; Nathaniel Garland, 1832; Ambrose Howard, 1834; David Garland, 1835; Ambrose Howard, 1851; Hiram Simpson, 1854; B. C. Paine, 1856; Hiram Simpson, 1857; Hanes L. Crosby, 1860; Josiah C. Hutchinson, 1862; B. C. Paine, 1869; Reuben Moore, 1870; Josiah C. Hutchinson, 1872; Llewellyn E. Hodges, 1875; B. Frank Towne, 1881; Albert Fuller, 1883; James P. Taylor, 1888; George S. Getchell, 1889, and R. O. Jones, 1892.

George Warren, who came before 1791, was the first lawyer. General Ripley, afterward the hero of the battle of Lundy's Lane, Canada; Lemuel Paine, the father of Henry W. Paine, and Thomas Rice, were lawyers who lived and practiced in Winslow between 1790 and 1830. The first two were partners. The oldest inhabitant does not remember the time when there was a resident doctor in town, except Doctor Stockbridge—very early—and yet the town has long been noted for the longevity of its people.

TRADERS.—The word *trader* very appropriately applies to the embryo merchant who locates in a forest and buys, or swaps commodities with the original inhabitants. Christopher Lawson in 1653, and Richard Hammond and Clark & Lake about 1675, are all the names of this class we know who were located here before 1750. No less a man than Colonel William Lithgow was a trader in Fort Halifax after the French and Indian war. We next find Ezekiel Pattee in trade in the Fort house before the revolution. Here are some of the items charged to him in account with the Howards, of Augusta, in 1773: "Four brls. rum and one hhd. molasses—£99, 19, 0; 1 pair blankets £58; 500 20 penny nails, 1,000 8 penny nails £3, 6, 3; creditor by 28 moose skins £63, 7 brls salmon £94, Staves, shingles and rye shipped per sloop *Phoenix* £54, 7, 6." Joel Crosby, also a trader of Winslow, sent on the same boat 113 barrels alewives, £389, 17, to the Howards.

Arthur Lithgow, a son of Colonel Lithgow, followed his father in trade, and was the largest tax payer in Winslow in 1791. He moved to Augusta and was the first sheriff of Kennebec county. Richard Thomas, another historic personage, lived and traded in the fort. He

was succeeded by a trader named Brewer. Nathaniel Dingley had a store in one of the blockhouses belonging to the fort, and William Pitt used the blockhouse now standing as a fancy store. Mrs. Freeman remembers his giving her a pair of kid gloves in that place when she was a girl. On his farm up the river, now owned by Dr. H. H. Campbell, Benjamin "King" Runnels kept a store for years.

The next was Nathaniel B. Dingley—one of the most active men of his times—a large farmer, a lumberman and shipbuilder. The trade of what is now Benton, Clinton, Albion, China and Unity, at one time came to his store.

Since then the following men have traded in Winslow: Major Swan, Eaton & Safford, S. & J. Eaton, Robert Ayer, C. C. Cornish, Ayer Brothers, Hiram Simpson, D. C. & D. B. Paine, Cornish & Bassett, B. C. Paine, J. W. Withee, J. R. Rierson, O. L. Johnson, Simpson & Spaulding, F. L. Simpson, Nelson Brothers and J. W. Bassett, who has been in business thirty-five years and is the only trader in town on the south side of the Sebasticook. On the north side of the river A. K. Mason has traded since 1888.

TAVERNS.—Probably the pioneer tavern keeper in old Winslow was Ezekiel Pattee. His daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman, says he kept tavern in Fort Halifax and entertained company from Boston who asked a great many questions about that locality. At one time Aaron Burr was their guest.

We learn by the town records that at the "inn" of Richard Thomas a town meeting was held November 3, 1794. He, too, lived in the fort, till he built the Halifax House in 1798. This house, which was burned in 1865, stood between the old fort well and the river.

After Mr. Thomas' death this house was sold to John Richards, who kept tavern there for a while and sold it to Hiram Simpson, who kept the last tavern on this side of the river. South of the Sebasticook Nathaniel Dingley kept tavern at an early day in a house with a brick front. He was followed by Job Richards, in the same building.

MILLS.—The first saw mill in Winslow probably had a grist mill for a running mate, built at the same time, and quite likely under the same roof. The mills were built before 1770, and, in the opinion of Mr. E. A. Paine, at the expense of the Kennebec proprietors, to encourage the settlers and induce more to come. The builder was Benjamin Runnels, then living at Pownalboro, who was a soldier in the revolutionary war, being a blacksmith. He helped forge the chain that kept the British from going up the Hudson river. In 1778 he moved to Winslow—was a farmer, trader, lumberman and speculator, and a representative to the general court, and was buried on land now belonging to Doctor Campbell.

The next saw mill on this stream was situated about twenty rods

above and was owned by the Norcross family, who probably built it. David Garland, who worked in it in 1819, said there were ruins of a double mill a few rods below—undoubtedly the old proprietors' mill, built a half century before. Franklin Hayden moved the Norcross mill a few rods further up stream, in which work he fell and lost his life on election day in 1840. He was to have been married that same evening. His brother, Thomas, took the mill after his death. It was in use till near 1880.

Following this stream up three-fourths of a mile we come to a saw mill built by Major Josiah Hayden nearly one hundred years ago. In 1822 he bought a grist mill of John Drummond and moved it close to the side of his saw mill. His son, Thomas J. Hayden, succeeded to the property and placed in the upper story of the building a grain thresher and separator that were worn out and have been replaced with better ones. The grist mill originally had two runs of stones, one of which has been taken out. This mill property has always remained in the family, being owned and managed now by W. Vinal Hayden, a grandson of the builder.

On the opposite side of the Hayden mill pond is a bed of fine clay. About seventy-five years ago William Hussey and Ambrose Bruce built a factory on this dam and established a pottery that became quite famous. Mr. Hussey was something of an artist in his line and manufactured a variety of earthen ware. Most of the milk pans then in use by the housewives in this section were his handiwork. His goods were in great demand. He would make up a hundred dollars worth and have a good time on the proceeds before making another batch. Too fond of convivial enjoyments, a business that might have been largely increased was allowed to decline and finally to collapse.

On the same stream, two miles above, John Getchell built in 1791, and for years ran, a saw mill on the west side, where the woolen mill now is. Between 1820 and 1830 a company composed of Joseph Southwick, Howland, Pruden and Moses Taber, built a hemp mill on the east side of the stream and distributed seed among the farmers. Hemp was grown, but its manufacture did not pay. About 1830 Church and William Bassett, from Bridgewater, Mass., bought the property and made shingles and barrel staves and put in carding machines. Church bought his brother out and started a woolen mill. He sold a part of the power to — Wilber, who made shingles and had a grain thresher and separator. Farming was profitable, Bassett also had a threshing machine and competition was brisk. The saw mill burned in 1846. In 1851 Edmund Getchell and his sons, Ira E. and Leonard, bought one-fourth of the water privilege on the west side and built a shop in which for fifteen years they made shingles and did wood working of various kinds, making large lots of spade handles for gold diggers' use in California. In 1857 John D. Lang,

Henry W., Theodore W. and Charles A. Priest bought the east side privilege and built a grist mill, and changed the woolen mill into a shoe peg manufactory. To the latter business Charles A. Priest turned his entire attention, inventing a machine for cutting shoe pegs that made him independent of a patent that had monopolized the cutting of these wooden nails for years. His trade extended to Liverpool, England, where one firm took 1,000 barrels of pegs a year at sixty cents a bushel.

A fire in 1865 burned all buildings on the east side. The Priest brothers then sold the grist mill privilege to John D. Lang, who then built the present grist mill. Charles A. Priest rebuilt his peg mill and continued that business till they were no longer used in large quantities. He now uses the building for a job shop in wood or iron work. About 1880 Mr. Priest and Charles A. Drummond bought the grist mill of Mr. Lang, and Albert Cook built the shoddy mill now run by Cook & Jepson.

Early in the present century John Drummond built, on the brook that has ever since been called by his name, near the river road, a grist mill, in which were two runs of stones. This mill was operated by him till 1822, when he sold it to Major Josiah Hayden, and built a saw mill in its place. This stream, never large or constant, became much smaller as the forests were cut off, until it failed to furnish water enough to run the saw mill with any profit, after about 1840.

Frederick Paine had a plaster mill on Clover brook that did business from 1820 to 1870.

On the stream running from Mud to Pattee's pond, John Getchell built and ran a saw mill before 1795. Isaac Dow afterward repaired it and made shingles there. One half mile below on the same stream was Alden's saw mill, which ran down and was rebuilt by Esquire Brackett, who lost his life in it in 1840, by a blow from the saw frame. John Brimmer sawed lumber in it for years, after which shingles were made there till about 1870.

Ezra Crosby built in 1807 a saw mill on the Wilson stream three miles from the river. After operating it several years, he sold it to Ephriam Wilson, who sawed lumber thirty years and sold it to Amos Foss.

At the mouth of the Pattee stream on the bank of the Seabasticook, Stephen Crosby in 1780, built and operated a saw mill and a grist mill. They were worn out before 1830. Joel Larned built the next saw mill and ran it twenty-five years. About 1845 Zimri Haywood built on the same dam a plaster mill, grinding Nova Sootia stone brought up the river on the old fashioned long boats. No plaster was ground after about 1870. Abijah Crosby then bought the property and put in a shingle mill. Fred Lancaster and Charles Drake, the present propri-

etors, bought the property next, and put a circular saw in the mill, which is one of the few now running in town.

Ebenezer Heald was granted 300 acres of land in Winslow in 1790. Soon after this he built a saw and a grist mill on the Bog brook, both of which mills served their day and generation and peacefully passed away before 1810. Jefferson Hines built a second grist mill there, in which John Nelson put a shingle machine. The whole establishment broke camp in the flood of 1832.

Just above, on the same stream, Asher Hines and Thomas Smiley built a double saw mill that worked its life away for its owners. Their sons replaced it with a new mill, that had passed its prime when the freshet of 1832 induced it to retire from business, and it has had no successor.

The large steam saw mill, built by Edward Ware in 1890, stands on the historic ground of Fort Point. These premises, which were leased of the Lockwood Company, include the larger part of the palisade enclosure of old Fort Halifax. The main building, over 300 feet long, is filled with all modern appliances for cutting lumber. An engine of 300 horse power, and the labor of sixty-five men cut nearly a million feet of lumber per month for eight months of the year, besides about 3,000,000 each, of shingles and lath. This immense output is mostly dimension lumber for the Boston markets, and is made from logs floated from the timber sections of the upper Kennebec.

The largest pulp and paper mill in Kennebec county is being built in Winslow by the Hollingsworth & Whitney Company, on the east bank of the Kennebec, at a cost of three quarters of a million dollars. For this purpose sixty acres of land, extending three-fourths of a mile along the river, were purchased of the Lockwood Company. An immense dam has been thrown across the river at the north end of the property, and a canal has been dug around it that will transform the entire purchase into an island. The buildings are about 800 feet long, requiring in their construction 15,000 cubic yards of solid stone masonry, and 2,500,000 brick. Two machines of the largest capacity, making paper 134 inches wide, are already in position. This mill, combining every modern appliance, will convert into pulp logs containing 6,000,000 feet of lumber per year, from which twenty-four tons of manilla paper will be manufactured each day.

Good clay for making brick may be found in many places in Winslow. Reuben Simpson made brick near the river two miles above Ticonic falls, for the brick house now standing there, over one hundred years ago. John Jackson made brick on the farm now owned by Ira Getchell in 1823, and Edmund Getchell made brick near North Vassalboro from 1845 to 1855. Stephen Abbott made brick near his house, and in 1826 Williams Bassett made brick on the Hampden

Keith place, and another yard was in operation fifty years ago, east of the burying ground, near the river.

About 1872 Norton & Leavett opened a clay bed on the bank of the river, near the east end of the bridge, in which were made the brick for the Lockwood mills a year or two later. In 1873 — Carter opened the present Purinton yard, and made brick till Norton & Leavett bought him out in 1875. J. P. Norton bought Mr. Leavett's interest in 1877, and the next year he sold one-half to Horace Purinton, and Norton & Purinton made brick and took building contracts for ten years. In 1888 Amos E. Purinton bought Mr. Norton out, and the style of the firm has since been Horace Purinton & Co., who employ fifteen men, and make 1,500,000 brick yearly.

Indications of tin ore were noticed by Charles Chipman in the appearance of stone scattered along a brook on J. H. Chaffee's farm about 1870. Daniel Moor, Doctor Salmon, of Boston, Mr. Chipman, Thomas Lang, of Vassalboro, and others, investigated and believed the ore could be found by mining. A company was formed that sunk a shaft 100 feet or more in the rock. The amount of tin found increased as the shaft went down, but the quantity did not pay expenses. Work was suspended about ten years ago, and has not been resumed.

The first bridge over the Sebeccook was swept away in 1832. A company in 1834 built a toll bridge there, of which Leonard and Joseph Eaton, and Joseph Wood were main owners. The town in 1866 paid \$2,500 for the bridge, and made it free.

CHURCHES.—The religious history of Winslow begins with some stray records that are of early date and of decided interest. Rev. John Murray, a noted Congregational clergyman, of Boothbay, held a religious service in Fort Halifax July 3, 1773, on which occasion he baptized three of Dr. John McKechnie's children. Rev. Jacob Bailey, the zealous Episcopalian, also held a few services at Fort Halifax in 1773-4. At its annual meeting in 1773 the town voted to hire Deliverance Smith to preach twelve Sundays in that year. No regular preaching was provided. "1772 voted to hire one month's preaching this year." 1775 "Voted not to hire preaching." 1778 "Voted to hire preaching."

Roman Catholic services were held, according to Mrs. Freeman's account, among the Indians right after the war, by Juniper Berthune, a French Catholic priest, who had what she calls a mass house at the point where the Mile brook enters the Sebeccook. The Indians, six of whom acted as his body guard, were very much attached to him, and were most obedient to his commands.

The next recognized religious meeting was twenty years later, when Jesse Lee preached in Winslow March 9, 1794—probably in the fort, as no meeting house had yet been built in town.

The town meeting of 1793 voted to hold preaching meetings alternately on the east and west sides of the river. September 5, 1794, the town voted "to hire Joshua Cushman to settle as a religious instructor and to give him £110 a year so long as he shall remain our instructor." The following covenant, rules of admission and articles of faith were adopted by a vote of the town:

"A Church covenant, or an association for the purpose of promoting Christian Knowledge, Piety and Virtue. First: it is understood and agreed that all the inhabitants of the town who support and attend upon christian instruction, are, in the general acceptance of the term Christians, and have an equal right to act in all ministerial or religious affairs in which their property or consciences are concerned—nevertheless as all who are christians in a general sense may not be qualified, or may not feel it their duty to partake of the Lord's Supper, so called, it is thought advisable to form an association for that purpose, to establish some general rules of admission, to state some general articles of faith and to come into general engagements to adorn the doctrine of God our savior by well ordered lives and conversation.

"And it is understood and agreed that the persons thus associating are not in consequence of their association obliged to commune or partake of the Lord's Supper, but are still left to their own voluntary choice.

"General rules of admission—Persons wishing to become members of the association shall subscribe their names to the following articles of faith and to the following engagements. All persons whether male or female thus subscribing shall be considered as members of the association, and be entitled to commune without any other ceremony or formality whatever.

"Articles of faith founded upon it—Believing those writings called the Holy Scriptures to be profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, and for instruction in righteousness, and to contain all the religious truths necessary to be believed, and all the religious precepts that are necessary to be practiced, in order to eternal salvation, we adopt them as the rules of our faith and practice.

"Engagements—Sensible that the happiness of man in this life, as well as in that which is to come, especially depends upon the practice of piety and virtue, we engage to discountenance impiety, to encourage the moral, the social and the Christian virtues, to promote friendship and brotherly love among ourselves, the peace and unity of the Christian Society at large, and endeavor by the grace of God to let our conversation be as it becometh the Gospel of Christ."

The first general church committee, appointed at a regular town meeting, were: James Stackpole, Ezekiel Pattee, Arthur Lithgow, Abraham Lander, Jonah Crosby, Benjamin Chase, Zimri Haywood, Asa Redington, George Warren, Timothy Heald, Ephraim Town, Solomon Parker, Nathaniel Low, Josiah Hayden, James McKechnie, David Pattee, John Pierce, Joseph Cragin, Elnathan Sherwin and Benjamin Runnels.

This committee had charge of the ordination services of Mr. Cush-

man, which were held June 10, 1795, in a huge evergreen bower, supported by twenty pillars, erected for the purpose on "The Plains," as the point of land near the fort was then called. It was a notable occasion. Churches from ten localities were represented here by their pastors and many of their people. The town voted in 1794 to build a meeting house on the east side of the river, which was so far completed as to be used for the town meeting in the spring of 1797. It has been used for religious meetings from that day to this, of which it has undoubtedly had a greater number within its walls than any meeting house in Kennebec county. The Methodist meeting house at East Readfield is a year older, but has had a great many idle years, while there is no evidence that this venerable house has had a single one.

After his ordination Mr. Cushman continued to preach to the Christian Society of Winslow about twenty years. The articles of faith are probably the most liberal in their wording and charitable in their spirit of any religious society in Maine of an equally early date. Mr. Cushman was nominally a Congregationalist* when ordained, but knowing that his society had adopted a Unitarian platform he did not hesitate to preach that doctrine. Dissatisfaction gradually ensued, and the town paid him \$1,200 in 1814 to be released from the old "religious instructor" contract.

The Congregational Church of Winslow was organized August 27, 1828, in the school house, with a constituency of twenty-nine members. The first meeting, at which was the ordination of William May as pastor, was held in the town meeting house. Some of the prominent members of the early years of the church were: Deacon Peter Talbot, Frederick Paine, Leprelit Wilmouth and Jonathan Garland, and their wives; Thomas Rice, Robert R. Drummond, Deacon Edmund Getchell, Samuel Sewall, Richard Patterson, John W. Drummond, David Patterson and Timothy O. Paine.

The pastors from that time to the present have been: William May, 1828 to 1832; Henry C. Jewett, from 1835; John Perham, 1842; Albert

* He was a noted man. Born in 1759, he did valiant service in the revolutionary army, graduated from Harvard College, where he was a classmate with John Quincy Adams, and entered the ministry at the age of thirty-six. After serving in both branches of the legislature he was sent to congress, where his acts met with the approval of his constituents. He was a good scholar, a polished writer, a ready speaker, and the most competent preacher in all this section, with great adaptation for special occasions, such as Thanksgiving and the Fourth of July. Several of these addresses and sermons were published by request of leading citizens and obtained wide circulation. This man's history is unique. His life was without reproach. His personal influence must have been great, or he never could have secured the adoption at a town meeting of a formula of religious belief and worship of such exceeding liberality in a Puritanic age. No parallel to this exists in New England. It was the first Unitarian church in America.

Cole, 1847; David Shepley, 1851; John Dinsmore, 1862; Gustavus W. Jones, 1880; and Thomas P. Williams since 1883.

Peter Talbot, chosen in 1828; Thomas L. Garland, 1839; William Bassett, 1844; Clark H. Keith, 1852, and Cyrus Howard and Edward M. Patterson, chosen in 1877, have been the deacons of this church. The present membership is seventy-five, with about eighty attendants of the Sabbath school.

The old town meeting house, built in 1795, was reseated and crowned with a steeple in 1830, and received its first coat of paint in 1836. The inside was remodeled in 1852, the steeple was reduced to the present belfry in 1884, and in 1888 the present arrangements in the audience room were perfected. This is the oldest meeting house now in regular use in Kennebec county, and the only one built at town expense, and still used for church purposes.

Methodists and Free Baptists, about 1829, united in building the Union meeting house still standing on the river road, a half mile from the Vassalboro line. Previous to this a Methodist church had been formed by David Hutchinson, a resident minister; John Fly, class leader; Charles Hayden, the surveyor; Clark Drummond, William, Alvin and Franklin Blackwell and others. The exact succession and dates of the following pastors are not in the Winslow records: the names are: J. B. Husted, Daniel B. Randall, O. Bent, E. B. Fletcher, James Twing, J. Farrington, Sullivan Bray, George Winslow, Luther P. French, Henry Latham, Caleb Mugford, S. W. Pierce, George Strout, J. G. Pingree, Henry True, B. M. Mitchell, D. I. Staples, Elisha Chenery, L. C. Dunn, D. P. Thompson, Nathan Webb, D. M. True, Phineas Higgins, S. L. Hanscom, Martin Ward, who died here in 1843; David Smith, Charles Browning, R. Bryant, Samuel Ambrose, M. R. Clough, Jesse Harriman, T. Moore, J. C. Murch, B. F. Sprague, died here in 1860; Josiah Bean and J. R. Clifford, who, about 1884, was the last. Since then no regular services have been held in the old meeting house. This society was so strong that in 1834 it built a parsonage. Amos Taylor, Nathaniel Doe and C. McFadden were leading Baptists, and Elder Farewell and D. B. Dewis were early preachers.

The First Baptist Church of Winslow was organized at the house of Jonas Hamlin, June 1, 1837. For ten years previous there had been occasional preaching by Elders Webber, King, Proctor, Bartlett, Copeland and Knox. Since then, Elders Arnold Palmer, Ephraim Emery, Zachariah Morton, — Atwood, J. V. Tabor, E. S. Fish, A. J. Nelson, Doctor Butler, I. E. Bill, E. C. Stover, Ira Emery, W. P. Palmer, — Dore, N. G. Curtiss and A. R. McDougall have been pastors. The deacons have been: Joseph Taylor, Ambrose Palmer, Leonard Motley, Ebenezer Abbott, D. F. Guptill and Horace Coleman. The present

meeting house was built in 1850 and has been kept in good repair. The church has fifty-five members.

The Methodist Church in the eastern part of Winslow was organized at the house of Stephen Abbott, who was the first class leader. Seth and Nathan Wentworth, John Brown, Barnum Hodges, Joseph Watson and Scruton Abbott were some of the first members. The latter, who was born in 1803, is the only one of the original members left, to whose good memory we are indebted for this sketch. In 1851 the society built a meeting house in which no regular services are now held. The following is a partial list of preachers who have labored on this charge: Elders William True, Sullivan Bray, Crawford, Crosby, Bessey, Martin Ward, Hutchinson, Jones, Fletcher, Phenix, Batchelder, Louis Wentworth in 1860, Josiah Bean, and W. B. Jackson in 1875.

POST OFFICES.—The post office at Winslow was established July 1, 1796, with Asa Redington as postmaster. His successors have been: Nathaniel B. Dingley, appointed 1803; Hezekiah Stratton, 1811; Frederick Paine, 1815; Nathaniel Dingley, 1845; Amasa Dingley, December, 1845; Robert Ayer, 1846; Daniel B. Paine, 1865; Josiah W. Bassett, 1866; Fred L. Simpson, 1885; Josiah W. Bassett, 1889.

A post office was established at Lamb's Corner, in Winslow, April 18, 1891, with Mrs. Lizzie A. Lamb as postmistress.

SCHOOLS.—The common schools of Winslow comprise sixteen districts, with fifteen school houses and eleven schools that were taught in 1892. There were 604 children who drew \$1,400 public money, to which amount the town added \$1,500 by tax, and \$250 more for the support of free high schools. The attendance for the past year has been 247 in the district schools, and eighty pupils in the two high schools. One of these is at the village of Winslow, and the other is in the eastern part of the town, near the Baptist church. John M. Taylor, supervisor of schools, takes an unusual interest in educational matters, as shown by his work and his reports.

POOR FARM.—The poor of the town were farmed out to the lowest bidder till 1859, when the town voted \$3,200, and bought the Blanchard farm.

CEMETERIES.—General Ezekiel Pattee, who died in 1813 at the age of eighty-two, gave the burying ground on the river road, in which his body now lies. Near by, also, appear the tombstones of Colonel Josiah Hayden, who died in 1818, eighty-one years old, and Manuel Smith, who died in 1821, eighty years old—both prominent men of their times. In the Getchell grave yard lie the bodies of David Smiley, John Tailor and wife, and other early settlers. Benjamin Runnels and some other contemporaries were buried on his farm, now owned by Dr. H. H. Campbell. A similar burial place is to be seen on the

Brown farm, where some members of the Hale, Newell and other old families were buried.

One half acre of land bought by the town of David Guptill in 1854, adjoining a piece consecrated to that use by the McClintock family, in which were the graves of Abigail Robinson and her mother, constitute the McClintock burying ground. The Drummond burial ground on the river road was given to the family about 1840, by John Drummond. Lots are now sold to any one for burial purposes. The Crosby grave yard was accepted and fenced by the town in 1881. On the William Stratton farm, the Stratton family have a private burial ground; and on the river road is the Tufton Simpson ground.

The cemetery in the village of Winslow, on the north bank of the Seabasticook, is probably the oldest in town. A committee was appointed by the town in 1772 to apply to Dr. Sylvester Gardiner for land for a burying ground on the Fort farm. Doctor Gardiner undoubtedly gave the land now in use, when visited by that committee. In this yard, beneath a slab of dark slate stone, one side smoothed for lettering, and the other side just as it was split from the quarry, lies the body of an eccentric citizen, who composed the following epitaph with strict injunctions that it should be inscribed on his tombstone just as written. It has been widely copied by the newspapers:

"Here lies the body of Richard Thomas, An inglishman by birth, A whig of 76, By occupation a Cooper, Now food for worms, Like an old rumpuncheon marked numbered and shooked, He will be raised again and finished by his creator. He died Sept 28, 1824, aged 75, America my adopted country, My best advice to you is this take care of your liberties."

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

John L. Abbott (1819-1882) was a farmer and carriage maker. He was a son of Tilley and Sarah (Libby) Abbott. His wife, who survives him, was Sarah M., daughter of Jonathan, and granddaughter of John Ewer, who came to Vassalboro from Cape Cod. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Abbott were: Adelaide L. (Mrs. Orrin G. Brown), Jonathan E., Almira P. (Mrs. Purley York) and two who died—Alpheus E. and Selima P. Jonathan Ewer was twice married: first to Anna P. Snow, and second to Emma A. Bragg.

Marshall Abbott, born in 1837, is the only son of Scrnton, grandson of Stephen, and great-grandson of Stephen Abbott, of Berwick, Me. Stephen, jun. (1774-1841) came to Winslow with three brothers—Jacob, George and Tilley; and another brother, Benjamin, settled in Albion. Stephen, jun., married Sarah, daughter of Ephraim and Eunice (Spencer) Wilson. Mr. Abbott is a farmer, and owns and occupies with his father a part of the old Abbott homestead. He married Rebecca M., daughter of David and Amy (Bailey) Burgess, and granddaughter of Thomas Burgess, of Vassalboro. They have

five children: Anderson A., Inlus L., Elmer M., Ella M. and Seth M.

William B. Barton, born in Brooks, Me., in 1825, is a son of Luke and Olive (Roberts) Barton. He came to Winslow in 1840, where he was a lumberman and river driver until 1870, since which time he has been a stone mason and farmer. He married Eliza J., daughter of Robert and Mercy (Simpson) McCausland, and granddaughter of Robert McCausland. Their children are: Flora J. (Mrs. G. L. Learned), Charles H. and Nellie F. (Mrs. L. H. Simpson). Charles H. married Mary A. Fardy. Mrs. Learned has two children: Frank E. and Marion L.

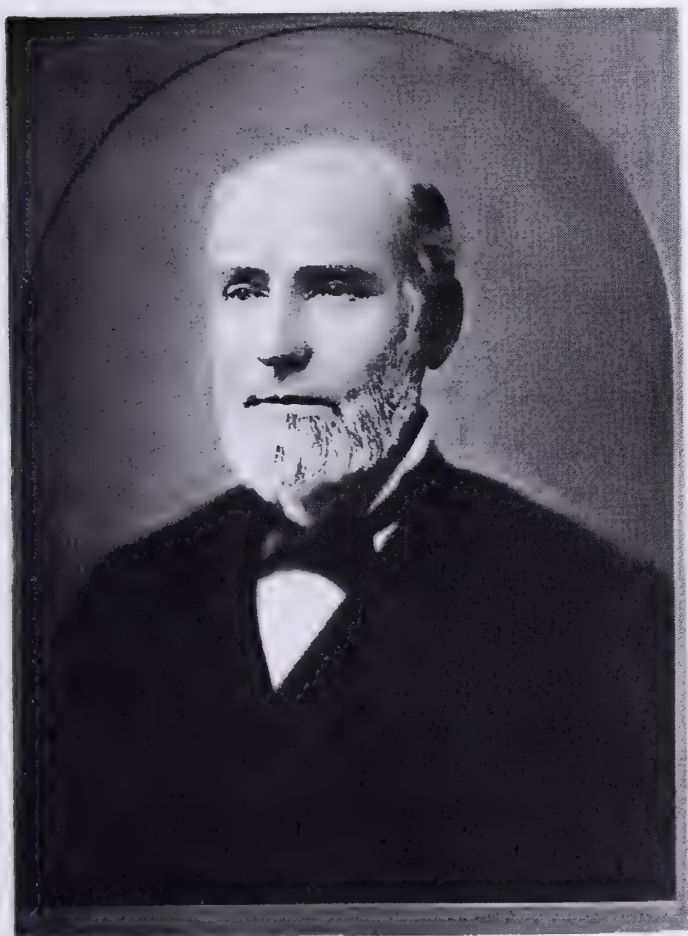
Alden Bassett, born in 1847, is the youngest of seven children of Williams (1806-1877), and grandson of William Bassett. His mother is Sibyl, daughter of Ambrose Howard. Williams and his brother, William Church, came from Bridgewater, Mass., to Winslow in 1824. Mr. Bassett is a farmer on the place where his father settled when he came to the town, it being the west part of the Hamlin Keith farm. He married Kate H., daughter of Charles Cook Hayden, and their children are Arthur A. and Helen H.

James H. Chaffee, farmer, was born in Boston in 1832. His father, Samuel Chaffee, came to Vassalboro from Boston in 1832, and was a farmer and mason. Mr. Chaffee, in 1862, bought the General Ezekiel Pattee farm, which was settled by him as early as 1770. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Pattee) Furber. Her maternal grandfather was Benjamin, a son of General Ezekiel Pattee. Their children are: Samuel H., Mary L. (Mrs. C. W. Pond) and Benjamin F.

Thurston C. Chamberlain, son of William and Hannah (Huston) Chamberlain, was born in Damariscotta, Me., in 1826. He was a ship-builder and farmer in his native town until 1860, when he came to Winslow, where he is a farmer. He married Sarah, daughter of Charles and Ruth (Howard) Drummond, of Winslow. Their children are: Annie E. (Mrs. Asa Lowe), Charles D., William W., Henry T., George A. and Bert.

Albert G. Clifford, born in Sidney in 1835, is the eldest of three sons of John B. and Sarah (Tiffany) Clifford. Mr. Clifford's father, a farmer, removed from Sidney to Benton in 1844, where he died in 1881, aged seventy-seven years. Albert G. is a farmer and sheep and cattle broker. He came to Winslow in 1887. For nearly a quarter of a century he held town office in Benton, and has acted in a similar capacity in Winslow. He married Charlotte H., daughter of Andrew Richardson. Their children are: Louisa, Howard A., Charlotte, Albert R. and three that died—Fannie D., Mattie H. and Walter A.

COLBY C. CORNISH.—In the spring of 1838 Colby Coombs Cornish, then twenty years old, entered the store of Joseph Eaton, in Winslow, as a clerk. Previous to this he had served a four years' clerkship in



C. C. Coenish

the store of his uncle, Josiah C. Coombs, in Bowdoinham. Up to the age of sixteen he had lived at home on his father's farm, where he learned to do very hard work and a good deal of it.

James Cornish, his father, and Cyprian Cornish, his grandfather, who in early life had been a seafaring man, were both residents of Bowdoin and both farmers. James Cornish married Mrs. Charity Coombs Adams, daughter of Captain John Coombs, of Bowdoin. Charlotte, their oldest child, now deceased, married Horace Curtis, and Jane, the third child, married Frederic Curtis, both of Bowdoinham. William, the next child, is a retired sea captain, living in his native town; Abraham, the fifth, is a resident of Portland, and David, the next youngest, is a farmer in Bowdoin; Susan and Rachel, the remaining children, the latter Mrs. George Small, of Bowdoin, are both dead.

Colby C., the second child, was born September 9, 1818. His father's family was of English, his mother's of French extraction, and the strains of their blood that flowed in his veins had, as we have seen, been flavored and toughened by the waves and winds of the ocean, and disciplined by the rigors and toils of New England farm life. Like most country boys of that generation his educational advantages were limited to the district school, but of these, meager though they were, he had made the most. One term, which he well remembers, was taught by Nathaniel M. Whitmore, for many years a prominent lawyer in Gardiner.

When he entered Mr. Eaton's store at the age of twenty he was a fine specimen of athletic strength and quickness, and was the victor in many a wrestling match which furnished the amusement for the sturdy villagers. He proved equally apt in business and was peculiarly adapted to the requirements of a successful trader. So rapidly did he acquire the methods and practice of his calling and learn the people and their wants that at the end of four years Mr. Eaton proposed to change his clerkship into a partnership.

This arrangement was speedily perfected. The name of the new firm, C. C. Cornish & Co., gives us a clear view of the situation. The clerk was not only a partner, but the old established business was to take the name of a young man who came to town a total stranger only four years before. Here in 1842, just fifty years ago, Mr. Cornish took the helm of the craft in which he was to do the work. His clerkships seem to have been divided into four year periods, and now after four years of partnership he bought Mr. Eaton's interest and was sole proprietor for the next twenty. In 1866 he took his present son-in-law, Mr. J. W. Bassett, into partnership, and the firm of Cornish & Bassett continued until 1881, when he sold to Mr. Bassett the remaining half of a business that had brought him a handsome competence and had yielded the higher satisfactions of a well employed life.

It is natural that such a man in such a community should be asked

to do some work for the public. In politics Mr. Cornish was originally a whig, but he became a republican at the formation of that party and has ever since been an active leader in his section of the county. He was town clerk for nine years, between 1850 and 1865. In 1862 he was elected chairman of the board of selectmen and managed the town's affairs most successfully during the rebellion and the critical years that followed. It was largely through his influence that the indebtedness incurred by the town during the war was almost wholly paid before the hard times came on. His term of service as chairman of the board of selectmen covered a period of ten years and as town agent seventeen years. In 1872 he was elected a member of the house of representatives and was senator from Kennebec county in 1880, 1881 and 1882, the first being the famous count-out year, when Maine had two governors and two legislatures at the same time. In 1883 and 1884, during the first half of Governor Robie's administration, he was a member of the executive council. This record of twenty-five years' service in the interests of his town and state is simply a prolonged expression of the confidence and approval of the public.

He has always identified himself with the business as well as the political interests of the community. He has been trustee of the Waterville Savings Bank since 1876 and was one of the organizers of the Merchants' National Bank in Waterville and a director since its organization in 1875.

Mr. Cornish married Paulina B., daughter of Tufton and Susan Simpson, of Winslow, in 1842. Ella S., their oldest child, is now Mrs. J. W. Bassett, of Winslow, and their son, Leslie C., is a member of the well known law firm of Baker, Baker & Cornish, of Augusta, Me. Their second child, Florence M., died when seven years old. Their home is one of the most attractive in town, being situated on the banks of the Kennebec river and directly opposite its confluence with the Sebasticook at old Fort Point. Mr. and Mrs. Cornish still retain remarkable vigor of mind and body and apparently reap as much enjoyment from the afternoon of life as from its mid-day.

Hanes L. Crosby, born in 1820, is the youngest of nine children of Stephen and Abigail (Learned) Crosby and grandson of Jonah and Lydia Crosby, who came from Ipswich, Mass., to Winslow, and settled on the farm where Mr. Crosby now lives. Stephen Crosby died in 1834, aged sixty, and his widow, Abigail, died in 1850, aged seventy-one. Hanes L. married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin and Joan (Wheeler) Hinds, of Benton. They had two children: Catherine M., who died in 1864, aged eighteen; and Edward S., who is a farmer on the homestead with his parents. He married Nellie F. Leighton, and they have eight children: Frank B., Kate E., Edward H., Abbie (deceased), Stephen, Mary, Rufus and Ruth.

Stephen Crosby, born in 1818, is the eldest son of Joel and Nancy

(Osborn) Crosby, grandson of Ezra, and great-grandson of Jonah Crosby. He is a farmer on the homestead of his father and grandfather. His first wife was Betsey Jewett. Of their seven children only two are living: Harriet (Mrs. L. E. Hodges) and Ida (Mrs. Albert Dickey). His present wife is Marcia A., daughter of John and Rebecca Plummer.

Rev. Joshua Cushman, born in 1758 or 1759 in Halifax, Mass., served in the revolutionary war from April, 1777, until March, 1780. He graduated from Harvard in 1787, and June 10, 1795, was ordained in Winslow. He served once as senator and twice as representative to Boston before Maine was made a state. He was three times elected representative to congress from this district. In 1828 he was in the Maine state senate, and in 1833 was elected representative from Winslow, and died in office January 27, 1834. He married Lucy, daughter of Paul Jones. Their only child, Charles, born in 1802, has been a farmer, and though still occupying the farm where he settled in 1823, the management of the farm is left to his son. His wife is Jane, daughter of Charles Hayden. Their children are: Joshua, Charles Edward, Henry H., George W. and Howard S. Charles Edward married Susan L., daughter of William E Drummond, and has one son, Fred H. Charles E. is a carpenter and farmer and lives on a part of his father's homestead.

John W. Drummond, son of John and Demaris (Hayden) Drummond, was born in 1807 in Winslow. He is one of eight children: Clark, Charles, Robert, Mary, Sibyl, John W., William E. and Manuel. John W. has been a house carpenter and farmer. He married Hannah C., daughter of Thomas Carlton. They have one adopted daughter, Mary E. (Mrs. W. H. Hall).

Colonel William E. Drummond, farmer, seventh child of John Drummond, was born in 1810, and married Sarah W. Burnham, who died, leaving seven children: Helen, Damaris H., Edward W. (deceased), George C., Susan L., Abbie L. and Annette. His second marriage was with Ruth Hedge. They had three children: Melville H., Scott H. and Sadie W. Scott H., born in 1862, is a farmer and milkman on his father's place. He married Amy, daughter of Hazen McNally, and has one daughter, Ruth H.

Hilliard T. Dunning, a native of Charleston, Me., was twenty-four years on the Pacific slope in the lumber business, and in 1882 came to Winslow, where he has been engaged in agriculture. The Ticonic mineral spring is located on this farm, and in 1887 Mr. Dunning began carrying water from it to Waterville for drinking purposes, and he is now (1892) supplying over one hundred families. He married Annie L., daughter of Winthrop M. and Charlotte (Runnells) Wing.

JOSEPH EATON.—Solomon Eaton, of Bowdoin, Me., was a farmer, merchant and a lumber manufacturer and dealer, with interests in

lands, boats and the various commerce of the Kennebec. His son, Joseph², was born in 1800, and seventeen years later came to Winslow, where his father had long owned a tract of timber land, and was also the senior partner in the firm of Eaton & Stafford, traders.

Joseph² entered the store and soon mastered its details. Then he made himself intimately acquainted with all the products of the surrounding country, explored the rivers and river towns and kept a close eye on the production of lumber, the saw mills and the quality and quantity of their output. By this time he was ready for the partnership with his father, which began soon after he attained his majority. The firm of Eaton & Stafford was dissolved about 1820, and the new firm of S. & J. Eaton became thoroughly known throughout the Kennebec valley.

The transactions of the firm embraced any and all productions of the country that had a cash value; but instead of sale and purchase, the business was more an exchange of commodities. In this case the professional trader must find a market for the article he had bought to sell and not to use. The river was the only road to the line of markets beginning with Augusta, and extending to Boston, California and Europe; and S. & J. Eaton had men in their employ who built long boats, and the wants of their traffic required and kept in use a fleet of them on the two rivers. They owned some saw mills and hired others. One of the former they built on Fifteen-mile stream up the Sebasticook. Another important point for business, then as now, was Bangor, where their operations in lumber were heavy.

The management of these complex and widely separated affairs kept Joseph² incessantly occupied most of the time away from home. In the midst of these labors his district elected him successively to the legislatures of 1829-31 and '32, in the sessions of which his large acquaintance with the state of the country and its wants made him a useful member. In 1831 and 1834 he was also a selectman of his town. About this period the partnership with his father ceased, although for many years the old sign of S. & J. Eaton remained on the store.

In 1840 Mr. Eaton was elected to the state senate, and reelected the next year, serving with distinction in that body. About this time, C. C. Cornish became his clerk in the store. He afterward became his partner, and finally purchased that branch of the business. Mr. Eaton was especially active in locating and building the railroad from Augusta to Waterville and Skowhegan. Although constantly a hard worker, the last fifteen years of his life were particularly laborious. His business had expanded till it embraced an interest in and a share in the supervision of the leading enterprises of central Maine. He was president of the Ticonic Bank from 1855 till his death, August 28, 1865; and he was president of the Somerset & Kennebec railroad, and afterward of the Maine Central.



Los Cuñeros

In 1853 and in 1855, he was again made a senator, nor was his legislative work completed, for in 1862 he was once more a member of the house. He was a projector and the largest stockholder in the company that built, in 1834, the present bridge over the Sebasticook, on the cost of which the tolls collected for the next thirty-two years paid large dividends; and he also had investments in several steam-boats plying on the Kennebec.

Solomon Eaton, and his son, Joseph, both bought and sold land extensively all their lives, and in settling the estate of the latter, his holdings of real estate were found to be very large. He was methodical and rigidly exact in his business methods, an honorable dealer, considerate of his employees, and a helping friend to the poor. He exhibited a large social nature and loved the society of old acquaintances. His religious belief was entirely with the Universalists, and his political faith with the republicans.

Joseph Eaton² married Mary Ann Loring, of Norridgewock. Their children were: Abigail, who died young; Charles, a grain dealer in Fairfield, and next in business in Roxbury, Mass., and who died in New Hampshire; Rowland, who went to Boston, where he died unmarried; Joseph³ (settled in Winslow and married Ellen A. Simpson, by whom he had two sons—Walter, who died young, and Joseph⁴, now living with his mother in Winslow), died in 1869, at the age of thirty-two; Mary Ann, now Mrs. H. K. Batchelder, of Boston, who has one child, Frances E. (Mrs. Dr. W. A. Houston), also of Boston; Abbie F., who married Lucius Allen, a merchant of Boston, who died in 1892, and Solomon, a resident of Boston.

Albert E. Ellis, carpenter and builder, born in 1839, is the youngest of five sons and three daughters of Elisha and Susan (Snell) Ellis, and grandson of Mordecai Ellis, a native of Cape Cod, Mass., who came to Winslow in 1799. Mr. Ellis was in the navy the last year of the late war. He married Hattie, daughter of Erastus Warren. They have two children: Melvin E. and Jennie F. (Mrs. George G. Runnels).

George W. Files, son of Rev. Allen Files, was born in 1833 in Wales, Me. He was for five years traveling salesman, and in 1861 he settled in Benton, and four years later came to Winslow, where he is a farmer. He was three years supervisor of schools of Benton, and has served several years in the same capacity in Winslow. He has taught sixty terms of school. He married Helen A., daughter of David and Zylphia (Hastings) Smiley. Their two daughters are: Alice B. and Mary S. (Mrs. Luther White).

Enoch Fuller (1754-1842) was a son of Jonathan Fuller, jun. (1723-1796). He was a revolutionary soldier, and after that war he came from Newton, Mass., to Winslow, where he married Lydia Webb. The eldest of their twelve children was Enoch (1803-1862), who married Harriet, daughter of Andrew and Catherine (Richards) Warren.

Their children were: Emily 'deceased', Albert, Andrew W. (who died in the late war), Samuel W., Sidney K. and Melvin S., who, with his mother, occupies the homestead of his father and grandfather. Albert, born in 1839, was educated in the district schools and Waterville Academy. Beginning at the age of eighteen, he has taught forty-nine terms of school. He was supervisor of schools, and treasurer and collector five years. He is now engaged in stock dealing and meat business. His first wife, Mary Wester, left one son, Andrew S. His present wife is Mary, daughter of Richard H. Keith. They have two sons: Norman K. and George R.

Sidney K. Fuller, born in 1849, is a farmer and milkman on a part of the Captain Timothy Heald farm, which he bought in 1873. His first wife was Carrie L. Hatch. His second wife, Amanda F. B. Warren, left five children: S. Warren, Carrie E., Edith A., Russell J. (deceased) and Eleanor. His present wife is Susie F., daughter of L. E. Hodges.

George H. Furber, farmer and lumberman, born in 1812, is a son of Jonathan and Mary (Dimpsey) Furber, and grandson of Benjamin Furber, of Rochester, N. H. Jonathan came to Winslow in 1800, and died here in 1850, aged seventy-one years. George H. married Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Coleman. They had six children: Lizzie A. (Mrs. Charles H. Lamb), Abbie M., Charles R., and three that died—Thomas, Horace and Sarah.

William S. Garland, born in 1839, is a son of David and Miranda (Parsons) Garland, and his paternal line of descent is: Deacon Samuel¹, Jonathan², Samuel³, Jonathan⁴, Peter⁵, John⁶, and Peter Garland⁷, who was born and died in England. Mr. Garland is a farmer and market gardener on the place settled in 1819 by his father, and where the latter died in 1885, aged ninety-one years. He had served in town office several years, nine years as county commissioner, and several terms as member of the legislature. Mr. Garland's wife is Lola P., daughter of Hiram Murphy. Their only child, Frank S., is a farmer.

Alfred W. Getchell, carpenter and farmer, born in 1821 in Benton, is the eldest of six children of Stephen and Phila (Warren) Getchell, and grandson of Seth Getchell. He went to Massachusetts in 1843, where he remained until 1861, when he came to Winslow, where he now lives. His first wife, Sarah Roberts, died, leaving one daughter, Florence. His present wife is Sarah A., daughter of Samuel Smiley. Their only son, George S., is a farmer at home. He was census enumerator for Winslow in 1890.

David F. Guptill, a farmer, of Winslow, is the son of David, and the grandson of Nathaniel Guptill, who came from Berwick, Me., to Belgrade. David married Christiana Littlefield in 1834. Her mother, Hannah Littlefield, heard the guns of Bunker Hill from her early



D. F. Gustill

Note.—David F. Guptill's eldest brother, Daniel L., was drowned in Albion at the age of twenty-four, and Fannie L., his eldest sister, is deceased. Charles H., the third child, has been a resident of Iowa for twenty-four years and is now a poultry and egg dealer in Keokuk. Mary E., the youngest, married John S., son of John Guptill, of Winslow. They live in Greenwood, Minn. David F. lived four miles from China when he attended the academy there and walked the distance every day—no storms detained him. With a natural artistic taste, he became proficient with his pen and has been a teacher of penmanship. He was converted at the age of twenty-one and has been a steadfast, working member of the Baptist church, usually serving in some official capacity—for the past fifteen years as deacon. His farm of 300 acres is the old paternal homestead. Always a live republican, abreast with the times, Mr. Guptill has proved a valuable citizen, and is now serving his fourth term as a selectman of Winslow.

Hannah Littlefield, the aged grandmother, who died in 1868, was a daughter of Mr. Penney, who was born in an English garrison. It is one of the traditions of the family that the boy, when three months old, was so diminutive that he was actually placed in a quart tankard, without injury or inconvenience. The contents of that tankard became the father of nineteen children. Three of his boys were in the thickest of the battle of Bunker Hill and all escaped without a scratch.

home in Massachusetts. She lived to be 106 years old, and died at Mr. Guptill's in 1868. The children of David and Christiana were: Daniel L., David F., Fannie L., Charles H. and Mary E. David Guptill came to Winslow in 1834, and bought the farm where his son resides. David F. Guptill was born February 14, 1836, attended common school and China Academy, and in 1860 married Phebe H. Sanborn, of Winslow. Their children are: Ora, died when six years old; Arthur, James U. and a twin brother that died in infancy; Lillian E. and Eva E.

Charles Cook Hayden, born in 1827, is a son of Daniel and Sarah (Smith) Hayden, and grandson of Josiah and Silence (Howard) Hayden, who were married March 16, 1762, and in 1789 came from Bridgewater, Mass., to Winslow. Their sons were: Charles, Josiah and Daniel. Mr. Hayden is a farmer, as were his father and grandfather, and they both lived and died on the farm where he now lives. He married Loriania, daughter of Davis, and granddaughter of Rev. Thomas Francis. Their children are: Myra, Frank, Kate (Mrs. Alden Bassett) and Ida, and two sons that died—Charles and Daniel.

William Vinal Hayden is a son of Thomas J. and Clarissa (Huston) Hayden, and grandson of Josiah Hayden. Mr. Hayden is a farmer and mill man on the place where his father lived. He has saw, grist and threshing mills, which were owned and run by his father for nearly seventy-five years. He married Mary Ann, daughter of Lauriston and Vesta (Reynolds) Withee, and granddaughter of Samuel Withee. Their children are: Sadie (Mrs. T. L. Spaulding) and William V., jun.

ALBERT HODGES.—Barnum Hodges, a native of Attleboro, Mass., and a soldier of the war of 1812, came to Vassalboro in 1821. The following year he came to Winslow and settled in the southeastern part of the town on the farm where he died in 1873, at the age of eighty-three years. His wife, Phebe, a daughter of Seth Richardson, bore him eleven children: Phebe A., Barnum, Ira R., Edmund L., William H., Susan R. (deceased), Isaac (deceased), Charles, Olive (deceased), Albert and Edwin.

Albert, the seventh son and tenth child, was born August 8, 1834. He received his education in the schools of Winslow, China Academy, and Oak Grove Seminary. The first of the twenty terms of school which he taught was at the age of nineteen. He settled in 1860 on a farm in Benton, which he sold five years later. In November, 1865, he bought the large farm in Winslow which he has since occupied and managed. In addition to his successful farm operations, he has been largely interested in cattle and horse business. He began in 1871 to buy cattle for the Brighton market, and for the following fourteen years was a frequent visitor to that then important beef market, where his good judgment and genial manner made him a successful

dealer. He has always been an admirer of a good horse, and since 1880 he has bought and sold many fine animals, paying especial attention to gentlemen's driving horses.

Though not seeking political preferment he has been a life long supporter of republican principles and the republican party, having cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont. In religious matters his sympathy and support have been with the Congregational society.

He was first married November 25, 1858, to Almira B., daughter of Jerome Clark, of Sidney. They had one son, George A., born Novem-



ber 23, 1861, who died January 27, 1865. Mrs. Hodges was a lady of rare virtues and high Christian character. She died December 23, 1877. Mr. Hodges' second marriage, which occurred May 28, 1879, was with Sarah L., daughter of Stephen and Louisa J. (Hobby) Nichols, and a lineal descendant of Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, who is honorably noticed in these pages, and of Rev. William Hobby, A. M., who was a pastor of the first church of Reading (now Wakefield), Mass., where he died June 18, 1765; and Mrs. Hodges is a worthy representative of these worthy ancestors. She has one son, Albert Edward Hodges, born February 10, 1881.



Albert Hodges

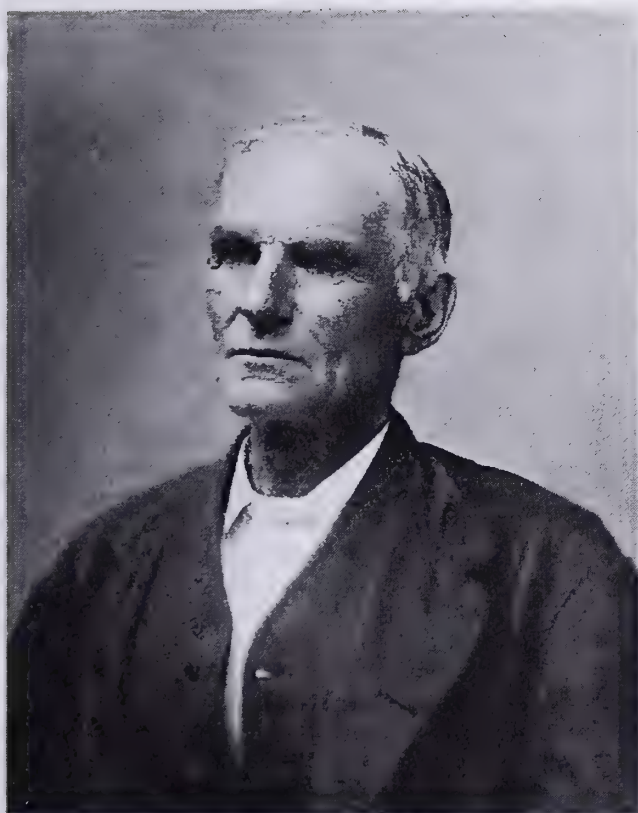
BARNUM HODGES, the oldest son of Barnum and Phebe (Richardson) Hodges, was born at Attleboro, Mass., September 9, 1813, and came to Maine with the family in 1821. He remained on the homestead until he was twenty-one, assisting his father to provide the comforts of a home for the large family. In the fall of 1834 he went out into the world to make a place for himself. After working three years in the lumber woods and on a farm, he bought a farm in the eastern part of his native town, where he resided and was a farmer until 1860. In the spring of that year he was engaged by the town to carry on their farm and keep the poor, and in that position he served acceptably for four years.

In 1864 he bought the seventy acre farm which has been his home since the following year. Though aspiring to nothing above a quiet farmer, he has always done, faithfully and well, whatever he has undertaken, and his long life of honesty, industry and virtue has given him a warm place in the hearts of his friends and neighbors.

He was married in November, 1837, to Betsey, daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Wilson) Abbott. She died May 15, 1887. Their four children, none of whom are living, were: Olive, Martha, Sarah W. (Mrs. William H. Flagg) and Flavilla. The last two died the same month—February, 1865. Though bereft of all his family, Mr. Hodges lives, not without hope of a reuniting. He is a consistent member of the Benton Methodist Episcopal church.

Edmund L. Hodges, third son of Barnum Hodges, was born in 1818. He was twelve years in the meat and cattle business, and since 1857 he has owned and occupied the farm where he now lives. His first wife, Harriet G., was a daughter of Jonas Hamlin. Their children were: Llewellyn E., Hannah (deceased), George (deceased), Frank, Barnum (deceased), Susan, Phebe (deceased), Emma and Ella (deceased). His present wife was Mrs. Susan Scribner, a daughter of Henry Robinson and widow of Charles Scribner. She had five children by her first marriage: Charles H. (deceased), Albert A., George A., Asher M. and Abbie J. They have had two children by this marriage: Carrie M. (deceased) and James A., now a farmer on the homestead. His wife is Ida C., daughter of Washington Avery, of Sidney. They have five children: Percey H., Carrie M., Grover C., Florence E. and Charity F.

Llewellyn E. Hodges, born in 1840, is the eldest child of Edmund L. and Harriet G. (Hamlin) Hodges, and grandson of Barnum Hodges. He served in the late war in Company G, 3d Maine, from May, 1861, to June, 1864, as musician. He bought in 1866 the Thomas Webber farm, which he has since operated. He married Harriet, daughter of Stephen Crosby. Their children are: Mabel C., Susie F., Stephen, Lucy J., L. Edmund, George, Kate R. and Harvey W.



Barnum Hodge

Ambrose Howard (1776-1859) was a son of Daniel Howard, of Bridgewater, Mass. He came from his native town to Winslow about 1800 with his brother, Zyphen. He married Ruth, daughter of Solomon Parker, an early settler of Winslow. Their children were: Vesta, Sibyl, Ruth, Lydia, Hannah, Cyrus, Sidney and Julia. Cyrus, born in 1815, is a farmer on the place settled by his father. He has carried milk to Waterville for forty years; he was the first and for some years the only one to carry milk there. He married Cornelia A. Bassett. Of their eleven children five are now living: George B., M.D.; Edward O., a lawyer, of Boston; John F., Mary F. and Kate D. John F., born in 1854, is a farmer on the old homestead. He married Helen M. Young. Their children are: Ethel L., Clarence F., Lucia L. and Carolyn Y.

J. Albert Jenkins, born in 1840, is a son of Jabez (1799-1890) and grandson of Jabez, who came to Vassalboro from Yarmouth, Me., in 1801. Jabez, jun., came in 1819 from Vassalboro to the homestead of his father-in-law, John Nichols, a son of David and Phebe Nichols. Mr. Jenkins is a farmer on the homestead of his father. He married Abbie P., daughter of Zadoc and Tiley (Snell) Tilton, and granddaughter of Gibbs Tilton, of Martha's Vineyard, Mass. They have one daughter, S. Lizzie.

R. O. Jones, born in 1851, is a son of Weymouth and grandson of Isaac Jones. His mother is Matilda, a daughter of Zadock Jones. Weymouth Jones came to Winslow in 1852, where he was a farmer and lumberman until his death in 1886. Mr. Jones was educated at the Waterville Institute and at Dirigo Business College. He has taught eight terms of school. He was first married to Maggie A., daughter of David Cornish, who died in 1879, leaving one daughter, Maggie A. August 26, 1892, he married Annie L., daughter of Thomas and Emily Worthen, of Albion. The farm now owned by Mr. Jones was purchased of Smith & Wood in 1812 or 1813, by Esquire Thomas Rice. In 1831 it was taxed to Colonel R. H. Green, an early and noted breeder of shorthorn cattle. Weymouth Jones bought the farm in 1856, and it is now owned by R. O. Jones. It is now known as the Ticonic Stock Farm and is devoted to the breeding of Jerseys, with special reference to milking qualities.

Peltiah Keay, born in Lebanon, Me., in 1785 and died in 1847, was a son of Daniel Keay. He came to Winslow in 1821. He married, first, Hannah Lucas, who left one son, Daniel L. His second wife was Mary Brock. She left four children: Andrew, Sarah, Mary F. and Martha. Martha is the only survivor of the family and she owns and occupies the home farm of 200 acres.

Charles H. Lamb, born in 1829, was a son of Luther R. and Mary Beal (Brackett) Lamb, who came to Winslow in 1821. Mr. Lamb went to Boston in 1852 and was engaged in machinery and other manufac-

ture until 1870, then engaged in business in Oxford county, Me., and subsequently returned to Winslow, where he died in 1883. His first wife was Sarah J. Norcross. His second marriage was with Lizzie A., daughter of George H. Furber. Since Mr. Lamb's death she has occupied and managed the homestead farm. She was appointed postmistress at Lamb's Corner, May 20, 1891.

Fred A. Lancaster, son of Henry Lancaster, was born in 1856 in Albion, removed to Benton in 1877, and later to his present home in Winslow. In 1885 he and Mr. Drake bought the saw mill one mile south of Benton Falls, where they put in a board saw and planer and are cutting about 400,000 feet of lumber annually. He married Susie S., daughter of Stillman and Susan (Learned) Flagg, and granddaughter of Gershom Flagg. They have one daughter, Ethel S., born August 7, 1887.

Hannibal D. Littlefield, born in 1827, in Belgrade, is a son of Charles and Betsey (Blanchard) Littlefield, and grandson of Asahel and Hannah (Penny) Littlefield, who came to Belgrade from Wells, Me., in 1804. Hannah died in Winslow, January 5, 1868, at the remarkable age of 106 years and 5 months. Mr. Littlefield came to Winslow in 1855, and he is a farmer. He married, first, Charlotte A. Crowell, who left one son, Alonzo C. He married, second, Harriet F. Coleman, by whom he has one son, Charles D. E.

Stephen Nichols, born in 1831, is a son of Stephen (1769-1853), who came to Vassalboro from Berwick in 1798, and was married three times, his last wife, the mother of Stephen, being Hannah Pinkham. Mr. Nichols, in 1861, came from the homestead farm in Vassalboro to his present home, which was a part of the Remington Hobby farm. He married Louisa J., daughter of John and Phebe (Cook) Hobby, and granddaughter of Remington, whose father, Rev. William, was a son of John Hobby. Remington Hobby married a daughter of Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, and settled in Vassalboro in 1771. He was a graduate of Harvard College, and some years after coming to Vassalboro he joined the Society of Friends. Mr. Nichols has four children: John Edward, Sarah Louise, Annie May and William Hobby.

Seth Nickerson is a son of Seth, and grandson of Reuben Nickerson, of Cape Cod, whose ancestor was one of the *Mayflower* pilgrims. Reuben Nickerson came to Swanville, Me., where his son, Seth, married Mary, daughter of Simeon Haines, a revolutionary soldier. Their children were: Margaret, Aaron, Mehitable, Seth, Simeon, Hannah and Franklin S., who was colonel of the 14th Maine regiment. Seth Nickerson was born in 1812, and married in 1836, Flavilla, daughter of Josiah Priest. He came to Vassalboro in 1837, where he bought land, built houses and dealt in real estate. For the past fifty years he

has run an accommodation team through Winslow, between North Vassalboro and Waterville, and is still hale and hearty.

Lemuel Paine, son of Lemuel Paine, of Foxboro, Mass., graduated from Bowdoin College in 1803, and was soon after admitted to the bar. He married Jane Warren, of Foxboro, niece of General Joseph Warren. He came to Winslow in 1805, and settled on the place where his son, Edward A., born in 1816, was a farmer until his death, in 1884. His wife, who survives him, is Sibyl, daughter of William Stratton, of this town. Their children are: George S. and Lucy C., who, with their mother, occupy the homestead. George S. graduated from Colby in 1871, and in 1874 was admitted to the bar of Michigan, and two years later he went to Ottawa, Ill., where he practiced until 1884, when he returned to Winslow, where he is a farmer. He married Isa M. Randall, of Riverside, Me., and their children are: Rosco R., Edward W. and Mildred S.

Henry W. Pollard, born in 1842, is a son of Levi and Melvina (Reynolds) Pollard, and grandson of Barton Pollard, of Albion. He was river driver and dam builder until 1869, and since that time has been a farmer. He served three years in the late war in Company G, 3d Maine. He married Addie, daughter of Benjamin T. Brown. Their children are: Fred S., Effie, Florence, Iva, Edith, Belle, Albert, Edwin, Arthur and Victor. They lost two: Scott and Lena.

George W. Reynolds, born in 1842, is a son of Vose and Lucinda (Withee) Reynolds, and grandson of Thomas Reynolds, who came from Brockton, Mass., to Winslow. Mr. Reynolds is a farmer, and for the last thirteen years has carried on a wholesale and retail meat business. In 1887 he built a residence, refrigerator and slaughter house at Winslow village. His first wife, Aun Spaulding, left two children: Zana and Selden. His present wife was Mary Lubie, by whom he has four children: Bertha, Annie, Carrie and George W., jun.

Walter G. Reynolds, born in 1865, is a son of Timothy and Hannah (Hodges) Reynolds, grandson of Leavett, and great-grandson of Timothy Reynolds. He has for several years been employed in the meat business, and in 1891 he bought of George W. Reynolds the retail meat business which he has since run. His wife is Nellie F., daughter of Rufus Holt.

Jonas B. Shurtleff, son of Benoni Shurtleff, was born in 1805, at Keene, N. H. He learned the printer's trade when a boy, and in 1826 he went to Beaver, Pa., where he published the *Tioga County Patriot* until 1844. He was one term on the governor's council of Pennsylvania, also a member of the governor's staff. In 1847 he came to Waterville and kept a book store for two years. He then came to Winslow and bought the Cushman homestead, where he died in 1863. In 1845 he wrote a text book, *Governmental Instructor*, which had a wide circulation. The last fourteen years of his life he was traveling

agent for text book publishers. By his first marriage he had seven children, two of whom are living: John T. and Edward S. His second wife, Marietta G. Ames, and their two sons—Albert T. and Warren A.—occupy the home place and the boys are farmers and small fruit raisers. Albert T. is captain of Company H, 2d Regiment, Maine Volunteer Militia.

Daniel W. Simpson, born in 1841, is a son of Winslow and Hannah (McCausland) Simpson, grandson of Reuben, and great-grandson of John Simpson, who came to Winslow about 1790. Mr. Simpson served three years in the late war in Company K, 1st Massachusetts. He returned to Winslow in the fall of 1864, where he has been farmer and truckman. He married Georgiana, daughter of Henry Getchell. Their children are: Hollis A. and Eva L.

John H. Simpson, farmer, born in 1830, is a son of George and Permelia (Davis) Simpson, grandson of Reuben, and great-grandson of John Simpson. Mr. Simpson served in Company E, 17th Maine, from July, 1863, to May, 1865. He married Margaret N. Freeman, who died leaving seven children: Horace F., Mary L., Annie F., Walter R. and three that died—Lizzie P., Jessie F. and Howard W. His present wife is Ruth T. Paine, and they have four children: John H., jun., James L., Edgar R. and Ruth F.

Samuel Perry Smiley, born in 1834, is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Ellis) Smiley, and grandson of Alexander Smiley. His father came to Winslow from Sidney in 1825. Samuel P. is a carpenter by trade, and also a farmer. He first married Sarah J. Kates. His present wife is Laura, daughter of Samuel Greeley, of Belgrade. They have two children: Cora B. and Frank A. The latter, who is also a carpenter, married Ella M. Wrigley, of Rolling Dam, N. B., May 13, 1891.

Elmer E. Smith, born in 1861, in Bristol, N. H., is a son of Charles G. Smith. He lived in Haverhill, Mass., from 1869 until 1886, then went to Lowell, and in 1888 he came to Winslow, where he is a farmer. Previous to coming here he had been engaged in manufacturing heels and inner soles for the shoe manufacturers of Massachusetts. He married Emma I., daughter of Amos B. Poore, of Haverhill, Mass.

Hezekiah Stratton (1746-1834) came from Concord, Mass., to Winslow in 1768, and settled on the east side of the Sebasticook river, where he spent the remainder of his life. He married Eunice Hayward, and their son, William (1781-1849), married Abigail May Clark, and was a farmer on the home place, where he raised twelve children, four of whom are living: Sibyl (Mrs. Edward A. Paine), Mary (Mrs. Sidney Howard), Charlotte (Mrs. Joseph H. Lunt), and Robert F. Mr. Lunt is a farmer, and owns and occupies the old homestead. His only child, Emily J., is now the wife of Guy W. Horne, who is a farmer and milkman. He came to Winslow from Massachusetts in 1885. They have one son, Robert S. Horne.

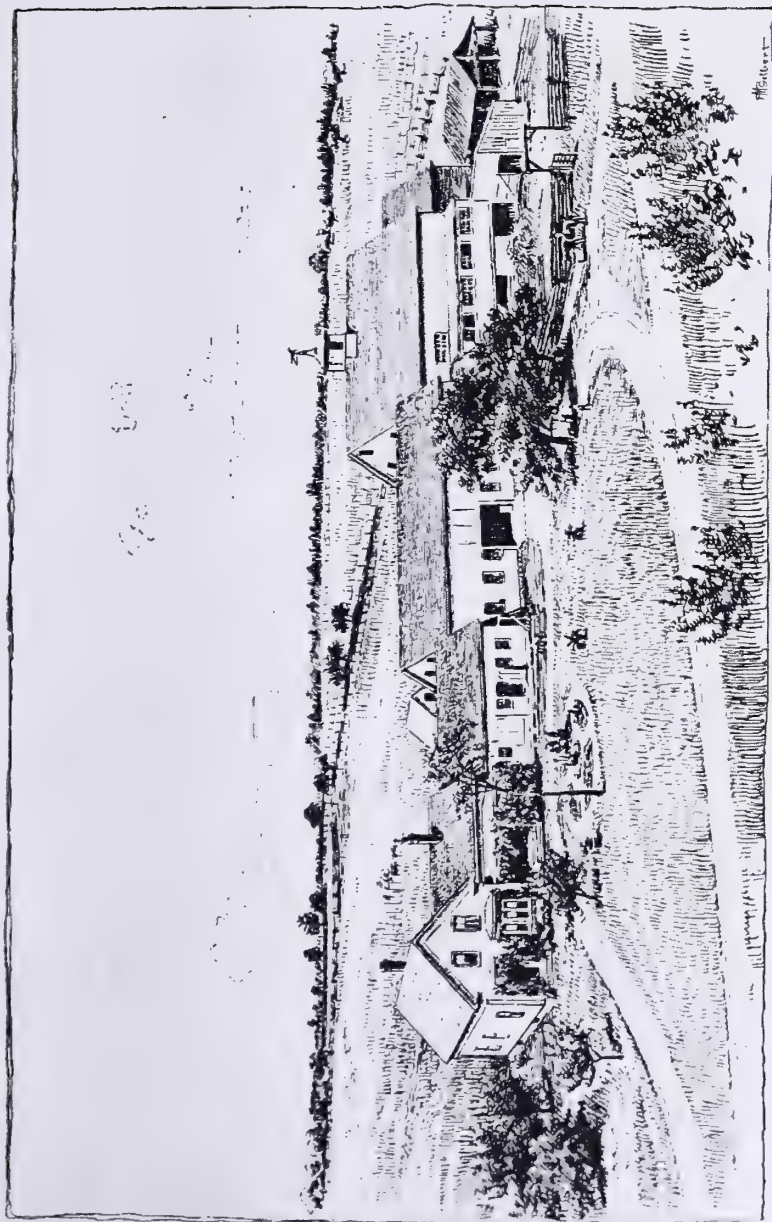
Elbridge G. Taylor (1808-1888) was a son of Amos, and grandson of John Taylor, who came from Massachusetts to Vassalboro. Mr. Taylor married Mary Ann Hayden, and of their ten children, eight lived to maturity: John M., Lura C., Daniel H., Zenno E., George C., Jefferson, Fred P. and Frank C. John M., born in 1831, was educated in the schools of Vassalboro and Oak Grove Seminary, and has been a farmer and teacher. He came to Winslow from Vassalboro a few years ago, and is now supervisor of schools.

James P. Taylor, born in 1833, is the eldest child of Calvin and Harriet (Priest) Taylor, and grandson of Abraham Taylor, who, with his brother, Abner, came to Vassalboro from Cape Cod, Mass., where he had been a fisherman. Mr. Taylor spent several years in Minnesota, and in 1866 settled on the farm where he now lives. He married Helen, daughter of William E. Drummond, and they have two daughters: Sarah May and Ina S.

B. F. TOWNE.—Esquire Ephraim Towne, born at Oxford, Mass., in 1754, came to Maine with an older brother, Sherabiah Towne. The former settled in Hallowell, and the latter in Winslow, where he died in 1784. After the death of Sherabiah, Ephraim came to Winslow, where he was a farmer until his death in 1837. He was a justice of the peace and deputy sheriff for many years. His first wife was Lucy Ballard, by whom he had ten children. His second was Eunice Stackpole, who bore him four children, three of whom died young.

Ephraim, one of the children of this second marriage, was born in 1804 on the homestead. He, like his worthy sire, followed the vocation of a farmer, and owned and occupied the homestead where he died in 1884. His wife, Sarah P. Flagg, bore him eight children: George S. (deceased), Eliza A. (Mrs. Albion Richardson), Henry (deceased), Albert (deceased), Harriet (Mrs. Silas A. Plummer), Edwin, now a merchant of Waterville; Benjamin Franklin and Elmira (Mrs. Samuel L. Gibson), now deceased.

Benjamin F., the seventh child and youngest son, was born May 29, 1846. He spent his boyhood and youth on the farm, attending the schools of his native town. On attaining his majority, he turned his attention to the carpenter's trade, and followed that vocation until 1876. Since that time he has been a farmer on the homestead, which has been in the family more than a century. The present set of substantial and attractive farm buildings shown on the opposite page have all been erected by Mr. Towne. Since 1887 he has supplied a milk route in Waterville, and in that connection keeps a twenty-five cow dairy. He has taken time from his active and successful farm operations to serve his town three terms as treasurer and collector, and two as selectman. He was married December 7, 1876, to Lottie D., daughter of Percival L. Wheeler. Their children are: Charles F., Alice E., Della M. and Marion Wheeler Towne.



RESIDENCE OF MR. B. F. TOWNE, WINSLOW, ME.

Erastus Warren, born in 1818, is the only surviving son of Andrew and Catherine (Richards) Warren. He was engaged in running long boats from Benton Falls to Bath, from 1837 until the railroad was built. He was collecting logs on the river for some time, and since that has been getting out timber, moulding ship floors, and building boats. His first wife, Mary Miller, died, leaving three daughters: Hattie (Mrs. A. E. Ellis), and two that died—Mary and Clara. His second wife was Helen Savage, and his present wife is Laura J. Morrell.

William P. Warren, born in 1850, son of Samuel and Avis (Reynolds) Warren, and grandson of Andrew and Catherine (Richards) Warren, is a farmer on the Stephen Abbott farm, which he bought in 1873. He married Augusta, daughter of Henry Dinsmore, of China. They have one son, Ruy W.

Charles E. Warren, born in Winslow in 1853, is the youngest son of Samuel and Avis (Reynolds) Warren, and grandson of Andrew and Catherine (Richards) Warren. Mr. Warren is a farmer on the farm which has been the family homestead since 1855. He has represented his district one term in the legislature, and has been several times elected selectman. His wife is Flora F., daughter of Freeman W. Getchell, of Winslow. Their only child is Etta B.

Charles L. Withee, born in 1856, is a son of Lauriston and Vesta (Reynolds) Withee, and grandson of Samuel Withee. Mr. Withee is a farmer, and for several years carried on a retail meat business. Since 1890 has been in the wholesale meat business. He married Fannie, daughter of Isaac Spencer, and their children are: Blanche, Arthur and Amy.

CHAPTER XXII.

CITY OF WATERVILLE.

BY HENRY D. KINGSBURY.

Ticonic.—Waterville.—Incorporation.—Prominent Men.—Localities.—Taverns.—Tax Payers, 1809.—Licenses.—Traders.—Village of Waterville.—Fire Companies.—Ticonic Village.—Messalonskee Mills.—River Mills.—Lockwood Company.—Churches.

OLDER than the finding by white men of the Kennebec river, is the name Ticonic, which the native American Indians—the most mysterious race in history—had given to the falls in the river at this point, and to a considerable section of surrounding country, including the larger part of what is now the city of Waterville. Who were the very first settlers here, we have no means of knowing. Clark & Lake had a trading house on this side of the river, between 1650 and 1675, and are the first white men who did business or work here, of whom any record is left.

The pioneers knew no name but Ticonic for the settlement on the west bank of the river, and were tenacious of the name long after the incorporation of the old town of Winslow in 1771, which included the present city of Waterville. There are strong proofs that the population of the west side of the river early exceeded that on the east side. Perhaps the strongest is that the first doctors, who always choose the most central point, settled here. Another proof is that very early saw and grist mills were built by Doctor McKechnie and Asa Emerson on the Messalonskee. The third is, that when the names of citizens in civil or business records begin to appear, the larger part were clearly westsiders. E. A. Paine gives the population of the whole town of Winslow in 1791 as 779, of whom about 300, he thinks, lived on the east side.

The greater portion of the old town lay on the west side of the Kennebec, and in the nature of things, divided by a river with no bridge, a separation would in time ensue. The first proposition on record to divide the town was at the annual meeting of 1795. The town meeting of 1796 was "held at the dwelling house of Elnathan Sherwin," to whom was also voted in 1798 £30, for use of his house

for preaching. This was undoubtedly for several years' use. The town meeting house on the west side was built in 1797, and first used March 5, 1798. It will be noticed that Asa Redington in his warrant honored the old name, and directed the voters to meet in Ticonic village. It would have been excellent taste and sense, if the new town had been christened Ticonic. The red man's name is more liquid and flowing than the white man's.

In the year 1791 the following men lived and paid taxes in that part of Winslow that is now Waterville: Benjamin, James and Ebenezer Chase, John Cool, Joseph Cally, Captain Abraham and his son, Abraham Copland, Jonathan J. Cool, Nathaniel and Joseph Carter, James Crommett, James and John Collar, Thomas Cook, James McKim, Lieutenant Thomas and John McKechnie, Samuel McFarland, John Hartford, Nathaniel and Jonathan Low, Thomas, jun., John and William Lewis, Abraham and Joseph Lander, Solomon and Samuel Parker, Eleazer, Thomas, Thomas, jun., and Phineas Parker, Jonathan Priest, John Pierce, Nehemiah A. Parker, Benjamin and John Rose, John Sarle, Samuel Shores, Jonathan and Asa Soule, Captain James Stackpole, Samuel and James Stackpole, jun., William Sennet, Ebenezer Turner, Ager Stillson, Peleg Tupper, Simeon and Elias Tozer, Isaac Temple, David Webb and David, jun., William Phillips, grandfather of G. A. Phillips, David Ware, Jonathan Wright, Micah Ellis, Thomas Leeman, William Pitt, Ensign William and Joseph Richardson, and Hezekiah Stratton.

The act incorporating the town of Waterville, June 23, 1802, provided that "all that part of the town of Winslow which lies on the west side of the Kennebec river, as known by its present bounds, be and is hereby incorporated into a separate town by the name of Waterville." It also provided "that the monies assessed for building a meeting house in the West Pond settlement shall be paid and exclusively appropriated to that purpose and subject to no demand of the town of Winslow," and that "all future state taxes which may be levied on the two towns aforesaid previous to a new valuation, shall be assessed and paid in the proportion of two-fifths to the town of Winslow, and three-fifths to the town of Waterville."

The warrant for the first town meeting was issued by Asa Redington, justice of the peace, and directed to Moses Appleton, physician, requiring him to notify the inhabitants of Waterville to meet in the public meeting house in Ticonic village on Monday, July 26, 1802, for the purpose of electing officers for said town. At this first town meeting Elnathan Sherwin was chosen moderator and first selectman—the other two selectman being Asa Soule and Ebenezer Bacon. Abijah Smith was elected town clerk. The August meeting voted to hold town meetings alternately in the two meeting houses. Voted in November, "fifty dollars to pay for preaching." 1803. "Voted the sum of fifty dollars to procure a stock of ammunition for said town."

In 1814 the town built a powder house on the plains, in which traders were also allowed to store powder.

The selectmen of Waterville while a town, with the dates of their election and the number of years each served, were: 1802, Elnathan Sherwin, 2, Asa Soule, 5, Ebenezer Bacon, 11; 1803, Abijah Smith, 3; 1805, Samuel Downing, 10; 1807, Moses Dalton, 9, Ebenezer Sherwin; 1810, Jonathan Combs, 4; 1811, Micah Ellis, 4; 1813, Daniel Wells, 3; 1815, James Hasty, 2, Baxter Crowell, 7; 1819, Asa Redington, 6; 1821, Captain Nehemiah Getchell, 4, Joseph H. Hallett, 3; 1822, James Stackpole, 2; 1823, Richard M. Dorr; 1824, Perley Low, 6; 1826, Alpheus Lyon, 8, Joseph Warren; 1827, Hall Chase, Benjamin Corson, 3; 1830, Hiram C. Warren, 3; 1831, William Pearsons, Joseph Hitchings, 8; 1833, Eben T. Bacon, 2, Jonathan Combs, jun., 5; 1834, Ebenezer Bolkcom, Hiram Crowell, Isaiah Marston; 1837, Isaac Redington, Solomon Berry; 1839, Daniel Paine, Sewall Benson, Enos Foster; 1840, Samuel Appleton, 8, Samuel Doolittle, 9; 1842, Theodore O. Saunders, 4; 1844, Thomas J. Shores; 1845, Charles Hallett, 7; 1847, Johnson Williams, 2, Levi Ricker, 2; 1849, Elbridge L. Getchell, 3, Alfred Winslow, 2; 1852, Charles H. Thayer, 5; 1854, George Wentworth, 4, Llewellyn E. Crommett, 5; 1858, Joseph Percival, 4, Benjamin Hersom, 3; 1860, John M. Libby, 7, Noah Boothby, 9; 1864, Charles A. Dow, 2; 1866, William H. Hatch, 2, T. W. Herrick; 1868, Samuel Blaisdell; 1869, William Ballentine; 1870, A. P. Benjamin, 3, George Rice, 2; 1872, Winthrop Merrill, 5, George E. Shores, 2; 1873, Reuben Foster, 3; 1874, Charles H. Redington, 5; 1876, Martin Blaisdell, Willard B. Arnold; 1877, Charles E. Gray; 1878, C. K. Matthews, Charles E. Mitchell, 7, L. E. Thayer, 4; 1879, S. I. Abbott, 3; 1880, George Jewell, 3; 1883, Fred Poole, 2; 1884, Nathaniel Meader; 1885, Dean P. Buck, 2, John F. Merrill; 1886, George W. Reynolds, and in 1887, Howard C. Morse.

Abijah Smith was elected town clerk of Waterville in 1802; Thomas C. Norris in 1809; and Abijah Smith again from 1812 to 1834; Isaac Redington served till 1837, and Augustus Perkins till 1847; Jones R. Elden was elected in 1847; John B. Bradbury, 1850; Elbridge L. Getchell, 1852; Solyman Heath, 1856; John B. Bradbury, 1861; Everett R. Drummond, 1862; Leonard D. Carter, 1877; and Sidney M. Heath in 1883.

The succession of treasurers, with year of election, includes: David Pattee, 1802; Russell Blackwell, 1816; Dr. Daniel Cook, 1817; Abijah Smith, 1822; Asa Redington, 1824; Asa Redington, jun., 1825; James Burleigh, 1826; Asa Redington, 1828; Asa Redington, jun., 1830; James Stackpole, jun., 1831; Asil Stilson, 1833; James Stackpole, jun., 1834; Nathaniel D. Crommett, 1835; Augustus Perkins, 1836; Eben F. Bacon, 1838; James Stackpole, jun., 1839; Elbridge L. Getchell, 1843; Oliver Paine, 1845; Nathaniel Stedman, 1847; Elbridge L. Getchell, 1851; Ira H. Low, 1856; Charles R. McFadden, 1860; Ira H. Low, 1868; William

Macartney, 1870; Charles H. Redington, 1873; L. A. Dow, 1874; M. C. Percival, 1875; Joseph Percival, 1876; John Ware, jun., 1877; Edward H. Piper, 1878; and Charles F. Johnson, 1887.

No early settler of Waterville was more active or useful, or more entitled to respectful memory than Dr. John McKechnie. He was an educated physician, a civil engineer and land surveyor, and possessed sound practical judgment wherever he was placed. He was a Scotchman and came to this country in 1755, to Winslow in 1771, and in 1775 settled on this side of the river. It is well known that he built a saw and a grist mill on the Messalonskee, near the present water works building, before 1780. He also built a house and lived in it long enough to have three children born, and then built a new house in which his last child was born in 1781, and in which he died in 1782. He was buried on the south side of Mill street, on the top of an elevation that descends sharply each way. Doctor McKechnie's wife, who married David Pattee for her second husband, the first Simon Tozer and his son, Obadiah, Abraham Morrill's two wives, the elder McGrath, and many other old settlers were also buried here. The present indications are that the spot will receive no more attentions as a burial ground, although it is the oldest in town.

Although the doctor did not make a business of his medical profession it is said he was physician to Arnold's army when it was at Fort Halifax in 1776. He was the first owner of lot No. 103, under the Plymouth Company. The next settler south of him was John Cool, a revolutionary soldier, on lots 100, 101 and 102. On the north Dr. Obadiah Williams owned lot 104, Samuel Temple, 105, and John Tozer lot 106. This was afterward the James L. Wood lot, on a part of which the Elmwood Hotel stands. Next north were Timothy Bouteille, Nathaniel Gilman, George Jackins, James Stackpole, Reuben Kidder, Captain E. Bacon, Levi Dow, Samuel Emery, N. B. Dingley and George Clark.

Beginning at the first lots that border on the Kennebec in the southern part of the town, according to Doctor McKechnie's survey, the original settlers were: Wellington Hamblin, lot 82; James Crommett, 83; Nathan Lowe, 84 and 85; Isaac Stephens, 86; Edward Blanchard, 87, and after him Deacon Thomas Parker and David Parker, brothers; Edward Dillingham, 88; Peltiah Soule, 89; Jonathan Soule, 90; David Webb, 91; Samuel Webb, 92; Silas and Abijah Wing were probably the owners of lots 94 and 95; William Colcord and Herbert Moore, 96; Asa Redington, 97; Reuben Kidder, 98, and Asa Emerson, 99. Other old residents on the river road were: Gilbert Whitman, Oliver Welch, Sullivan Soule, William Ballentine, Moses Ricker, Perley Lowe, Oliver Trafton and Abial Moore.

The memory of Dr. Obadiah Williams is interwoven with the early history of Waterville. A native of New Hampshire, he was a

surgeon in the revolutionary army and served at Bunker Hill. He came here from Sidney in 1792, and the same year built the first frame house—still in good preservation—on this side of the river. In 1791 he gave the land for the first meeting house, now the City Hall Park, and was a valuable public spirited citizen. He died in 1799.

A not less prominent character was Dr. Moses Appleton, who originated in New Ipswich, N. H., graduated at Dartmouth College, studied medicine and taught school in Boston, and came to Waterville in 1796. He opened the first drug store in Ticonic village and was for many years the most noted physician in this section. The doctor wore his hair hanging down his back in an old fashioned queue, that came to an untimely end. A colored barber named Decator was located on Water street, on whom the doctor called one day to have his hair trimmed and dressed. While in the midst of the operation, the doctor feeling a sudden apprehension, exclaimed "Look out for my queue!!" Decator gently replied, "You're too late—its gone." It was a quicker and more painless amputation than the doctor ever made. His old account book had some curious entries. "Oct. 1797—Agreed with Jonathan Clark to doctor his family, and Clark to supply the Dr. with good shoes and boots for two years." "Jan. 1799—It is agreed with Jabez Mathews that he pay me at the rate of two cords of wood per annum in consideration of being supplied with materials for curing the itch in his family."

Waterville had one early settler, John Clark, who attended that most historic tea party that ever met in America, and helped turn the British tea into Boston harbor. His grandson, George C. Clark, a youth during the stirring events of the war of 1812, living near where the college buildings stand, wrote, in 1882, for the *Waterville Mail*, an account of the battle of Ticonic Falls with the Indians in 1814, that never occurred. The town was in a great commotion one morning over a report that the Canada Indians were close at hand. George shouldered his gun and went with a motley crowd to meet the foe. Captain Bangs was in command, the brass cannon was hauled out, a flag of truce was in readiness to send out in case it was needed, the advance guard was ferried over the river and ordered to Sebeccook falls. After a brave march of two miles they met—not the Indians, but a squad of the crew of the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, who had come through the woods from the Penobscot river, where they had burned their vessel rather than have it fall into the hands of the English, who were in hot pursuit. They said that when they came in sight of the settlements the people mistook them for Indians, and thus started the alarm that spread clear to the Kennebec. The tired crew, numbering about seventy, were kindly cared for and sent on their way. In the meantime the heroes of the scare were tenderly treated, "Simeon Mathews, Jediah Morrill, James Hasty, and others

furnishing the *tangle-toc*." About this time George went to school in the old brown school house on the common. Damon was the teacher, and at the same time George Dana Boardman taught in the new district—in Lemuel Dunbar's carpenter shop.

On the south side of Silver street, near what is now Kennebec street, in early times stood a building used for the manufacture of whiskey from potatoes, which were so plentiful they could be bought for ten to fifteen cents per bushel. This distillery was owned and run by Doctor Appleton, the business being considered as respectable as any other in those days. After this Nathaniel Gilman operated a similar distillery on Front street, just north of the Captain Smith house. *Doctoring* whiskey was practiced even in those times when the *juice* was so cheap. Juniper berries were used, of which it is said quantities were to be seen in the loft of Mr. Gilman's old store, corner of Main and Front street.

After whiskey was no longer made on Silver street, the old house was fitted up for the tanning business. Elder Jeremiah Powers, a Free Baptist preacher, lived in the upper part and tanned in the basement. He was very fond of fishing, and was also full of ignorant superstitious beliefs. One night he was out with Tom Leeman after salmon. Catching no fish, he laid their bad luck to Aunt Hannah Cool, saying if they had given her a fish before starting they would have been all right. Aunt Hannah lived in a low wood colored house that stood where Walter Getchell lives, on Silver street. Her garden was full of roots and herbs that she carefully gathered for medicines—free to all. She had a keen black eye whose glance seemed to penetrate the present and the future, her gray locks were brushed back behind her ears and fastened in a knot, she had a weird and attenuated look, yet never a truer, more kindly heart beat than hers. She brought up a homeless orphan and was full of good deeds to the sick and the sad. And yet this woman was regarded by many as a veritable witch, in league with the Evil One, and Elder Power's faith was so comprehensive that he too believed she could bewitch fish if she disliked the fisher.

The oldest streets in Waterville are Main, Silver, Front, Water and Temple. The bog at the corner of Elm and Mill streets was such a deep bed of mud, that a corduroy bridge had to be kept over it for years. A frame bridge, twenty feet high, across the Hayden brook fell some seventy years ago, while two men were crossing it. Both escaped injury.

Silver street received its name in this wise. Nathaniel Gilman and Simeon Mathews, who were accounted the wealthiest men in town, both lived on this street, also Isaac Stevens, a well-to-do, jovial carpenter. The latter named it Silver street, saying, facetiously, that Mr. Gilman, Mr. Mathews and himself controlled more wealth than any

other three men in town. The first house on this street was built by Reuben Kidder, and stood where Clarkson's stable does. This house was afterward purchased by David McFarland and removed to a new street, on which he set out the beautiful row of elm trees, from which Elm street took its name. By this wise act he has passed into the perennial avenues of history. Green and fragrant be his memory!

Moses Dalton built on Water street one of the first frame houses in the village of Waterville, and the very first brick building. The latter stood where the Merchants' Bank stands—too soft ground at that time for a solid foundation. The structure, three stories high, proved too heavy for its footing, and settled so badly that the upper story had to be removed. Hezekiah Stratton and Shubael Marston traded in it.

Edward Estee, before 1820, built the next brick building, where the Peavy Block now is, and traded in a part of it. Some of the other early traders—none of whom were temperance men, for even the clergy had not then learned that rum drinking was wrong, and all traders sold it, were: James Stackpole, Asa Redington, Nathaniel Gilman, Simeon Mathews, Jediah Morrill, James Hasty, Dr. Daniel Cook, William Richards, Elah Estee, Deacon George W. Osborne (the first temperance trader in town), William and Walter Getchell, who burned out in 1835 and rebuilt in 1837, and Winthrop Watson, a very early settler, whose store stood on top of the hill near the old ferry.

The records of old taverns are sparse and uncertain. Doctor Williams built the first two-story house on the west side of the river before 1795, and it was kept as a tavern by Mr. Jackins, Daniel Fairfield, and later by Colonel Mathews. The tavern known as the Parker House after 1847, was built and occupied by Dr. Moses Appleton for his private dwelling. In 1822 it was opened as a tavern by a Mr. Robins. Major Ebenezer Bolkcom was the next landlord, and after him Mr. Page, Ora Doolittle, Reuel Howard, William Dorr and Joseph Freeman.

Captain Coffin, Thomas Kimball, Levi Dow, Moses Whittaker, Elisha Howard and Cyrus Williams are the names of old landlords.

The Asa Faunce dwelling house, standing in what is now the Lockwood Park, and facing directly up Main street, was, sometime in the 'forties, converted by additions and a second story into a hotel, and was opened by Brackett & Robinson, as the Waterville House. Later it was kept by William Brown, who changed the name to The Continental. After him, Charles Smith & Sons and other landlords followed, till it degenerated into a tenement house. When the ground where it stood was being leveled, many human bones indicated the spot as an old Indian burying ground. Around one skeleton found in a sitting posture, Fred F. Graves found over 300 copper beads about

the size of a straw, from two to three inches long, and punctured from end to end.

The first tavern where now stands the Elmwood, was a good-sized two-story farm house built by James L. Wood. About 1837 Dea. Abial P. Follensbee opened and kept a temperance hotel there for a year and a half, when he sold to Ivory Low, and removed to the brick house on Main street, where W. M. True now lives, and kept a temperance house there for two years. John L. Seavey in 1849 kept the Woods place, and named it the Elmwood. It was burned in 1864, was rebuilt in 1878, and kept by O. D. Seavey, then by Doctor Fitzgerald, James Osborne, Eben Murch, and since 1890 by Mr. Judkins.

To show what was once done in Waterville, a few facts concerning the Moor family are pertinent. Daniel Moor came here from New Hampshire in 1798. His sons, March, William and Daniel, began business in boating and lumbering—then built river steamers by the dozen. They sent five to California, sold two to Cornelius Vanderbilt, and one or more in Nova Scotia, besides several used nearer home. The number of steamers in use on the Kennebec was large. It was no unusual sight to see a half dozen lying at the wharf at one time, where the Lockwood mills now stand. In 1848 there were five steamers daily between Waterville and Augusta.

The following is a list of the persons who paid a tax in Waterville in 1809 greater than the poll tax, which was \$1.58. This includes those who lived in what is now Oakland, and as there are some whose location then cannot now be fixed, the names are given in one list—being of general interest: Moses Appleton, \$19.30; Ebenezer Bacon, \$10.44; James Burgess, \$10.13; Thomas Bates, \$7.17; Joshua Bates, \$2.52; Constant Bates, \$2.25; Job Bates, \$5.07; Timothy Boutelle, \$8.98; Russell Blackwell, \$3.43; James K. Blair, \$2.67; Richard Clifford, \$6.86; Jonathan Combs, \$11.11; Thomas Cook, \$11.50; Manoah Crowell, \$7.39; James Crommett, \$11.24; Hiram Crowell, \$9.24; Seth Crowell, \$5.42; Josiah Crowell, \$4.83; Moody Crowell, \$5.20; Baxter Crowell, \$13.70; Isaac Corson, \$21.28; John Cool, \$11.03; Wilson Colcord, \$7.43; Joseph Colcord, \$4.26; John Crummett, \$1.60; Timothy Clement, \$1.85; George Clarke, \$15.62; John Corson, \$3.83; Jonathan Clarke, \$2.73; Samuel Clarke, \$2.00; Samuel Clarke, 2d, \$3.00; Ansel Crowell, \$7.56; Moses Dalton, \$12.65; Richard M. Dorr, \$4.00; Lemuel Dunbar, \$4.40; Charles Dingley, \$2.28; Daniel R. Emerson, \$10.06; Micah Ellis, \$7.93; Asa Faunce, \$5.89; Jeremiah Fairfield, \$16.65; Daniel Fairfield, \$3.68; Fairfield & Getchell, \$4.72; Elijah Gleason, \$8.32; Reuben Gage, \$4.23; Nehemiah Getchell, jun., \$5.88; Reuben Gibbs, \$6.52; Seth Getchell, \$3.28; Heman Gibbs, \$6.52; Nathaniel Gilman, \$23.59; David Getchell, \$4.51; Samuel Gilman, \$4.31; James Gilbert, \$2.96; Ephraim Getchell, \$4.58; Abel Getchell, \$2.76; Henry Gage, \$2.19; Gilman & Watson, \$9.46; Moses Healy, \$4.45; Solomon Hallett, \$9.41; Elisha Hallett, \$9.91; Joseph H. Hallett, \$2.63; Isaiah Hallett, \$4.11; John Hume, jun., \$1.74; Jonathan Heywood, \$10.17; Reuben Hussey, \$8.10; Samuel Holmes, \$6.10; John Huzzy, \$2.18; James Hasty, \$10.69; David Huston, \$3.14; John Hart, \$4.12; Philip Hersom, \$5.21; Heirs of David Hasty,

\$4.48; Benjamin Hersom, \$2.60; William Heywood, \$2.00; Prince Henry, \$6.44; Timothy B. Heywood, \$2.00; Andrew Hersom, \$1.92; Samuel & Joseph Hitchings, \$2.10; Frederick Jackins, \$7.94; Reuben Kidder, \$19.31; Jeremiah Kidder, \$7.93; Francis Kimball, \$4.60; Perley Low, \$4.42; Nathaniel Low, \$3.10; Nathaniel Low, jun., \$5.17; Amos Low, \$3.29; Thomas Leeman, \$4.48; William Lewis, \$6.63; Asa Lewis, \$2.67; Widow McFarlane, \$3.36; Thomas McFarlane, \$3.58; Daniel Moor, \$4.02; Samuel Moor, \$4.95; Ebenezer Moor, \$3.83; Ebenezer Moor, jun., \$9.93; Nathaniel Merrifield, \$5.11; Simeon Mathews, \$2.19; John Mathews, \$8.37; Jediah Morrill, \$8.16; Abraham Morrill, \$3.61; Josiah Morrill, \$2.31; Alexander McKechnie, \$5.17; William McKechnie, \$4.11; John Magrath, \$4.65; Isaiah Marston, \$8.92; Kenelm Marston, \$4.93; William Marston, \$4.22; William Miller, \$2.61; Joseph Mitchell, \$10.42; Joseph Marston, \$2.63; David Nourse, \$6.09; Benjamin Otis, \$3.51; Lemuel Pullen, \$2.72; David Pattee, \$5.91; Salathiel Penney, \$3.94; Thomas Parker, \$8.74; Eleazer Parker, \$4.45; Zaccheus Parker, \$6.37; Edward Piper, \$2.28; William Phillips, \$3.39; Oliver Pullen, \$5.24; William Pullen, \$11.60; Jonathan Pullen, \$3.15; William Pullen, 2d, \$6.53; James Pullen, \$13.97; Dexter Pullen, \$3.35; David Priest, \$2.51; Asa Redington, \$25.93; Moses Ricker, \$3.78; Thomas Redington, \$4.73; Joseph Rine, \$2.36; Benjamin Rine, \$7.46; John Rose, \$6.67; Benjamin Rose, \$2.74; George Ricker, \$4.37; Levi Ricker, \$3.06; Joseph Ricker, \$5.77; Eleazer W. Ripley, \$6.83; Asa Soule, \$10.60; Jonathan Soule, \$6.92; Jehiel Soule, \$1.67; Almond Soule, \$2.80; Michael Soule, \$3.69; Benjamin Soule, \$1.76; James Stackpole, \$23.98; Jotham Stackpole, \$3.05; John Stackpole, \$2.00; Isaac Stevens, \$4.93; Samuel Shorey, \$8.81; Abraham Smith, \$2.63; Reuben Shorey, \$4.33; Elnathan Sherwin, \$5.15; Artemus Smith, \$4.71; Abijah Smith, \$7.39; Eliab Smith, jun., \$2.29; Lot Sturtevant, \$6.92; Ichabod Smith, \$2.26; George Soule, \$2.98; Philander Soule, \$6.13; James Shorey, \$5.50; Peletiah Soule, \$4.49; Heirs of Peleg Tupper, \$2.84; Lemuel Tupper, \$5.65; Elias Tozer, \$5.25; Simeon Tozer, \$7.55; Jed. Thayer, \$6.44; Elias Tozer, jun., \$2.77; Lewis Tozer, \$2.77; David Webb, jun., \$6.54; Samuel Webb, \$6.61; John Webb, \$5.97; Bryant Williams, \$7.64; Daniel Wells, \$5.46; William Wyman, \$6.61; Joseph Warren, \$2.22; James L. Wood, \$31.53; David Wheeler, \$3.98; Abisha Wing, \$3.43; Ebenezer Watson, \$5.12; William Watson, \$2.66; George Young, \$5.85; David Webb, \$5.97; John Watson, \$2.36; and John Wright, \$6.16. The whole number of taxpayers on the list in 1809 was 276. Lawyers and physicians paid an income tax.

The form of license granted in 1823 was this: "Be it known that Nathaniel Gilman, Esq., is hereby licensed to sell wine, beer, ale, cider, brandy, rum and other strong liquors by retail at his store in the town of Waterville for one year from date. Waterville, Sept. 9, 1823." This was signed by the three selectmen and the treasurer. Similar licenses were issued the same year to: John B. Walker & Co., Smith, Ingraham & Co., Burleigh & Partridge, George W. Osborne, Edmund C. Andrews, Simeon Mathews, Blackwell & Loring, James Hasty, William Richards, Daniel Hume, Alden & Allen, Levi Rogers, Jediah Morrill, Daniel Cook, Johnson, Williams & Co., Shubael Marston, Edward Esty, jun., John Burleigh, William Phillips, William F. Bachelder,

Levi Dow, David Page, Samuel Kimball, Hallet & Cornforth, Thomas B. Dickman, Elisha Hallet, John Partridge and Elah Esty. Lucius Allen was licensed to sell liquors at his dwelling house, and John Combs and Luther Ingraham were licensed as "*Inholders*"—nothing said about selling liquors. The fee paid in most of the cases was \$6.

In 1834 the town first instructed the selectmen not to grant any licenses and to prosecute all violations of license laws. On the question of license they steadily voted no from year to year. At a meeting of the board in 1841—"Resolved that Cyrus Williams having applied for license, this board will grant a license to said Williams to be an Innholder in said town during the coming year, without the right to retail wine, brandy, rum, or any other spirituous, vinous or fermented intoxicating liquors." 1844—"Voted that the licensing board be instructed to grant a license to one person to sell spirituous liquors for medical and mechanical purposes, and that the liquors be furnished by the town; that a record be kept of the quantity sold and to whom, and no credit be given for any liquor sold." The board were instructed to license no one else and to prosecute all who violated the license laws. William Dyer was duly licensed October 26, 1846, the first town agent according to the state law in Waterville. Mr. Dyer declined and Ira H. Low was appointed to fill the vacancy. 1848—"Voted to license two persons in the East village and one in the West village in said town to retail spirituous liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes only." Ira H. Low and William Dyer were licensed in the former and Samuel Kimball in the latter. 1849—"Voted to raise the sum of \$300, to defray the expenses of the town for the suppression of the sale of spirituous liquors."

It is a curious reflection that the citizens of Waterville and Winslow got along without a bridge over the Kennebec till 1824. During that year a covered toll bridge was built by a stock company that did good service till the flood of 1832 washed it away. Another covered toll bridge was built by private parties, among whom were Jediah Morrill, Timothy Boutelle, the Redingtons and James Stackpole. This bridge served the public till, in its turn, a freshet swept it away in 1869. The county commissioners immediately ordered a new bridge built by Waterville and Winslow, and appointed G. A. Phillips, agent of the town of Waterville, to superintend its construction. The work was pushed so vigorously that a covered structure costing \$32,000, and free to all, was ready for use in less than a year from the loss of the old one. Mistakes in the construction of this bridge caused its partial failure in a few years. Its piers were excellent, however, and now sustain the present iron bridge built by the two towns in 1884, and costing \$40,000.

At the town meeting of March 3, 1823, Johnson Williams, Jediah

Morrill, Nehemiah Getchell, William Pearson, Hall Chase and Asa Redington, jun., were selected fire wardens, and Asa Redington, jun., Nathaniel Gilman and Abigail Smith, police officers. Daniel Fairfield and Joseph Warren were elected meeting house keepers. 1847 "Voted that a night watch shall be established within the East Village till the next annual meeting. This watch shall consist of fourteen sober, temperate, and moral men. Two out of the fourteen shall, in rotation, serve each night." 1846. "Voted that the sum not exceeding \$100 be paid out of the treasury of the town to defray the expense of vaccinating said inhabitants."

At a town meeting held Monday, September 13, 1830, the following was enacted: "*Be it ordered by the town*—That all that part of the town included within and bounded by the following limits, viz.: On the east by Kennebec river, on the north by the north line of river lot numbered 106—on the west by the mile and half stream so called, and on the south by the south line of river lot numbered 102, shall hereafter be called and known in the by-laws and other records and proceedings of the town by the name of the Village of Waterville."

The police, sanitary and street regulations of the village were stringent, and sensible rules were made concerning the management of fires and stoves in private buildings. Some of the restrictions were curious, and some were impracticable. A fine of one dollar was imposed on the owner of any chimney, flue or stove pipe that should burn out in such a manner that the flames were visible at the upper end thereof, or that should throw out burning cinders, except where the roofs of buildings were wet, or covered with snow, and between the hours of sunrise and noon. No light should be carried into a hay loft, or other place filled with highly combustible materials, except in a lantern, and a fine of fifty cents was imposed for smoking a pipe or cigar on any street or sidewalk, or in stable yard or outhouse—with a provision that a person might smoke in his own workshop.

The oldest fire company in Waterville was formed about 1810 by Captain Abijah Smith, Nehemiah Getchell, James Stackpole, Timothy Boutelle, Russell Blackwell, and others. A hand engine, made by Stephen Thayer, of Boston, was bought. This was of the most primitive construction. Water had to be brought in pails, and turned into a tub, from which it was forced by a couple of ordinary pumps through a leaky hose. One day some one wrote the word "*Bloomer*" on the machine at the time bloomer dresses were being worn by a few daring women. The joke took the fancy of the boys, and by that name it was run, retired, and is now remembered. This company and this engine were all the protection Waterville had for years against fires. It was supported by voluntary aid, which in the nature of things, was in the course of time changed to a general tax. After the usual opposition, the following legislation was procured:

"An act to establish the Ticonic Village corporation. Approved March 24, 1836.

"Beginning south line lot No. 100, on Dr. McKechnie's plan, west one mile—thence north to south line of lot No. 107—thence east on south line of said lot to river—thence south by river to place of beginning—which together with the inhabitants thereon be and the same is hereby created a body politic and corporate by the name of The Ticonic Village Corporation.

"Said corporation is hereby invested with the power at any legal meeting to raise money for the purchase, repair and preservation of one or more fire engines, hose and other apparatus, and for erecting and repairing of engine houses, and water cisterns, and organizing and maintaining an efficient fire department, and also a further sum not exceeding \$50 annually to pay the expenses of ringing one of the bells of said village. The officers of said corporation shall be a supervisor, and a clerk and treasurer."

It is apparent that this was not a village corporation for any purpose except to compel all property holders to support a fire department. The town at its annual meeting in 1835 had voted the sum of \$225 for the purchase of a fire engine. This, with the incorporation of Ticonic village, caused a general movement for adequate protection against fires.

Engine Company No. 1, for Ticonic village corporation, was organized in 1836. The members in 1839 were among the first citizens of the village: Samuel Appleton, Joseph Hasty, Joseph O. Pearson, William Getchell, jun., James Pearson, George Wentworth, John A. Rhodes, Isaac W. Wheeler, Jonathan Stanley, Llewellyn E. Crommett, David Shorey, Joseph Percival, Reuel Howard, jun., Arthur Blish, James Hasty, jun., Walter Getchell, B. K. Scribner, Eben Freeman, William G. Penny, Eliphalet Gilman, Elisha Howard, Sumner Percival, William Golder, Otis Getchell, William H. Pearson, Silas Getchell, Charles H. Thayer, Philander Soule, Estes W. French, Jarvis Barney, Moses Getchell, Dr. Nathaniel R. Boutelle, James S. Read, Wadsworth Chipman, Lewis Purrington, Edward H. Piper, Hiram P. Cousins, Orea Doolittle, David Golder, Charles K. White, George H. Esty, Joseph Nudd, Samuel S. Parker, Henry H. Eames, Joseph C. Whitman, Eldridge Getchell, S. T. Williams, Aaron Healey, William H. Blair, Oliver Paine, Nathaniel Gilman, jun., Albert Bolcom and Charles F. Gilman.

This company, with the first Ticonic engine, did admirable work for nearly twenty years, when a new generation, in 1854, organized the famous Waterville No. 3, and bought, an engine with which they won memorable victories over the best fire organizations in central Maine. They were never defeated in a public contest. The fourth engine was brought from Pittsfield, Mass., about 1860, where it had been used a short time, and was known here as Ticonic No. 1.

Chief engineers of the fire department have been: Samuel Redington, Samuel Appleton, E. L. Getchell, W. A. Caffrey, W. B. Arnold,

Dr. F. C. Thayer, H. G. Tozer, C. R. Shorey, J. D. Hayden, A. H. Plaisted and W. F. Brown. Simeon Keith was a member of the department from 1837 to 1887. Hand engines were succeeded by the present steamer in 1886 and the fire alarm was adopted in 1892.

MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.—We propose to describe the various mills and manufactories on the Emerson or Messalonskee stream in its course through Waterville, beginning with the lower or last privilege before it enters the river. This was probably first utilized by Silas and Abijah Wing, who constructed a dam, a saw mill and a grist mill. Samuel and Joseph Hitchings came in 1809, from Boston, and bought the property of them. Samuel put up another building where he made wool carding machines and turned bedstead posts.

Deacon Daniel Wells built a carding and clothing mill on the same dam, supplied with machinery made by Samuel Hitchings, and ran it till about 1832, when he changed it to a shingle mill. About 1820 the old saw mill was rebuilt by Joseph Hitchings, and about 1830 the grinding and bolting machinery were taken from the grist mill to the Crommett grist mill on the upper dam. The great freshet of 1832, the only one ever known to do any damage on this stream, carried all the buildings on the Hitchings dam away except Deacon Wells' carding mill, which was burned two years later.

The saw mill, which was carried but a little ways by the flood, was brought back and put in operation, soon after which the Hitchings brothers sold the dam property to Francis Batchelder, of Boston, who built another saw mill on the other side of the stream and did for a few years a large but unprofitable lumber business. The property was abandoned and the mills rotted down. The site is now owned by Samuel Hitchings, son of Joseph.

The next privilege above, now owned by Webber & Philbrick, was the site of one of the earliest saw mills in Waterville, built and owned by Asa Emerson, from whom the stream took its name. One of the election notices in 1790 was posted by vote of the town on Emerson's mill. The old buildings and dam wasted away and the power had been idle for years till, in 1833, Joseph P. Fairbanks, one of the three famous scale builders of St. Johnsbury, Vt., and Arba Nelson built the present dam and began making cast iron plows in December of that year, under the firm name of Fairbanks, Nelson & Co. The "Co." comprised Erastus and Nelson Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury.

After a few years the Waterville Iron Manufacturing Company was formed, John Webber and Fred P. Haviland becoming stockholders and directors. In 1843 these two men bought the entire property and added stove making. Webber & Haviland continued the business for the next twenty-eight years. In 1871 a half interest was sold to Frank B. Webber and C. T. Haviland, sons of the senior partners, and Webber, Haviland & Co. in turn changed, in 1873, to Webber, Havi-

land & Philbrick, at which time F. B. Philbrick bought an equal partnership with F. B. Webber and C. T. Haviland. The present firm of Webber & Philbrick was formed in 1882, when C. T. Haviland disposed of his interests to his partners, who have given steady work for the past ten years to twenty-five men, and are the only concern in the foundry and general machinery business in Waterville.

The next dam above was built soon after 1850, by Erastus O. Wheeler. Samuel Appleton, Zebulon Sanger and John Ransted built a paper mill and made newspaper stock. The Warrens and Monroes, of Boston, the next owners, made cedar bark paper till they were burned out. In 1873 Winslow Roberts and A. P. Marston bought the site and built a large factory, in which they made wooden shanks, used in the manufacture of boots and shoes, for several years, employing fifty people. Their works were burned in 1878, rebuilt, and again destroyed by fire the next year, since which no business has been done on this dam.

Proceeding up stream we come next to the old carpet factory, built by Windsor & Barrett for a cotton factory, and run by Gilroy more than sixty years ago. He made genuine Wiltshire goods, and several of the first families ordered a carpet in advance to encourage his coming. The only trouble with his carpets was that buyers did not live long enough to wear them out and need more. After Gilroy, Israel Johnson made machinery there for woolen mills till William Pearson & Sons bought the property, put up more buildings and established a tannery that used 3,000 cords of bark yearly. About 1854 the Pearsons quit the business and the property stood idle till 1865, when it was bought by H. S. Ricker & Co., refitted and run till 1874, when Mr. Ricker became and has continued to be the sole proprietor. Upper leather made from hides and skins is the special product of this tannery, which employs five men and uses yearly 300 cords of bark.

The next dam above the old carpet mill site is the upper dam, on which the water company's pumping station is located. Doctor McKechnie built a saw mill and a grist mill here on the west side of the stream, before 1780, that disappeared before the memory of any one now living. Election notices were posted in 1788 on "Widow McKechnie's grist mill." James Crommett built the next dam, and on the east side of the stream he built a saw mill, a grist mill and a carding and clothing mill. The mills were run by the builder and his sons, Orrin, Theodore and Llewellyn. The latter ran the grist mill, which had four runs of stones and two bolts, till about 1842, after which it stood idle many years. Orrin Crommett, B. P. Manley, James S. Craig, — Hill and — Allen operated the carding mill till Fred Bailey changed it to a grist mill and was succeeded by W. S. B. Runnells who was burned out in 1884.

Jerry Furbish, in 1872, bought of William Brown the old grist mill

and half the saw mill, and made sash, doors and blinds till the fire of 1884. He rebuilt and continued business till his death in 1888. Succeeding him, Bangs Brothers, Mr. Dane and Hayden & Robinson did various kinds of wood work till 1891, when the present occupant, Albert G. Bowie, architect and builder, took possession. In the various departments of his business fifty men are employed.

On the same dam Winslow Marston bought, in 1858, of Cushman, a part of the Pearson tannery, and made matches till 1890. He was twice burned out, the last time in 1889. Fuller & Haines now use the building for a carpenter shop.

The water privilege and land on the west side of the dam were owned by James Stackpole, who, with Erastus O. and Sumner Wheeler, built a saw mill, before 1830, that ran many years. This privilege and half of the dam below were bought, in 1873, by Henry R. Butterfield. On the latter he built the shovel handle factory he still operates, in which fifteen men are employed, and 35,000 dozen handles are made yearly. On the upper dam, he built in 1875 a building in which B. F. Dow & Co. made furniture. In 1880 the Fiber Ware Company bought the property, and their works were burned in 1884. Near the bridge, Mr. Butterfield also erected, in 1875, a large two-story building, designed for a grist mill, that stood idle till burned in the fire of 1884.

The Maine Water Company, with central offices in Gardiner, built in 1887, and still own the water works in this city. A powerful pump forces water from the Messalonskee to a reservoir $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, from whence fifteen miles of iron mains distribute it through the city. The forcing capacity of the pump is 2,000,000 gallons per day, and 1,200 customers now use about half that amount.

The first effort to use the stupendous power of the Kennebec river at Waterville for mechanical purposes was made in 1792, when Nehemiah Getchell and Asa Redington came from Vassalboro, and constructed a dam from the west shore to Rock island and built a saw mill. Other mills were soon built, logs were easily obtained from the river, and for the next sixty years this was the manufacturing center, and its vicinity was the business center of the town.

Redington & Stackpole were the next mill builders after the pioneers, followed by Nehemiah and William Getchell, sons of Nehemiah, from Vassalboro, and the fathers respectively of Eldridge and Walter Getchell, of this city. The Getchell saw mill was run by the brothers, William and Walter Getchell, from 1830 to 1870, being burned in the fire of 1849, rebuilt, and again burned in 1859. They sold in 1868 to General Franklin Smith, who built a saw and framing mill. He sold to the Lockwood Company. The following well-remembered men built or rented saw mills, and were large lumber cutters and dealers here, during the first half of the present century: John, Samuel and William

Kendall, the latter a noted man—inventor of the turbine water wheel and the circular saw; Isaac Farrer and Zebulon Sanger, and his sons, William, Samuel and Silas, Asa Redington, Dunlap, Hobson, Parker Sheldon, Deacon Samuel Doolittle, David Paige, Josiah Morrill, Colonel Scribner, Colonel Simonds, William and Daniel Moor, French Brothers, and Jacob and William Wing. The latter made sash and blinds. Waterville did an immense lumber business until the pine forests were exhausted.

Moses Dalton built on the river dam very early a grist mill and a carding mill that were run till they were worn out. Asa Redington built another grist mill on the same site in 1833, that was successively operated by Peltiah and William Penny, Gideon Wing and Horace Tozer. Colonel I. S. Bangs, the next owner, was burned out in 1883, rebuilt and sold to A. F. F. Merrill and he to W. B. S. Runnels, who in 1891 resold to Mr. Merrill, the present proprietor.

W. & D. Moor built in the 'forties a long four story building in which they had gang saws, made iron and steel shovels, and had a plaster mill and a feed mill. A part of it was used for a storehouse, as they were also traders and grain dealers. This building was burned in the great fire of July 15, 1849, and was rebuilt by its owners, who suffered the loss of it the second time in the fire of 1859.

The magnificent possibilities that were running to waste in the Titanic power of Ticonic falls, had long been a matter of deep concern with the thoughtful citizens of Waterville. This feeling materialized in practical form, when G. A. Phillips, soon after the war, as the originator and representative of a citizens' movement, secured the option of purchase of property extending three-fourths of a mile on the west bank of the Kennebec, and a mile and three-fourths on the east bank.

Saturday, February 4, 1866, at a meeting of which Solyman Heath was chairman, and E. R. Drummond was clerk, the Ticonic Water Power & Manufacturing Company was organized, with S. Heath, G. A. Phillips, J. P. Blunt, James Drummond and John P. Richardson as directors.

"An act to incorporate the Ticonic Water Power and Manufacturing Company. February 6, 1866.

"Section 1. Dennis L. Milliken, N. R. Boutelle, T. W. Herrick, C. K. Mathews, C. R. McFadden, C. G. Meader, A. A. Plaisted, Nathaniel Meader, E. L. Getchell, E. F. Webb, Solyman Heath, G. A. Phillips, J. W. Philbrick, I. S. Bangs, jun., Samuel Appleton, W. B. Arnold, E. R. Drummond, James Drummond and John P. Richardson, with their associates and assigns, are hereby created a corporation, with the power and privileges, and subject to the duties and requirements incident to manufacturing corporations.

"Section 2. The corporation is authorized to carry on at the Ticonic Falls in Waterville and Winslow the manufacture of: Wool, Wood, Cotton, Iron, Steel, Lumber, Leather, Paper, Flax, Paints, Oils,

Meal, Flour, and other articles necessarily connected therewith, and purchase, hold and possess estate, real and personal, to an amount not to exceed one Million Dollars."

The incorporators at once elected G. A. Phillips treasurer, made assessments on their stock, and proceeded to acquire the water rights and territory necessary to their plans. Through formidable difficulties Mr. Phillips proceeded to buy 400 acres of land adjacent to the falls, costing \$80,000. The dam now in use by the Lockwood Company was built in 1868 at a cost of \$40,000. Then ensued several years of inaction, during which R. B. Dunn bought a controlling portion of the stock at thirty cents on a dollar, pledging himself to pay the floating debt of \$50,000, and build a cotton mill. Many citizens assisted in this consummation for the benefit of Waterville, one of the most active and efficient being Reuben Foster.

The name of the old company was changed to the Ticonic Company. Mr. Dunn became the sole owner, paid the debts of the Ticonic Water Power & Manufacturing Company, and built at a heavy expense what is now cotton mill No. 1. Amos D. Lockwood, of Providence, R. I., became enlisted in the enterprise and the present Lockwood Company was formed in 1874. Mr. Dunn received \$125,000 stock in the new company for his entire interest in the Ticonic Company, and was reimbursed for all his expenditures in building. Mill No. 1 was completed and began spinning cotton in February, 1876, and made sheeting till 1882, when the additional buildings now standing were erected. The capital now invested in this great enterprise is \$1,800,000. The total output of the Lockwood Company for the first half of 1892 was 8,752,682 yards of cotton cloth, weighing 2,978,000 pounds. To produce these large results 2,100 looms, 90,000 spindles and the labor of 1,250 people ten hours each week day are required. From fifty to seventy-five skilled mechanics are constantly employed, capable of reconstructing any machinery in use. This plant, perfect and effective as it is, does but imperfect honor to the admirable man, Amos D. Lockwood, whose name it bears. The grandeur of his character as a man exceeded even the enviable equipment and adjustment of his mental gifts. R. B. Dunn was the first president of the Lockwood Company, succeeded by the present incumbent, J. H. McMullen, of Portland. Amos D. Lockwood, the first treasurer, was succeeded at his death in 1882 by the present treasurer, J. W. Danielson, of Providence, R. I. The very capable agent, S. I. Abbott, of Waterville, has held that position from the start, and his son, W. H. K. Abbott, has been superintendent since 1883.

Any locality that secures the construction and repair shops of a great railroad is fortunate. The Maine Central in 1886-7 built the Waterville shops—750 feet long and two stories high—filled with all modern machinery for repairing or making every variety of cars.

This department, including the painting and upholstering of passenger cars, employs 125 men. In the engine department 125 out of 149 engines belonging to the road were in the shop during the past year for repairs. Ninety men are employed in this work.

The earliest brick yard in Waterville that is now remembered, was at the foot of Sherwin street, owned by Colonel Sherwin and Deacon Dimond. In it were made the brick for the Moses Dalton and Edward Estee stores. The next yard belonged to Peter Crabtree Getchell, who made the brick used in the college buildings, on premises near there now owned by Arthur Alden. In 1829 Mr. Getchell made the brick and built the Waterville Academy; Timothy Boutelle gave the land. George and Stacy Wentworth bought the Getchell yard and continued the business. In 1886 Norton & Purinton opened a brick yard in the north part of the town and the next year Amos Purinton bought Mr. Norton's interest. Since then Purinton Brothers have made 1,500,000 brick in that yard each year. They employ fifteen men. Proctor & Flood make 600,000 brick per year. Their yard is near the Fairfield line.

The first tanneries in Waterville were small affairs, but were equal to the demand for their products. The Sanborn tannery, situated a little north of Samuel Appleton's, on Main street, and the Powers establishment on Silver street, were the pioneers. But the largest by far, and the longest continued tannery ever in town was built by William Pearson, who rode into Waterville from Exeter, N. H., one June day in the cold summer of 1816, through fast falling snow that covered the ground six inches deep. He located where the Lockwood Mill stands, and manufactured sole leather there till about 1836, when with his sons the business was transferred to the Messalonskee. When the ground was being fitted for the cotton mill, one of the old vats was uncovered, in which several sides of leather were found in the pickle where they had lain over forty years. Upon examination they proved to be in superb condition, and more than one man declared they made the most durable shoe soles he ever wore.

John Goodell began in 1873 the manufacture of cook stoves. In his employ were Edmund D. Noyes and James P. Goddard, who became his partners in 1879. In 1886 the young men bought Mr. Goodell out and the new firm of Noyes & Goddard continued the old business till their works were burned in October, 1892.

Alben Emery began in 1846 pulling wool and tanning sheep skins. He died in 1873 and the business was continued for several years by his sons: James H., Alben F. and Albert P. For the past eight years Albert P. Emery has been sole proprietor, tanning now about 8,000 skins, and handling 75,000 pounds of fleece wool per year.

CHURCHES.—The First Baptist Church in Waterville was constituted August 27, 1818, at the house of Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin. Twenty

persons presented letters of dismission from other churches—thirteen of them from the First Baptist church in Sidney. Baptism was first administered September 6, 1818, and during the same month Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, then professor of theology in Maine Literary and Theological Institution, became the first pastor. A notable event was the baptism July 16, 1820, by Doctor Chaplin, of George Dana Boardman, who became a world renowned missionary. In 1823 Stephen Chapin and Avery Briggs, professors in the college, were made associate pastors, which arrangement lasted one year, when Rev. Stephen Chapin was made sole pastor.

The society erected the present house of worship in 1826 at a cost of about \$4,000, and dedicated it December 6th of the same year. In 1828 Professor Chapin left Waterville, and Hervy Fittz succeeded him in 1829. He was succeeded in 1831 by Rev. Henry K. Green. Rev. S. F. Smith, author of the national hymn *America*, was ordained in 1834. Rev. D. N. Sheldon succeeded in 1842, but was soon elected president of the college and was pastor but one year. Forty-four members of this church were dismissed by letter in 1844, to form a church in West Waterville. The same year John C. Stockbridge came to Waterville and was installed pastor January 8, 1845. He resigned in 1847, and Rev. William Crowell followed in 1849, succeeded in 1852 by Rev. N. M. Wood, and in 1860 by G. D. B. Pepper, who resigned in 1865. The next year the church substituted Sabbath school exercises for the morning preaching service. In 1867 B. F. Shaw became pastor and was succeeded by Henry S. Burrage, January 1, 1870; by S. P. Merrill in 1874, and in 1879 by the present pastor, W. H. Spencer.

The old meeting house was repaired and reseated in 1846, and again in 1875, when it was remodeled and enlarged at an expense of \$17,000. The services are largely attended, also the Sabbath school, which numbers 369. The church membership is 385. The deacons of this church have been: William Lewis, Thomas Parker, John Partridge, Oliver Welch, Daniel Wells, Nathaniel Russell, Constantine Bates, Clifford Williams, W. A. F. Stevens, Samuel Scammon, J. W. Philbrick, David Webb, Charles A. Dow, James H. Hanson, Charles F. Gardner.

Mr. Allen, in his *History of Methodism*, says: "The early methodist itinerants in Maine strangely avoided Waterville." Rev. Ezekiel Robinson in 1827 was the first preacher, and organized the first class. In 1832 Martin Ward preached here and formed a class of seven, of which J. Parker was leader. In 1833 P. P. Morrill, and in 1835 M. Wight, followed by Asa Heath, ministered to a small band of twenty-five members, who gave up in discouragement soon after.

In 1843 Waterville was made a mission station, with an appropriation of \$25, and Luther P. French was appointed preacher in charge. Meetings were held in the town hall, class and prayer meetings were

held, a Sunday school was started, and thirty-five members joined the church. S. Allen was the preacher in 1844, Asahel Moore in 1845, and C. Munger in 1846. To sustain preaching, \$150 was appropriated each year from the missionary fund, but no church was built. The people again became discouraged, and the charge was again abandoned. S. Allen was returned to Waterville in 1851 with an appropriation of \$100, and staid two years. D. Waterhouse came in 1853, and C. Fuller the next two years.

From this time till 1866 the society was connected with Kendall's Mills charge, but only got now and then a sermon. In 1859 Hobart Richardson, a local preacher, established weekly prayer meetings at his house, and in 1866 he preached at Kendall's Mills and at Waterville, as a supply. A. R. Sylvester was appointed this year to Kendall's Mills and Waterville. The next year Waterville was again made a separate charge, with J. H. Mowers as preacher. In 1868 J. W. Hathaway was appointed to this mission, with an appropriation of \$200. An active start was at once made toward building a church, which was broken by Mr. Hathaway's retirement from the ministry. True Whittier was appointed to the vacancy, but was transferred to South Carolina soon after. John Allen and students from Kents Hill ministered until A. S. Ladd was sent here in 1869.

In the meantime a church had been erected and partly finished. Sunday meetings were held in the town hall, and prayer meetings in Marston's Block. The first meeting in the vestry was on the second Sunday in July. At length the church was finished at a cost of \$16,000, of which R. B. Dunn paid \$14,000. After furnishing it, which cost \$5,000, it was dedicated March 23, 1870. A. S. Ladd preached here three years, leaving a prosperous society, of whom eighty were church members. A. W. Pottle was appointed in 1872 and in 1881; W. S. Jones in 1875; Roscoe Sanderson, 1876; Ezekiel Martin, 1878; W. S. McIntire, 1883; W. M. Sterling, 1885; G. C. Crawford, 1887; C. I. Mills, 1888; Howard A. Clifford, 1889; L. B. Coddington, 1890, and Wilber F. Berry in 1892.

The First Congregational Church of Waterville was organized at the house of Captain William Pearson, August 21, 1828, by an ecclesiastical council, of which Rev. David Thurston, from Winthrop, was moderator, and Rev. Thomas Adams, scribe. There were twelve charter members, seven of whom came by letter from other churches, and five by confession of faith. There was no settled ministry until 1834, when Rev. Thomas Adams was invited to preach, and was installed as the first pastor September 27, 1836, and served until 1838. The church building was erected in the autumn of 1835. In September, 1838, Calvin E. Park was installed pastor, and held the office until April, 1844. Mr. Roswell D. Hitchcock then occupied the pulpit for nearly a year, and in October, 1846, Richard B. Thurston was settled

on a salary of \$500, one-half of which was paid by the church and society, and the balance by the Maine Missionary Society. Mr. Thurston resigned in March, 1855. William B. Greene was installed in November, 1855. Edward Hawes was ordained in 1858 on a salary of \$700, and closed a very useful pastorate by removing to Philadelphia in 1864. The pulpit was then supplied a few months by Rev. P. C. Headly until August, 1865.

Mr. B. A. Robie was settled at a salary of \$1,000 by an ordaining council in March, 1866. He resigned December 18, 1870, giving as his chief reason, his "inability to find a suitable house to live in, and the inadequacy of his salary if he could find one." Calvin G. Hill preached from August, 1871, to April, 1872. In September, 1872, Rev. James Cameron became acting pastor, and continued until April, 1874, during which time the church was repaired and beautified. July 28, 1874, Mr. John T. Crumrine was ordained and installed, remaining only until May of the following year. He was followed by Rev. C. D. Crane July, 1875. In July, 1877, Rev. Ezra N. Smith began his labors, and though not installed, remained until 1888—salary, \$1,000. Rev. Leavitt H. Hallock, of Portland, was extended a unanimous call at a salary of \$2,000. He commenced work June 1, 1889 (without installation), and remained until December 1, 1892, when he became pastor of the First Congregational church in Tacoma, Washington.

During July and August of 1869 the church was thoroughly repaired at a cost of nearly \$3,000, and re-dedicated free of debt. At the first annual church meeting December 31, 1889, the pastor announced the gift of \$500 from a personal friend toward the building of a suitable parsonage, provided it should be completed during 1890. The Mayo lot on Park street was purchased for \$3,000, and a parsonage was erected, and was occupied by the pastor and his family in the autumn of 1890. The present membership of the church is 222.

The first Universalist minister here was Rev. Thomas Barnes, of Poland, Me., who was ordained in 1802, the first ordained minister of the Universalist faith in the state, and he died in 1816. November 20, 1820, Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, of Norway, the second Universalist minister ordained in Maine, preached in Waterville for the first time, and after his ordination, in 1821, settled here, preaching at Waterville and West Waterville, in the old town meeting houses in both places. The Eastern Association of Universalists met in Waterville June 25, 1823, when Rev. Hosea Ballou, of Boston, the great leader of Universalism in America, was present and preached a sermon of remarkable power. Jediah Morrill became from that hour a life-long Universalist.

The first Universalist church in Maine was organized by Reverend Cobb in Waterville, May 28, 1826. It consisted of twenty members; eleven belonged in Waterville, four in Sidney, four in Fairfield and one in Winslow. None of the original members are now living. He

continued his labors here till 1828, when he removed to Malden, Mass. After his removal Rev. W. A. Drew, of Augusta, preached a good deal, and Rev. Dr. J. G. Adams, of Massachusetts, was here as a supply.

In 1831, having matured a plan to erect a church edifice, the society was formally organized. The original signers to the petition to Timothy Boutelle, requesting him to issue his warrant notifying and calling a meeting for the purpose of organizing a Universalist society in Waterville, were as follows: James Crommett, Jediah Morrill, Simeon Mathews, Elah Esty, David Page, Abijah Smith, Moses Healy, Daniel Moor, Erastus O. Wheeler, Cyrenus C. Wheeler, Alpheus Lyon, Charles Hayden, jun., David McFarland, Israel S. Savage, Jarvis Barney, Ebenezer Bolcom, J. M. Harris, Thomas McFarland, William Ellis, Alfred J. Crommett, Jacob M. Crooker, Tufton Simpson, Samuel Kendall and George W. Lincoln. To these were subsequently added the following names: James W. Ford, William H. Dow, Alexander McKechnie, Daniel Paine, Sumner Townsend, Fuller G. Cook, Calvin Gardner, J. P. Harris, R. W. Dorr, Silas Redington, Benjamin P. Manley, John R. Philbrick, David Wing, Sumner A. Wheeler, Walter Getchell. This list, as will be readily seen by the old residents of the town, contains a very large proportion of the prominent citizens at that time. Only one of the number still remains connected with the society—Walter Getchell, now about eighty-three years old.

At the first meeting of the new society it was voted to build a meeting house. There have been different reports in regard to whether the donor of the lot on which the church stands was James Crommett or Simeon Mathews. The deed has unfortunately been lost. At the annual meeting of the society January 28, 1833, the thanks of the society were voted to Simeon Mathews for his gift of a part of the meeting house lot, valued at \$100; and there is no record of any one having given any other part. The southern point of the triangle was bought of Mr. James Crommett for \$50. The house, raised July 9, 1832, contains sixty pews and cost \$4,200. It was dedicated January 1, 1833. Jediah Morrill was the largest contributor to the building fund and gave the town clock still in use, which cost \$350. He also bore the expense of winding it and keeping it in order.

Rev. Calvin Gardner was pastor from September, 1833, for nearly twenty years. November 25, 1842, having neglected to hold its meetings regularly, the society was reorganized. After the close of Mr. Gardner's long pastorate, Rev. W. B. Lovejoy preached one year. The organ was bought in 1852 and in 1854 the church edifice was thoroughly repaired, at an expense of \$600. Rev. Henry C. Leonard became pastor in 1854 and continued so till 1861, when he became chaplain of the 3d Maine Infantry. In 1861 Rev. W. A. P. Dillingham, of Sidney, was engaged to supply the pulpit and remained pastor till near the close of 1864. Rev. Frank Magwin succeeded Mr. Dillingham

April, 1865, and continued his services till 1868. Rev. Joseph O. Skinner became pastor in 1869 and served the society till September, 1873. He was the last resident minister. During his pastorate, in December, 1872, Mr. Jediah Morrill, who had been the acknowledged leader of the society for more than fifty years, went down to his honored grave. He did not forget the cause he loved so well, but put \$3,000 into the hands of trustees of his own selection, to be held as a fund, "the interest to be used for the support of the Gospel in and by the Universalist Society." Mrs. Susan L. Hoag, a niece of Mr. Morrill, who had been a member of his family from her childhood till his death, gave, previous to her death in 1879, \$500 to repair the church.

After Mr. Skinner's pastorate Rev. E. M. Grant settled at West Waterville and preached in 1875 and 1876, when the church was again closed. Rev. Amory Battles, of Bangor, supplied the desk for one year, beginning September, 1880. In 1882 Rev. G. G. Hamilton, of Oakland, was engaged to preach every Sunday for two years. Rev. R. H. Aldrich, pastor at Fairfield, succeeded Mr. Hamilton in 1884 and supplied the pulpit till 1888. Rev. S. G. Davis, of Fairfield, came in 1889 and preached till the summer of 1891, when he resigned on account of failing health and was succeeded by Rev. E. L. Houghton, the present pastor.

There have been Unitarians in Waterville for many years, but the first Unitarian sermon in the place was delivered by Rev. D. N. Sheldon, D.D., then of Bath, June 19, 1859. He preached again on July 10th, of the same year. In 1860 Doctor Sheldon preached ten times, and in 1861 was engaged to preach on the second Sunday in every month, with the exception of December. December 14, 1861, the friends of Unitarianism met at the town hall and finding that money could be raised for the purpose, invited Doctor Sheldon to preach regularly after the first of January, 1862. The salary fixed was \$900 per annum, and a committee was appointed to convey the invitation. Doctor Sheldon accepted and became the Unitarian minister of Waterville on and after January 1, 1862. The Unitarians were organized as "The First Unitarian Society of Waterville," July 17, 1863. The first meetings of the society were held in the town hall. In 1866 the present edifice was erected and was dedicated September 4th. The pews were sold for \$2,664. The bell was presented by Alben Emery, of this city; the clock in the audience room, by J. M. Crooker, also of Waterville, and the pulpit Bible by Colonel R. H. Greene, of Winslow. The society also received \$2,000 from the American Unitarian Association and a generous purse from a committee of Portland gentlemen. The clock in the tower was presented by Samuel Appleton, and was put in motion June 23, 1869.

The one person of all others to whom the Unitarian society is indebted for favors is Mrs. S. M. Ware, widow of the late John Ware.

On November 28, 1881, in accordance with certain conditions, she placed in the gallery a fine organ of the most complete pattern, from the manufactory of Hook & Hastings. It is an unusually sweet-toned and valuable instrument.

In the summer of 1888, Mrs. Ware purchased a fine residence in Waterville, west of the City Park, which she has since generously permitted to be used as a parsonage. She always contributed most generously for the annual expenses and has always aided largely in all repairs and pecuniary subscriptions for any purpose. Her greatest gift to the parish was the Ware Parlors, a unique and beautiful vestry for chapel and social uses, erected in the summer and autumn of 1889. The workmanship is of the finest pattern, the elegant frescoing being done by Strauss Brothers, of Boston. It is a costly and beautiful gift and will always reflect the kind heart of the donor. This building was dedicated January 14, 1890; Mrs. Ware presenting the building in person, all of her children, and a large assemblage of parishioners and neighbors being present.

There have been five pastors. Rev. David Newton Sheldon, D.D., the first pastor, preached his farewell sermon, December 31, 1876. Doctor Sheldon lived in Waterville, after his resignation, honored and respected, until his death, October 4, 1889. The second pastor, John Adams Bellows, was a son of Judge Bellows, of Concord, N. H., and a graduate of Dartmouth in 1870. He was ordained June 6, 1878. He closed his pastorate, November 25, 1883. The third pastor was Rev. Daniel Rowen, who came here from Stoneham, Mass., and was installed April 30, 1884, and resigned February 12, 1885. The fourth pastor was Rev. Albert Corydon White. He came here from the Universalist church in Augusta. He was not installed. His ministry extended from March 22, 1885, to December 31, 1887. The fifth and present pastor, Rev. Josiah Lafayette Seward,* began his ministry, without formal installation, August 1, 1888.

The church in connection with the society was organized, under Mr. Seward, September 2, 1888, and there have been about seventy-five members enrolled. During the early part of 1892, a debt of about \$1,800 was raised. The parish is now in a prosperous condition.

The Episcopal form of belief and worship is represented by St. Mark's Mission, which was formed by ten adults of Waterville in 1876. Among those most zealous in this movement were J. F. Percival and the late Judge J. G. Soule. Granger Hall was the first place meetings were held, and Rev. Edwin F. Small was the first clergyman. In 1878

* He was born in Sullivan, N. H., April 17, 1845, prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, graduated at Harvard University in 1868 and at the Harvard Divinity School in 1874. He taught a year in the South, in 1868-69, a year in Boston, 1869-70, and a year as the principal of the Conant High School in Jaffrey, N. H., 1870-71. He was ordained in Lowell, Mass., December 31, 1874, and continued for fourteen years the pastor of the First Unitarian church in that city. He has received the 33d degree in Freemasonry.

the society built their present neat chapel at a total cost of about \$2,500. In 1886 the rectory belonging to the society was purchased, costing \$3,000. The mission now numbers eighty-three communicants. It has had a boy choir since 1890, and has a chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew connected with the church. Through the efforts of the present rector, there has been established the first industrial school in the city, in which sewing is taught every Saturday to about sixty girls. Each one pays a penny a week, or as often as they attend. Mr. Small, the first rector, was succeeded in 1881 by John M. Bates to 1883, by L. W. Richardson to 1885, by Mellville McLaughlin to 1889, and since that time by Rev. James W. Sparks.

Religious services according to the Roman Catholic faith were first established in Waterville about 1840 as a mission attended from Bangor. The movement grew in interest, and a small chapel was built in 1847 on the plains. No resident pastor, however, was appointed here till 1857, when Father Nicolyn came. He was succeeded by Father L'Hiver, Father Picard, and in 1870 by Father D. J. Halde, who in 1871 bought land of John Ware, and built St. Francis de Sales church, costing \$22,000, since which time the sum of \$8,000 has been expended on it. He was succeeded in 1880 by the present pastor, Narcisse Charland, under whose administration the parochial residence, formerly known as the McCaffrey property, was bought of Mrs. Ingalls in 1886, at a cost of \$3,600, to which \$1,000 was added in repairs. The next year Father Charland built the parochial school, which was completed in 1888, and cost \$7,000.

The convent, Order of Sisters Ursulines, costing with furniture, \$8,788, was erected in 1891. It is used as a residence for the sisters, a boarding house for girls, and has class rooms for recitations. The parochial school has from 450 to 480 scholars, including twenty-one boarders in the convent. Although the church seats over 1,100 persons, and has two services each Sabbath morning, it is too small to accommodate the worshippers from this large and growing parish, which numbers, including Winslow, over 3,000 souls. In addition to accumulating and imperative duties at home, Father Charland holds services monthly at two missions: one at North Vassalboro, in St. Bridget's church, which was built by Father D. J. Halde in 1874, and the other in the Memorial Hall at Oakland.

Here is the oldest Sunday school record: "Being desirous of having a well-ordered Sunday school in Waterville, we hereby agree to meet at the old meeting house Sunday, August 10, 1827. Daniel Cook, Hall Chase, G. W. Osborne, Thomas Kimball, John C. Jewell, M. P. Norton, T. Boutelle, Shubael Marston, Asa Redington, James Burleigh, Nathaniel Russell, Lemuel Stilson, J. Alden, Daniel Paine, Jarvis Barney, Russell Ellis, William Pearson, J. M. Haines, S. Scammon, Isaac Dodge, William Hastings, J. M. Moor, W. Loring, Moses Appleton, James Stackpole, jun., George Stickney."

CHAPTER XXIII.

CITY OF WATERTVILLE (Concluded.)

BY HENRY D. KINGSBURY.

Organizations.—Banks.—Cemeteries.—Post Office.—City Incorporated.—Officials.—Schools.—Almshouse.—Music.—Personal Paragraphs.

A YOUNG Men's Christian Association was formed in Waterville soon after 1870. It flourished while a novelty, but lacked vitality to live as a fixture. Over \$1,000 was expended in the experiment. Its affairs were closed up in 1875, leaving a small balance in the hands of E. R. Drummond, which was deposited in the savings bank, and reinvested in the same worthy scheme when the present association was organized in 1886. C. W. Davis was the president, and Frank B. Philbrick the next and present. Charles F. Carpenter and Henry L. Tappan have been the treasurers. Edward A. Pierce was the first secretary, L. N. Tower the second, and George A. Mathews has served since February, 1892. The association hold a public meeting every Sunday afternoon, and keep their pleasant rooms open every day, in which they have a library of 200 volumes, 42 periodicals, a piano and other attractive features, including a gymnasium for the use of the 150 members.

The Masonic Lodges of Maine derive their charters from four different sources. Before the revolution there was a provincial Grand Lodge in Boston, having jurisdiction over New England, and subordinate to the Grand Lodge of England. Portland Lodge was chartered by this body. Later, there was another Grand Lodge, having headquarters in Boston, claiming jurisdiction over all North America, subordinate to the Grand Lodge of Scotland. This body chartered the Warren Lodge, of Machias. After the independence of the United States, these two grand bodies became one, which was known as the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. The first Lodge chartered by this grand body was the Lincoln Lodge, of Wiscasset, in 1792. Immediately after Maine became a state there was a Grand Lodge established for it. The first Lodge which it chartered was Hermon Lodge, of Gardiner, and Waterville Lodge, chartered June 27, 1820, was its

second, being the thirty-third within the limits of the state, and so numbered.

Of the charter members Thomas B. Stinchfield, of Clinton, was a clothier and died there long ago. General William Kendall owned the whole water privilege at what is now Fairfield village. From him the village was known for many years as Kendall's Mills. Old guide posts on the highways still exist, giving the direction and distances to Kendall's Mills. He was the sheriff of Somerset and the father of Captain William Kendall, of circular saw notoriety. Dr. Stephen Thayer was a well known physician. Colonel Ephraim Getchell came from Berwick. Henry Johnson was a remarkable man. He was of Clinton, to which place he came from New York about 1808. He was said to have been concerned in some way with the duel between Burr and Hamilton, which was the occasion of his coming. Jephthah Ames was an axe maker. Hezekiah Stratton, jun., was a merchant and the partner of Jediah Morrill. David Nourse was a lumberman. Colonel Ellis Burgess kept a public house at West Waterville. Calvin Wing was a lumberman. Elias Cobb was a law student in the office of Mr. Boutelle. Major Ebenezer Bolkcom was an old and esteemed citizen. Nahum Wood was a carpenter, of Winslow.

The first meeting of the Lodge for organization was in the hall of Thomas Kimball, October 26, 1820. Here the first officers were chosen, of whom Benjamin Adams was master.

The Masonic fraternity of Waterville have held their meetings in eight different places. Their first hall was in the public house kept by Thomas Kimball; after June, 1823, by Luther Ingraham. It stood very nearly on the site of the building now used by Mr. Estes for a shoe store and nearly opposite the old Williams House, of later date. When the present structure was built the former house was moved back into the rear of its former location and still stands there. Their meetings were held here from the date of organization until 1824. Their second hall was in the Bank House, so called, which stood exactly where the Ticonic Row now stands, in which Redington's furniture store is located. Their first meeting here was July 8, 1824, and their last March 23, 1831. When Alpheus Lyon built Ticonic Row he removed this building to the corner of Front and Temple streets, where it was afterward burned. Their last meeting here was in the dark days of the anti-Masonic excitement. There was only one other meeting held for fourteen years, and this was held at the office of Mr. Lyon May 4, 1837, for the very worthy object of voting to give a respectable brother twenty-two dollars with which to redeem a cow that had been pledged for the payment of a debt. When the Lodge next met it was February 22, 1845, in the hall of the Waterville Liberal Institute, on the corner of Elm and School streets, in a building which still stands on the same site, converted into a dwelling. While wait-

ing for the fitting of a new hall the fraternity occupied, from December 16, 1850, to February 3, 1851, the Phenix Hall, in Boutelle's building, the same room which is now used for the typographical and printing work of the *Waterville Mail*. The fifth hall used by the fraternity was owned by Jediah Morrill and was in the upper part of the building now occupied by Wardwell's store. The first meeting in it was held February 10, 1851. The fraternity used this room for twenty-four years. The last meeting of the Lodge here was April 12, 1875. The Commandery, newly organized, held its last meeting here on the 25th of March previous. The sixth place of meeting was in the old Plaisted Building, which occupied the site of the present fine brick Plaisted Building. The old building has been moved to Charles street. The fraternity occupied these apartments from 1875 to 1890. The seventh place of meeting was in Ware's Hall, on the upper floor of the building next south of that occupied by Wardwell's store.

The eighth and present place of meeting, is the elegant Masonic Temple on Common street. The first Masonic service in this Temple was a meeting of the Lodge, March 23, 1891. It happened to be precisely sixty years to a day since the last meeting, March 23, 1831, before the silence of fourteen years of Masonic darkness, during the Morgan excitement. As if the fates meant to symbolize the event, the motor of the electric light works became disabled and the "lights went out." By the aid of feeble kerosene lights, rudely arranged for the occasion, the ceremonies of the first meeting in the beautiful hall were performed in the presence of a great concourse of the brethren. The consecration of the Temple was on June 13, 1891, just seventy years to a day from the consecration of the Lodge. An oration was delivered by Rev. J. L. Seward, of the Unitarian church. There have been connected with Waterville Lodge, either by having taken one or more degrees, or by becoming members or honorary members, the full number of 537 men, the present membership being 198.

The worshipful masters have been: Benjamin Adams, David Shepherd, Joseph R. Abbott, Alpheus Lyon, Milford P. Norton, Daniel Cook, Richard M. Dorr, Samuel Wells, Asil Stinson, Alden Palmer, Jeremiah Arnold, Thomas W. Herrick, Wadsworth Chipman, Josiah H. Drummond, Charles M. Morse, Edward G. Meader, Charles R. McFadden, Willard B. Arnold, Frank W. Knight, Nathaniel Meader, Jonathan Meader, Isaac S. Bangs, Edmund F. Webb, Charles H. Alden, Llewellyn E. Crommett, R. Wesley Dunn, Frederick C. Thayer, Frank A. Smith, Edwin F. Small, Horace W. Stewart, True B. Page, William H. K. Abbott, Anson O. Libby, Warren C. Philbrook and Andrew L. McFadden.

At the meeting of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Maine for 1892, a dispensation was granted to the Royal Arch Masons of Water-

ville, with H. W. Stewart at the head, to organize a Chapter in this city, which will be known as Teconnet Chapter.

St. Omer Commandery of Knights Templar, was organized with sixty charter members, September 27, 1874, and elected officers, George Wilkins being chosen as eminent commander. The Commandery was constituted and the officers installed, at the Unitarian church, October 13, 1874. The eminent commanders have been: George Wilkins, Isaac S. Bangs, Nathaniel Meader, Frederick C. Thayer, Frank A. Smith, Andrew L. McFadden, Horace W. Stewart, E. L. Veasie, Fred. A. Lovejoy and W. A. R. Boothby.

Several Masons have received the thirty-second degree and Rev. J. L. Seward has received the thirty-third degree, in the Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction.

Samaritan Lodge, No. 39, I. O. O. F., instituted in Waterville in 1846, flourished for several years in charge of Amasa Dingley, its founder, and Solon S. Simons, James Smiley, Henry B. White and George H. Esty, who were some of the charter members. Eldridge L. Getchell, Sumner and Joseph Percival, Ephraim Maxham, Doctor Boutelle and Simeon Keith became early members. About 1854 the meetings were discontinued, and twenty years later, when Odd Fellowship revived, a new charter, with the old name and number, was granted, and the officers of the Grand Lodge came here January 14, 1874, and instituted the present Lodge, with eleven charter members. H. B. White, a charter member of the first Lodge, none of whom are now living, was the first noble grand in 1874, and has been succeeded by: E. C. Low, George H. Esty, Joshua Nye, D. M. Black, L. T. Boothby, H. T. Chamberlain, C. H. Drummond, George S. Dolloff, E. Gilpatrick, C. W. Gilman, C. H. Jones, Simeon Keith, E. A. Longfellow, W. J. Maynard, N. J. Norris, J. L. Perkins, F. A. Robbins, W. B. Smiley, J. E. Scribner, E. N. Small, E. L. Spaulding, W. I. Towne, J. L. Towne, C. R. Tyler, C. H. Williams, E. W. Woodman, M. H. Blackwell, J. M. Barker, John Dailey and Charles M. Turner. G. H. Esty was the first secretary and E. C. Low was the first treasurer. Samaritan Lodge has 196 members.

Encampment No. 22 was chartered August 9, 1876; Canton Halifax, No. 24, was chartered June 5, 1889, and Dorcas Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 41, was organized April 25, 1892.

Ticonic Division, No. 13, Sons of Temperance, organized November 27, 1845, was the outcome of the agitation of the evil of rum drinking, that began to take new and strong hold of public attention about that time. This order did much to prepare the way for the prohibitory laws that soon followed, and have made the state of Maine conspicuous in the battle with alcohol, from that day to this. The names which follow show who were pioneers in the temperance movement. The first worthy patriarch of the order here was T. O. Sanders. Eldridge

L. Getchell held that position in 1846, when, on the 4th of July, a public lecture was given by Rev. Mr. Judd, of Augusta, and a celebration was held under the auspices of this order, and the Martha Washington Banner now in possession of the Sons of Temperance was given by Mrs. Alfred Burleigh. The painting on this silk banner is still regarded as of great merit. It was done by a professional artist and cost \$100. Some of the succeeding patriarchs were: W. M. Phillips, Edward L. Smith, E. H. Piper, R. Perley, Simeon Keith, E. C. Low, John P. Caffrey, Jones R. Elden and George S. C. Dow. Ticonic Division was reorganized in 1858 and has maintained an active organization ever since, constantly doing good work in the temperance cause. Its present membership is 138.

Waterville Lodge, Good Templars, was organized January 17, 1876, with F. S. Clay, W. C. T. Samuel Osborn, the colored janitor of Colby University, has long been one of its most useful members. He is an officer in the Grand Lodge of Maine. The order is prosperous in Waterville.

Waterville Lodge, No. 5, A. O. U. W., was instituted March 22, 1881, with twenty-two charter members. William T. Haines was the first M. W.; J. W. Garland, by whose efforts the order was established here, was past M. W., and L. J. Cote was recorder. The presiding chair has since been filled by: F. D. Nudd, C. P. Toward, C. P. Sherman, A. E. Ellis, C. F. Johnson, O. O. Cross and Edwin Towne. January 1, 1890, Pine Tree Lodge, No. 19, of Fairfield, with thirty-three members, was consolidated with Waterville Lodge, which now has 175 members, and is very prosperous.

The Knights of Pythias are well represented in Waterville by Havelock Lodge, No. 35, which was instituted December 14, 1882, with nineteen charter members. The following members have filled the chair of the C. M.: A. H. Plaisted, Frank Redington, Rex. Potter, F. J. Goodrich, A. C. Crockett, Sidney M. Heath, L. D. Carver, H. P. Bush, H. M. Stewart, F. A. Lincoln, G. S. Dolloff and S. F. Brann. Appleton Webb was the first keeper of records and seals. The present membership is ninety-eight.

Commandery, No. 332, U. O. G. C., was instituted in February, 1888, with twenty-six charter members. Jefferson Wood was the first presiding officer and his successors have been: Herbert Fuller, Lewis P. Mayo, H. W. Ludwig, Samuel W. Fuller, Mrs. H. M. C. Estes and Lewis M. Small. This is a temperance organization for mutual insurance and has sixty members, of whom S. A. Estes is financial recorder.

An organization of Grangers existed in town some years ago, of which Martin Blaisdell was the first master, and George Ballentine and Fred. Pooler were leading members. Like their brethren and sisters in many other towns, this Grange tried their skill in running a store. Jonathan Garland was the first storckeeper, and James

Drummond the second—the latter in a store built by the order on Elm street. After an extended experiment, in which it was found a difficult matter to make the income equal the expenses, the enterprise passed into a decline, then to its long repose. The organization has also returned to dust.

The organization of The Woman's Association in 1887, was due to the efforts of Mrs. S. M. Ware, Mrs. A. E. Bessey, Mrs. S. L. Blaisdell and Miss Florence Plaisted. Its work consists in keeping a place where women and girls can come for useful information, and for special instruction. Night schools are opened through the cold seasons, where needlework, penmanship, music and a variety of useful arts are taught. A library of 400 volumes has been gathered, from which 100 books are taken weekly. Religious exercises are held every Sunday afternoon, which are entirely unsectarian. The presidents have been: Mrs. S. M. Ware and Mrs. A. E. Bessey. Mrs. S. W. Crosby has been the secretary from the first, and Mrs. S. L. Blaisdell has been the treasurer. This worthy association numbers fifty members.

Through the efforts of Rev. Henry S. Burrage, A. A. Plaisted and the coöperation of a few spirited ladies, the Waterville Library Association was organized in 1873. Solyman Heath was the first president and H. S. Burrage was the second. A. A. Plaisted has been secretary and librarian from the start. The plan of operation is simple. Each member, of whom there are about thirty, pays three dollars per year, which is invested in books. This accumulation of 1,500 volumes constitutes the only public library in Waterville.

FINANCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.—Waterville Bank was organized March 14, 1814, with a capital of \$50,000. Nathaniel Gilman, Asa Redington, Thomas Rice, Jonathan Farrar, Daniel Cook, Samuel Redington and Timothy Boutelle were the first directors. Nathaniel Gilman was elected president, which office he held till 1831. Asa Redington, jun., was cashier till 1818, Asa Redington till 1826 and Alpheus Lyon till 1831. During the early part of the latter year the business of Waterville Bank was closed up, and Ticonic Bank was incorporated April 1, 1831, with \$100,000 capital. Timothy Boutelle was chosen president and served till 1855, when he was succeeded by Joseph Eaton till 1865. The cashiers were: Daniel Cook till 1834; Augustus Perkins till 1850; Sumner Percival, till 1854; E. L. Hoag till 1856; Silas Redington till 1858; and A. A. Plaisted till 1865, when the bank was changed to Ticonic National Bank, with \$100,000 capital. Joseph Eaton was president till August, 1865; Solyman Heath till 1875; Samuel Appleton till 1884; Nathaniel R. Boutelle till 1890, when he was succeeded by Charles K. Mathews, the present president. A. A. Plaisted has been cashier of the bank since its organization. The de-

posits of the Ticonic Bank July 12, 1892, were \$92,838; surplus, \$20,000, with \$1,005 undivided profits.

The second Waterville Bank was chartered about 1851 and went into operation with a capital of \$100,000, managed by Increase S. Johnson, James Stackpole, T. G. Kimball, C. J. Wingate, Charles Thayer and Samuel P. Shaw, who was its first president. Augustine Perkins was the first cashier, Isaac S. Bangs was the second and Eldridge L. Getchell was the third and last. In 1865 this bank closed its business, and the Waterville National Bank was organized, with Dennis L. Milliken, who had been the second and last president of the first bank, as president of the new one, and Eldridge L. Getchell, cashier, and a capital of \$125,000. Both banks were organized and did business in the Ticonic Block till 1877, when the national bank moved into the Milliken Block, which it had built and owned. The business of this bank was closed up in 1879 with the same officers first elected.

The People's Bank of Waterville was organized in 1855 as a state bank. Paul L. Stevens was the first president, John R. Philbrick was the next and John Ware was the last. Sumner Percival was the first cashier, followed by Homer Percival in 1859. In 1865 the People's National Bank was incorporated, with John Webber, president, and Homer Percival cashier, who still holds that position. Dr. Nathan G. H. Pulsifer, who had been a member of the board since 1870, succeeded Mr. Webber as president. The capital stock is \$200,000 and the deposits are \$108,125, with \$47,000 surplus fund and undivided profits.

Waterville Savings Bank was organized May 4, 1869. William Dyer, the first president, with Moses Lyford, N. G. H. Pulsifer, Ira H. Low and C. F. Hathaway constituted the board of trustees. Homer Percival was the first treasurer, M. C. Percival was the second, succeeded in 1874 by E. R. Drummond, who still fills that office. In 1876 the bank examiner reported the deposits of this bank as amounting to \$427,232.45 and that its assets were only \$396,630.50. This was owing to the general decline in the market value of securities, as the bank had sustained no other losses. The depositors took a sensible view of the situation and agreed to a reduction of their credits to 87½ cents on the dollar. With only one day's suspension the bank resumed and has since continued business. In 1877 the bank examiner reported a surplus of \$10,549.48 above liabilities to depositors. Its deposits in July, 1892, were: \$690,302.87, with a reserve fund of \$33,800 and \$14,609.85 undivided profits. Reuben Foster has been president since 1871, when he succeeded William Dyer.

The Merchants' National Bank of Waterville was organized August 4, 1875, with \$100,000 capital, and began doing business January 1, 1876, with the following board of directors: John Ware, George C.

Getchell, Charles M. Barrell, Colby C. Cornish, Gideon Wells, John C. Manson and John Ware, jun. John Ware, the first president, was succeeded at his death in 1877 by his son, John, who still holds that office. The bank has had two cashiers: George H. Ware, till June, 1879, and Horatio D. Bates. The condition of this bank, published July 12, 1892, showed deposits amounting to \$119,259, a surplus fund of \$30,000 and \$12,983 undivided profits.

Waterville Loan, Trust & Safe Deposit Company was organized in 1892 under a special charter, with a capital stock of \$100,000. The objects of this institution are to do a general banking business, and to furnish safe deposit vaults. Two stores in the Masonic Block have been rented, and 500 boxes are ready for private use. S. C. Libby is president; Dr. F. C. Thayer, vice-president; C. G. Carleton, treasurer, and W. T. Haines is the clerk of this corporation.

The Kennebec Mutual Life Insurance Company was organized in Waterville in accordance with the terms of a charter granted February 19, 1889. Its existence and many of its characteristic features are the work of William T. Haines, its projector.

CEMETERY.—The oldest burying ground in Waterville occupied the ground that is now Monument Park. The bodies were removed to Pine Grove Cemetery, which was dedicated in May, 1850. The original plot of ten acres was given by Samuel Appleton; to this the town and city have added as much more. The lots, which at first sold from five to ten dollars, now bring from fifteen to one hundred dollars. By judicious care and a few gifts, a fund of \$12,000 has accumulated, the income of which, added to current receipts, renders the association self-sustaining. To the natural attractions of this beautiful spot, the committee and the community have added many enduring proofs of tender regard for its silent inhabitants.

POST OFFICE.—The post office at Waterville was established October 3, 1796, with Asa Redington as postmaster. His successors, with the years of their appointments, have been: Asa Dalton, 1816; Hall Chase, 1824; Abijah Smith, 1833; Samuel Appleton, 1841; Eldridge L. Getchell, 1845; Samuel Appleton, 1849; Harrison Barrett, 1853; Jacob M. Crooker, 1854; William J. Richards, 1855; Eldridge L. Getchell, 1855; Charles R. McFadden, 1861; Willard M. Dunn, 1879; Frank L. Thayer, 1885; Willard M. Dunn, 1889.

CITY INCORPORATION.—The city of Waterville was incorporated in 1888, and included all the population and area of the town of Waterville. Reuben Foster was mayor the first year, and Nathaniel Meader in 1889-90. Edgar L. Jones, the present mayor, was elected in 1891. Charles F. Johnson was city clerk till 1891, when Fred W. Clair succeeded him, and still serves. Charles H. Redington was treasurer in 1888, L. E. Thayer in 1889, and Frank L. Thayer since 1890. Wallace B. Smith was president of the common council till 1891, John J. Reid

till 1892, when the present incumbent, A. B. Spencer, was elected. S. S. Brown has been chairman of the board of aldermen since its organization. The first sewer was put in in 1888, and Main street was paved in 1891.

SCHOOLS.—The earliest record we have of schools is the action of the town meeting in 1803: "Voted to divide the town into school districts, to be called by the following names: No. 1, Ticonic District; No. 2, Rose's District; No. 3, Ten Lot District; No. 4, Almond Soule's District; No. 5, Osbourn's District; No. 6, Crowell's District; No. 7, Tozer's District; No. 8, Low's District; No. 9, Moor's District, and No. 10, Asa Soule's District." Voted—That one person be chosen in each district as a school agent, to assemble the district, to collect the number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one, and make full returns to the selectmen. In 1805 the school agents were: Nehemiah A. Parker, Bryant Williams, Isaiah Masten, Samuel Downing, Samuel Wade, Baxter Crowell, Alexander McKechnie, Thomas Parker, Samuel Moor, David Wheeler and William Colcord. The town meeting of 1822 elected as the visiting school committee: Dr. Jeremiah Chaplin, Avery Briggs, Timothy Boutelle, Asa Redington, jun., Moses Appleton and Dr. Benjamin Clement.

"List of parents and number of children of school age in district No. 1, 1808: William Spaulding, 2; Jere and Daniel Curtes, 3; Benjamin Woodman, 1; Fred and Christopher Jakins, 1; James L. Wood, 1; Jonathan Clark, 4; Isaac Temple, 3; Edward Piper, 4; Nicholas Coffin, 2; David Nours, Jediah Morrill, 1; Jere Fairfield, 4; Enoch Plummer, 2; Nathaniel Gilman, 1; Jonathan and William Heywood, 4; Isaac Stephens, 5; John and James Stackpole, 4; William Phillips, 4; Hannah Cool, 1; Reuben Kidder, 3; Moses Appleton, 2; Mrs. Lakin, 5; George Clarke, 4; Asa Faunce, Abijah Smith, 4; Levi H. Perkins, Lemuel Dunbar, 1; Moses Dalton, 2; Charles Dingley, 4; Daniel Moore, 3; Asa Redington, 9; David Getchell, 3; Nehemiah Getchell, jun., 1; Mrs. Parker, 3; Moses Healey, 1; W. Miller, 3; Mrs. Leeman, 4; Elnathan Sherwin, 4; Turner Fish, 3; Thomas C. Norris, 2; John Wright, R. Blackwell, 1; Winthrop Watson, Jere Kidder, Edward Estee, Samuel King, 4; Sally Taylor, 2; S. Gilman, 2; Samuel Clark, 5; Christopher Rice, 4; James Crommett, 1; Daniel Loring, 1; Joseph Allen, 1; Ebenezer Bacon, 3; T. Williams, 1; James Curtis, 2; Richard Clifford, 2—Signed James Stackpole, jun., school agent."

George C. Clark, in the *Waterville Mail*, April 21, 1882, says: "The first school I ever attended was in that old brown school house on the common near old Esquire Smith's and was taught by an old bachelor—Deacon Damon. The district had been divided and George Dana Boardman, then in college, taught in the new district, and there being no school house in the new part his school was held in Lemuel Dunbar's carpenter shop. I remember I had the honor of beating the bass drum on that great day—the first commencement of Waterville College. I can remember when Waterville was set off from Winslow, and when Parson Cushman preached in the three old meeting houses—the one in West Waterville sometimes called 'God's Barn.'"

The schools of the city are managed by a board of education consisting of seven members, who appoint a superintendent of public instruction. The total school population is 2,225, of whom only 912 attended school the past year. The high school, with 163 pupils, is in charge of Lincoln Owen and four assistants. Thirty-two teachers are employed in the other ten schools. The total cost of the school system for the past year was \$17,521.74.

STATISTICS.—The support of its poor was but a small tax to the town of Waterville, ninety years ago. In 1811 the sum of \$2.59 per week was paid for the support of five paupers, the contract price ranging from 35 to 65 cents each. The next year twelve persons cost the town \$3.48 per week. "1837 voted that the poor be sold at auction for one year which was bid off by Samuel H. Bachelder for \$865."

About fifty years ago the contract system was abandoned, and a town farm of about ninety acres was purchased of Joseph Mitchell and George W. Bessey. A wood lot in Sidney was also bought later. The dwelling house on this farm was burned in March, 1890. The city soon after bought of George K. Boutelle seven acres of land, and built the present excellent city alms house at a total expense of \$6,444. The cost of the poor department is now over \$9,000 per year.

In 1820 the valuation of land in Waterville was \$178,394, with \$1,655 taxes and 348 polls. The total valuation in 1833 was \$656,418; taxes, \$1,810. The total valuation of Waterville city in 1892 was \$4,576,678, and the tax was 21½ mills on a dollar. The population of the town in 1850 was 3,904; 1860, 4,392; 1870, 4,882, and in 1880, seven years after the division of the town, it was 4,672. In 1890 the city of Waterville had 7,107 inhabitants.

MUSIC.—The earliest instrumental or band music in Waterville village was produced by Abel Wheeler, a music teacher, and his two sons, Erastus O. and Sumner A., with fifes and drums. This martial band was the best music obtainable at the first college commencement, and the Wheeler family's stirring strains undoubtedly quickened the zeal of Missionary Boardman, the first graduate.

A few years later the first Waterville Band was formed, the college agreeing to give them \$100 a year for their services each commencement week. Most of the members of this band belonged to Ten Lots. Their names were: Asa B. Bates, Anson Bates, Franklin Kimball, Thomas Marston, David B. Gibbs, Isaac Bates, Stephen Jewett and Reward Sturtevant. This band continued for many years under the leadership of Alonzo Draper, George Laselle, H. Fales, John B. Gibbs and others.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Stephen I. Abbott, born in 1822, in Fryeburgh, Me., is a son of Isaac Abbott. He learned the blacksmith's trade with his father. In 1843

he went to Saco, where he worked at the machinist's trade until 1858, then went to Lewiston, where he was two years master mechanic for the Continental Mills. From 1860 to 1866 he acted in the same capacity for the Androscoggin Company, and from 1866 to 1871 he was agent for the Continental Mills. He then went to River Point, R. I., where he remained until 1875, when he came to Waterville, and has since been agent for the Lockwood Company. He married Ruth L. Knight, and they have four children: Amos F., Martha A., Mary E. and W. H. K.

Julius Alden, son of Daniel, was born in Lebanon, N. H., in 1796 and died in 1880. He married Elizabeth L., daughter of David Nourse, of Waterville. Of their seven children only two are living: Charles H. and Arthur J. The latter learned the trade of jeweler with C. W. Wingate, and in 1860 succeeded him in the business, which was established in 1841 by C. J. Wingate, father of C. W. Charles H. Alden learned the printer's trade, and after six years became clerk in his brother's jewelry store in 1860 and seven years later the firm of Alden Brothers was formed. This is the oldest jewelry business in the city. Arthur J. married Ellen, daughter of George and Sophia (Lovejoy) Wentworth. They have had three sons: Frank W. and Arthur F., and Edward N. (deceased).

Rev. Ambrose Arnold (1769-1813) married Nabby Arnold, and their children were: John, Samuel, Edwin, Cyrus, Rebecca, Jeremiah, Betsey and William. Jeremiah (1802-1860) married Vesta, daughter of Dea. Paul Bailey. Their children were: Laura E. (Mrs. Reuel Howard), William (deceased), Lorana (deceased), Willard B., Victoria and Flora A. (Mrs. Charles F. Barrelle). Jeremiah came from his native town (Mercer, Me.), to Sidney with his parents when a small lad, and in 1837 he moved to Waterville, where he was a mechanic. Miss Victoria, with her two widowed sisters, occupies the family residence on Silver street.

Willard B. Arnold, one of the leading merchants of the city, began in 1852 to learn the tinner's trade, and ten years later he bought a half interest in the hardware business where he remained in trade until 1875. Six years later he again bought the business, and in 1888 sold a part interest to his head salesman, O. G. Springfield. The firm name is W. B. Arnold & Co. Mr. Arnold has devoted some attention to western real estate and still has interests in Chicago and Duluth. He married Miss Furbish, of Waterville. Their only son is Fred J., who is a graduate of Coburn Classical Institute, Phillips Exeter Academy, and the Institute of Technology of Boston. He married Alleen, daughter of M. C. Foster, and has one daughter.

William Balentine, born in 1817, is a descendant of Samuel Balentine, who was a native of Scotland, and was among the early settlers of Waterville. Mr. Balentine married Olive, daughter of Purley and

Olive (Getchell) Low, and granddaughter of Nathaniel Low, who was among the early settlers of Waterville. She died leaving three children: Edward, George and Walter, who is professor of agriculture at Maine State College, at Orono. They lost one son. In 1844 Mr. Balentine bought the Jonathan Soule farm, where he now lives with his son, George. The latter married Celia E., daughter of William and Olive (Berry) Lewis.

Colonel Isaac Sparrow Bangs^s (Isaac S.^r, Dean^e, Elkanah^e, Edward^e, Edward^s, Jonathan^s, Edward Bangsⁱ) was born in Canaan Me., in 1831. Isaac S.^r was born in Brewster, Mass., where his ancestors had lived for five generations. Colonel Bangs was a merchant and broker in Illinois for a time prior to 1857. He was cashier of a bank in Waterville from 1858 until 1861. In 1862 he raised a company of soldiers, which was mustered into service August 9th of that year as Company A, 20th Maine, with Mr. Bangs as captain. March 2, 1863, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel of 81st U. S. Colored Infantry, and October 17th of the same year to colonel of the 10th U. S. Heavy Artillery, serving until July 19, 1864. March 13, 1865, he received the brevet rank of brigadier general. He has held the office of department commander of the G. A. R. of Maine and junior vice-commander-in-chief. He is a prominent member of a large granite corporation with quarries at Norridgewock. He married Miss H. H. Millikin, daughter of Dennis L. Millikin, of Waterville. Their only son is Dennis M. Bangs.

Josiah D. Bartlett, born in Poland, Me., in 1824, is a son of John H. (1789-1878) and grandson of Nathan Bartlett. His mother was Phebe Burbank. He resided several years in North New Portland, where he was farmer, deputy sheriff, and three years assistant revenue officer. In 1880 he came to Waterville, where he is engaged in market gardening on "Wayside Farm." He married Eliza M., daughter of Abraham Firth. Their children are: Anna F., Martin F., Bessie F., and one that died, Abraham F.

Thomas J. Bates, born in 1829, in Waterville, is a son of Thomas (1800-1852), and grandson of Thomas (1756-1846), who was a revolutionary soldier, and in 1783 came from Wareham, Mass., and settled in Waterville, now Oakland heights. His first wife was Ruth Bessey, his second Lorana Bates. Thomas J. Bates' mother was Harriet Stillman. From 1847 until 1865 he followed the trade of a currier. Since 1865 he has been in the grocery business in Waterville, where he has lived since 1853. He married a daughter of Sumner and Caroline (Tozier) Wheeler.

John Blaisdell, farmer, born in 1818, is a son of Dummer and Olive (Trafton) Blaisdell, grandson of David, who was one of nine sons of Dea. Ebenezer Blaisdell, of York, Me. In 1840 Dummer and his family came to Waterville. John Blaisdell married Mary A., daughter of

Joseph and Sally (Blaisdell) Trafton. They have two children: J. Colby, who lives on the home farm with his parents; and S. Lizzie, who has been for twenty-one years a milliner in Waterville.

Martin Blaisdell, only son of Hosea and Nancy (Ladd) Blaisdell, was born in 1815. His grandfather, Elijah Blaisdell, came to Sidney in 1817 from Waldo county, Me. Hosea came to Waterville in 1866 and bought the Samuel Redington farm, where he died in 1891, aged eighty years. Mr. Blaisdell has one sister, L. Isabella, and lost one, N. Roseltha. He is a farmer on the farm where his father lived twenty-five years. He married Anna, daughter of Samuel Hitchings.

Albert G. Bowie, architect and builder, was born in Gardiner in 1850. His father, Levi Bowie, of Bowdoin, married Mary Ann, daughter of Thomas Smith, of Litchfield. Their children were: George A., Abbie E., Albert G., Dean W., William S. and Frank W. Albert G. Bowie married in 1871, Mary, daughter of Aaron Stackpole, of West Gardiner. Mr. Bowie removed from Gardiner to Waterville in 1891, where he has been the architect and builder of the Gilman Block, the Ware Parlors, Canibas Club House, Thayer Block, and in Winslow of the Sampson dwelling and Tacconnet Pulp and Paper Mill.

Charles Buck, a native of Westfield, Me., came to Vassalboro with his father, where he was a teamster for several years, when he moved to Waterville and there followed the same business. He married Hannah Pray, and their children were: Julia, Caroline, Adaline, Dean P., Edmund B., and three that died. Dean P. went to California in 1857, where he was engaged in mining until 1864. He was agent at Newport, Me., for the Maine Central railroad from 1866 to 1872. He, with his brother, bought of William Buck in 1872, a grocery business which they continued eighteen years on upper Main street, when they purchased "Dirigo market" and consolidated the two at the corner of Park and Main streets. The firm name is Buck Brothers. Mr. Buck married Anzie, daughter of John Osborne. Their children are: Jennie, Lettie, Grace and Jesse.

Charles G. Carleton, son of Willard Carleton, was born in Whitefield, N. H., in 1835. He came to Waterville in 1855, where he kept a book and stationery store until 1861, when he went to Rockland and opened a photograph studio and the following year returned to Waterville where he continued the business as successor to Mr. Wing until January, 1890. He opened a general variety and music store in 1891, in Masonic Block. He was deputy under Sheriff Libby four years and alderman one year. He married Mary C., daughter of William Getchell.

Gilbert H. Carpenter, a native of Guilford, Vt., is the youngest of thirteen children of Cyrus Carpenter. He was educated in schools of his native town, and three years at Hancock Literary and Scientific Institute, and finished his preparatory course at New London, N. H. He

graduated from Colby University in 1851 and the same year began the music business which he has continued since that time. He married Emeline P. Sturgis, of Vassalboro. Their children are: Walter C. and Carrie I. Walter C. is now of the firm of E. P. Carpenter Organ Company, of Brattleboro, Vt.

Joshua I. Clifford, son of Richard (1783-1866), and grandson of Jonathan Clifford, was born in 1815. Richard Clifford came from Dunbarton, N. H., with his two brothers, John and Israel, all carpenters, and settled in Biddeford, Me. In 1808 Richard married and settled in Waterville. In 1812 he bought the farm where Joshua now lives. Richard married Dorathea Hill, of Biddeford, and had six children: Achsah, Richard H. (deceased), Joshua I., Isaac B., Hannah A. and Martha U.

Elhanan W. Cook, born in 1816, is a farmer on the farm just east of where his grandfather, Thomas Cook, settled when he came from Connecticut to Waterville. His first wife was Atlente, daughter of Asa P. Emerson. She had four children: three sons that have died and Alice M. (Mrs. Fred M. Shores). His present wife was Mrs. Annie K. Bowman, a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Hayden) Soule, and granddaughter of Jonathan Soule, who came with his brother, Asa, to Waterville in 1791, from Duxbury, Mass. Mrs. Cook has two sons by her former marriage: Willis E. and Albert E. Bowman.

Hiram P. Cousins, blacksmith, born in 1814, is a son of Jeremiah M. and Ruth (Bridges) Cousins, grandson of Benjamin, whose father, with five brothers, came to America from England prior to the French and Indian war. Mr. Cousins came to Waterville in 1832, where he followed his trade, excepting ten years, until 1865, when he bought the farm where he now lives. He ran a shop in connection with farming for several years. He married Martha, daughter of Moses and Temperance (Savage) Pierce, and granddaughter of Calvin Pierce. They have three children: Ira, Horace and Mary A. Horace is a farmer, and lives on the home place with his parents.

Josiah G. Darrah, son of Henry Darrah, was born in 1843 in Richmond, Me. He has been in mercantile business since he was fifteen years of age. In 1866 he brought his fancy goods business from Lewiston to Waterville, where he has since been in trade. He has been in several different stores, and has at different times had dry goods, millinery and fancy goods stores. His business is now crockery and general fancy goods store. His wife is Annie, daughter of Alfred Burleigh. Their children are: Mary B., Henry and Susan H.

In May, 1876, John Darveau, jun., a native of St. Georges, Canada, opened a grocery store in Waterville and continued in business until his death, in July, 1891. His brother, Joseph, had been clerk for him since 1876, and Henry W. Butler had been his clerk since 1884. In August, 1891, these two clerks bought the business and

continued it in the firm name of Darveau & Butler. Mr. Butler is a son of Moses Butler.

The clothing firm of Dolloff & Dunham was established in 1887 by George S. Dolloff and Horatio R. Dunham. Mr. Dolloff is a native of Mt. Vernon, Me., where his parents, Sewell and Elizabeth (Willey) Dolloff, now live. He came to Waterville in 1884 and was clerk for three years in the business of which he is now a proprietor. His wife is Laura F., daughter of Noah Fifield. They have one daughter, Marion L. Mr. Dunham is a native of Paris, Me. He graduated from Coburn Classical Institute in 1882 and four years later from Colby University. He had taught thirteen terms of school before going into business in July, 1887. His wife is Etta E., daughter of Paul C. Hodsdon, formerly a merchant of Waterville. They have one daughter, Miriam R.

J. Frank Elden, son of John Elden, was born in 1838. He came to Waterville in 1855, as clerk for his brother, E. T. Elden, and in December, 1864, he bought from E. T. Elden & Co., their crockery and carpet business, added furniture and undertaking, and has continued the business since that time. He had four brothers: Jones R., Stillman A., Edward T. and Tristram S. Mr. Elden married Sarah D., daughter of Stephen Stark, mentioned in legal chapter. They have two sons: Wallace S. and Alfred O.

Oscar E. Emerson, son of Isaac and Susan (Hurd) Emerson, was born in Bangor in 1847. He came to Winslow with his father at the age of five years, and in 1865 he came to Waterville and opened a small shop for saw filing, etc. His business grew and developed into a general hardware and house furnishing business. In 1892 he closed up his business to enable him to devote his undivided attention to the lumber business in the South, which he is engaged in. He was a member of the city council in 1888-9. His wife is Agnes W., daughter of Asa Emerson. Their children are: Elhanan V., Atlantic and Oscar Fay. Mr. Emerson's mother died in Bangor when he was nine months old. His father died in 1865, of fever, while serving in the Union army in Georgia.

Reuben Foster, mentioned at page 326, is the fourth of the eleven children of Reuben B. and Sarah (Bartlett) Foster, and grandson of Asa and Anna (Bartlett) Foster, of Newry. He was a member of the Maine legislature in 1866, '67 and '70, and of the senate in '71 and '72, and in '88 was the first mayor of Waterville city.

Mark Gallert, born in 1847 in Prussia, came to America in 1862, and began business in Waterville. He was a partner of his brother, David, until 1870, when their business was divided and since that time Mr. Gallert has carried on a shoe business. He filled one unexpired term as selectman, and has been actively interested in the Masonic fraternity.

His wife is Rebecca, daughter of Jacob Peavey. Their children are: Jacie D., Sidney, Miriam, Amy and Gordon.

Charles B. Gilman, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1839, is a son of Nathaniel and Joanna (Boyd) Gilman, and grandson of Nathaniel Gilman, who came to Waterville in 1798 from New Hampshire. He was a commissioned officer in the revolutionary army. Nathaniel, jun., was engaged in mercantile business. He made his first visit to Waterville when fifteen years old. He built ships here and at Bath, loaded and sent them to Africa and the West Indies, importing hides, ivory, etc. He began in the hide and leather business in New York in 1836, and continued it until 1852. He was the first and only president of the Ticonic Bank, when it was the Waterville Bank, from 1814 to 1832. He was reëlected, but declined. His first wife was Lydia Watson, and of his ten children by that marriage, only one is living. Of the seven children by his second marriage, four are living: Anna K., Charles B., Frazier and Theophilus. Nathaniel, jun., died in Waterville, in 1859, aged eighty-one years. Charles B. lived in Brooklyn from 1869 until 1885, while administrator of his father's estate. His home is now in Waterville. His wife is Belle F., daughter of William and Hannah (Hooper) Jaqueth, of Vassalboro.

Martin V. P. Guptill, farmer, born in 1846, is a son of Simon and Elmira (Foot) Guptill. They came from Berwick, Me., to Winslow, in 1828. Mrs. Guptill's father, Mr. Foot, is said to have been the first man to own a wagon in Thorndike, Me., he having built it himself. Mr. Guptill was in the late war three years in Company G., 9th Maine. In 1878 he bought his present home. His marriage was with Sarah, daughter of Hiram and Francis (Flood) Jewett, and granddaughter of Joshua Jewett, who came to Benton in 1826, from Amherst, N. H. They have two children: Orville J. and Rosco V.

JAMES H. HANSON, LL.D., whose illustrious career as the long time head of the Coburn Classical Institute has been related at page 99, is indisputably the most eminent educator now living in this county. The blood that courses through his veins was purified by trials that made it not only historic, but heroic. His ancestors, John and Elizabeth Hanson, were English, and settled in Dover, N. H. In September, 1724, thirteen Indians appeared during the absence of the father, and surprised Mrs. Hanson and her six children—the eldest fourteen years old, and the youngest only fourteen days. The two children next older than the babe were killed and scalped before her eyes. The house was robbed, and the remaining four hurried off to the horrors of an Indian captivity. The two older girls were taken to distant camps, while Mrs. Hanson was allowed to keep the babe and a little boy of six years. After five months of this hellish existence, the Indians took them to a Canadian settlement, and sold the three to the French. Soon after this Mr. Hanson found them, and redeemed his



James H. Harrison

wife and children, except the eldest daughter, the squaw who had her refusing to give her up, saying she loved the girl, and wanted she should marry her son.

Mr. Hanson and his family now returned to their old home, reaching it a year and six days from the date of the capture. Two years later he left home again to reclaim the captive daughter, Sarah—was taken sick, and died in the wilderness.* This was the furnace in which an inscrutable Providence ordained that the metal of the Hanson family should be heated and sublimated, and recast for the generations that followed. It was endured with a Christian fortitude and trust, possessed only by heroic souls. The inheritance of such blood is richer and grander than the birthright to a kingdom.

James Hanson, a farmer of North Berwick, Me., was one of the descendants of John and Elizabeth, and married a Chadbourne. Their son, James, married Deborah Clark, of South Berwick, Me., and came in 1812 to China, Me., where he was a farmer, and was also a tailor. He was drafted soon after, and went with the force that was sent to Castine—fortunately not having to fight. Their children were: Dana, now of China; James H., Mary E., Mrs. Zebulon Coffin, of Boston, and Hadley Proctor Hanson, also of Boston.

James Hobbs Hanson, the subject of this sketch, married in 1845, Sarah B., daughter of Kenelm Marston, of Waterville. This union was broken by Mrs. Hanson's death in 1853. Doctor Hanson's second marriage was to Mary E., daughter of Benjamin Field, of Sidney, in 1854. Florence P., their eldest child, died when twenty months old. Sophia M., their second child, is now Mrs. Edward A. Pierce, and Frank H., the youngest, is a citizen of Zanesville, Ohio, where he is general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The names of the five pupils who, as stated, constituted the whole school when Doctor Hanson assumed control in 1843, were: Elizabeth Scammon and Caroline Fairfield, both dead; Aaron A. and Hamilton Plaisted, brothers, both still residents of Waterville, and George B. Gow, now a Baptist clergyman of Glen's Falls, N. Y.

Without great physical vigor and elastic mental fiber, Doctor Hanson could not have generated the tireless energy that has been the motor of his usefulness, and still keeps him in the harness doing a strong man's work. Like the late Doctor Torsey, and every other eminent educator, there come constantly to his ears strains of music from a chorus of the voices of former pupils singing that sweet anthem of reward—"Well done, good and faithful servant; all that we are we owe, under God, to you." Which, except the mother's cradle song, can compare with this? Who can say the teacher's life is barren of

*For this story in Mrs. Hanson's own words, see page 113, *Drake's Indian Captivities*.

rewards? Colby University honored itself when, in 1872, it placed its highest approval on the brow of its son, and made the master of Co-burn Classical Institute a Doctor of Laws.

CHARLES FOSTER HATHAWAY is a man of strong, original character. Descended from Old England stock, with New England growth, his grandfather, Alanson, his father, Joshua, and his mother, Rebecca (Foster) Hathaway, were poor, industrious and virtuous inhabitants of Plymouth, Mass. Charles had scant schooling, for he went to work in Russell's nail factory in Plymouth at the age of eleven and at fifteen became a printer with E. Merriam & Co., at West Brookfield, Mass., and worked for G. & C. Merriam, publishers of Webster's Dictionary, at Springfield, Mass.

After seven years of life as a printer, Charles F. settled himself in the neck stock business in Plymouth, and did his work so well that Daniel Webster and Governor Briggs, of Massachusetts, were customers for his goods. This fact throws light on all his subsequent career. He learned at the outset of his business that thorough, honest work pays the seller as well as the buyer. He sold this business in 1843 and came to Waterville, where he worked a while at his old printer's trade and started the *Waterville Union*, which he afterward sold to Ephraim Maxham.

In the year 1850 he built a shirt factory in Watertown, Mass., which he operated four years, with a store in Boston, that he continued to run till 1864. In 1853 he sold the Watertown business and established his present manufactory in Waterville, that has grown with the steadiness of an oak tree from that time to this. This industry was at first confined to shirts, but since 1874 ladies' underwear has also been made in large quantities. Modern appliances run by steam power, combined with the services of from 100 to 150 people, are unable to supply the demand for these goods. Mr. Hathaway has the vigor of body and mind of a middle aged man, and is constantly adding improvements to a business that has long been noted for its clock-like regularity of movement. His relations with his employees have always been friendly and honorable.

He was born in 1816, was the second in a family of ten children, and married in 1840, Temperance Blackwell, of Waterville, who died January 19, 1888. Mr. Hathaway is a man of unusually earnest religious convictions, with an abiding sense of the sacredness of life and its duties. His personal labors among the people on the Plains, begun in 1857, were the seed from which the present flourishing branch of the Baptist church has grown. Incessantly observant, with a warm heart and tender sympathies, Mr. Hathaway is a ready, easy writer in prose or in verse. There is beauty and pathos in the following expression of experience, from his pen:



C. F. Hathaway

I've been tossed on the depths
 Of earth's billowy sea,
 When no pitying eye
 Seemed looking on me;
 But the depths of my heart
 Held the treasure untold,
 More precious to me
 Than the finest of gold:
 The word that was spoken,
 "If thou dost love me,
 All things work together
 For good unto thee!"
 And whene'er my sad heart
 Is so weary and faint,
 And no earth ear is open
 To hear its complaint,
 Then the voice of its faith
 Reacheth up far above

The clouds that are darkening,
 To the Infinite Love,
 And responsive comes back
 The sweet voice unto me,
 "All things work together
 For good unto thee!"

Then, Father, in weakness,
 Let the burdens come strong,
 Let poverty, sickness,
 All their trials prolong,
 Let my friends all forsake,
 Let my foes press on me,
 From sorrow and trial
 Unable to flee,
 Thy Word shall give joy
 Though in depths I may be,
 "All things work together
 For good unto thee!"

Frederick P. Haviland, son of Ebenezer, and grandson of Benjamin Haviland, was born in 1808 at Danville, Vt. He learned the trade of blacksmith and machinist, and in 1832 began work for E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., scale manufacturers at St. Johnsbury, Vt., and in the fall of the following year he came to Waterville to assist in the starting of a plant here by the same parties, and in 1843 he, with Mr. Webber, became owner of the business and continued in the manufacture of machinery and plows until 1873, when they sold the business. He was two years agent for the Dunn Edge Tool Company, three years president of a copper mining company in New Hampshire, and is now a director of the People's National Bank. He married Pattie E. Colby, who left one son, Fred., of Port Huron, Mich. His present wife was Abigail Chase. They have one son, Charles T., who is a lawyer in New York.

Josiah D. Hayden, son of Josiah and Mary G. (Snell) Hayden, was born in 1837 in Winslow. His father died in 1837, aged twenty-eight years, leaving three children: Mary O. and Orlando, both deceased, and Josiah D. Mr. Hayden began to learn the carpenter's trade in Waterville in 1854; three years later he went to New Jersey, and after following his trade there one year he went to New Haven, Conn., where he worked ten years. He came to Waterville in 1869, where he has since been engaged in contracting and building. He married Emily, daughter of Josiah G. Hewitt. Their children are: Alice J., J. Irving, Blanche W., Ethel V., Harold P. and two that died—Lillian and May. J. Irving is learning the trade with his father.

Perham S. Heald, son of Thomas H. Heald, was born in Solon, Me., in 1842, and was educated in the public schools of Norridgewock and Skowhegan, and at Bloomfield Academy. He served in the late war, from 1862 until 1865 in Company A., 19th Maine, and was nine months

of that time in Andersonville prison. In the fall of 1865 he became a partner in the tailoring business with E. N. Fletcher, of Waterville, and two years later succeeded to the business, which was established in 1834 by James West. Mr. Heald has added to the business ready-made clothing and men's furnishing goods. He employs seven men and thirty girls, and his sewing machines are run by electricity. He has served four years as representative, and is treasurer of the Kennebec Mutual Life Insurance Company. His wife, Mary E., is a daughter of Dea. David Webb, whose father, David, was one of the early settlers in the south part of the town. They have one son, Fred. P.

Samuel Hitchings, born in 1820, is the youngest child and only son of Samuel (1780-1840) and Margaret (Ward) Hitchings, and grandson of William Hitchings, who was present and participated in the historic "Boston tea party." Mr. Hitchings' father and his brother, Joseph, came to Waterville in 1809, where they were manufacturers for several years. Mr. Hitchings is a farmer and mechanic. He owns and occupies the place where his father lived from 1809 until his death in 1840, aged sixty years. He was first married to Celia F., daughter of Gilbert Whitman, who came to Waterville in 1813 from Bridgewater, Mass. She had five children: Frank E., Edson F., Anna (Mrs. Martin Blaisdell), and two that died—S. Kimball and Ezra F. His present wife is Eliza J., a sister of the first wife.

Orrington C. Holway, born in Bowdoinham, Me., in January, 1836, and died in Waterville in June, 1892, was a son of Daniel and Free-love (Hatch) Holway, and grandson of Barnabas Holway, who came to Fairfield, Me., from Sandwich, Mass. Mr. Holway came from Bowdoinham to Waterville in 1855, where he was a farmer. He married Elizabeth S., daughter of Robert Hall, of Vassalboro. Their children are: Clara M., Ralph O. and Rosco S. M. The widow and three children survive him.

John C. Horne, son of Alden Horne, was born in 1841, at Fairfield, Me. He has been several years engaged in buying and shipping gentlemen's driving horses, and has been remarkably successful, having owned about two thousand horses and never lost but one. He came to Waterville in August, 1888, from Oakland, where he had lived twelve years. His wife is Sarah A., daughter of Seth Fairfield. Their four children are: Ernest M., George F., Colby M. and Hollie, who died.

Frank B. Hubbard, born in Oakland, is a son of George W. and Mary E. (Bailey) Hubbard. He was educated in the schools of Oakland and two years at Colby, in the class of '84. February 1, 1883, he entered the Waterville freight office as assistant under E. C. Low, and at the death of the latter he became freight agent for the Maine Central Railroad Company and he still fills that office. His wife was Miss Smith, of Waterville.

Captain George Jewell, son of Sergeant Jewell, was born in Mt. Vernon, Me. He began to run long boats on the Kennebec when a boy, and from 1848 until 1857 he was commanding the steamer *Clinton* between Waterville and Boothbay. In 1858 he bought a livery business of C. E. Gray, which was kept at the Elmwood stables. In 1864 he moved the business to Silver street, the Elmwood Hotel having been burned the previous year. When the Elmwood Hotel was rebuilt he opened a stable there, also continuing the one on Silver street.

Marshall D. Johnson, son of Rev. O. H. Johnson, was born in 1841, at New Portland, Me. He studied dentistry with Doctor Randall, of Farmington, Me., from 1861 until 1864, when he began practice at Bethel, Me. In 1870 he moved from Bethel to Skowhegan and in 1879 came from there to Oakland. May 12, 1881, he opened his present dental rooms in Waterville. His marriage was with Agnes, daughter of John Conforth. Their only child is Addie M.

Albion P. Jordan was a native of Brunswick, Me. He was engaged in photographic work in Brunswick and Bath for twelve years, and in April, 1890, he came to Waterville, where he worked for C. G. Carleton until January 1, 1891, when, in company with Mr. Preble, his present partner, he bought the Carleton photograph business. He married Miss Atkins, of Brunswick.

Thomas G. Kimball was born in Monmouth, Me., in 1811 and died in Waterville in 1879. He graduated from Bowdoin in 1838 and received the degree of A. M. in 1841. He was principal of the Hallowell High School for a time, then came to Waterville, where for several years he was professor of Waterville Liberal Institute, after which he became a partner of Elah Esty, firm of Esty & Kimball, in mercantile trade, where Mr. Kimball remained until 1875. His wife was Hannah R., daughter of Elah and Mary (Redington) Esty. Their children are: Elah E., of Waterville; Mary R., deceased; Benjamin H., of Monmouth, and Thomas Wesley.

Christian Knauff was born in Germany in 1841. He served a four-years' apprenticeship before coming to America, in December, 1860. He came to Waterville in May, 1863, and after clerking six years, he opened a business for himself, which became the firm of Knauff Brothers, April 1, 1877. He married Matilda Susskraut, who died leaving three children: Lizzie Margaret, Emma A. and W. Henry. His present wife was Ida Grimm. They have one son, Fred E. F. August Knauff was born in Germany in 1849. He served a four-years' apprenticeship and one year in the Prussian army, and in May, 1870, came to America. After clerking in his brother's store in Waterville until 1877 he became a member of the present firm of Knauff Brothers. His first wife, Nellie M. Bullen, left one son, William A. His present wife is Mary A. Harttmann. They have one son, Otto Christian.

Daniel Libbey, born in Albion in 1831, is the sixth of a family of seven children of Daniel (1793-1876), who was five years in the regular army before coming to Albion, where he was a farmer. His father, Benjamin Libbey, was born in 1758, in Lebanon, Me., where he died. Mr. Libbey's mother was Elizabeth Stores. He was nine years employed in the meat business in Waterville, after which he was farmer and stock dealer in Winslow twelve years, and since 1872 he has resided in Waterville and devoted his time to cattle buying. He has been a member of the city council since 1891. His wife is Caroline M., daughter of Jeremiah Wardwell.

William M. Lincoln, born in 1831, is a son of George W. Lincoln, who came from Bath to Waterville in 1826, where he followed the trade of a tailor. He married Olive P. Drummond, and had three children: George W., William M. and Mary C. William followed the trade of his father until 1857, with the exception of three years, spent in mining in California. In 1857 he established a grocery business, to which were added grain, feed and flour, and he continued in the same store until 1890, when he gave up the management of the business to his partners, Frank A. Lincoln and George A. Kennison, who continue the business under the firm name of W. M. Lincoln & Co. He married Delia H. Ireland, and their children are: Cora B., Florence M. (Mrs. George A. Kennison), Frank A. and Ralph E.

Ira H. Low, son of Ivory and Fannie (Colcord) Low, was born in Fairfield in 1818. In 1843 he began as a drug clerk for William Dyer, and after two years he became an owner in a drug store, and has since continued in that line of business, except for six years. He married Ellen M., daughter of John Caffrey. Their children are: Mary (Mrs. L. D. Carver), Fannie and Hortense. They lost four children: Hattie, Ellen, Sarah and Ira L.

Charles R. McFadden, born in 1820, is a son of Charles and Temperance (Blackwell) McFadden, and grandson of Daniel McFadden, who came from Georgetown and was among the early settlers of Vassalboro. He was three years a merchant at East Vassalboro, and three years a deputy sheriff. In 1857 he came to Waterville, where he continued to be deputy sheriff several years. He was high sheriff from 1884 to 1888, postmaster from 1861 to 1879, fourteen years a member of the republican town committee, and in July, 1890, was appointed immigrant inspector. He was nine years in the dry goods business in Waterville, firm of C. R. McFadden & Son. He married Emma H., daughter of Jacob Butterfield. They had three children: Alice, Andrew L. and Zaidee, who died.

Paul Marshall, born in 1842, is a son of Horatio and Flora (Baldick) Marshall, who came to Waterville in 1843 from St. Francis, Canada. He was a river driver and worked at lumbering until 1870, when he opened a grocery and provision store on Water street, and has con-

tinued that business since. His first wife, Sarah Lashus, died leaving two daughters—Emma and Nellie. His present wife was Mary Beleddo. Their children are: Hattie, Marion, Sadie and Mary L. He has been a member of the board of aldermen since 1891.

Frederick Trenck Mason, son of Chase P. and Mary J. (Clough) Mason, was born in Newport, Me., in 1843. He served in the late war from 1861 to 1865, entering the service in Company B, 11th Maine. In 1862 he was made second lieutenant of his company and later was made first lieutenant of Company F, and afterward was brevetted major. He was wounded April 9, 1865, by the last volley that was fired in the war in Virginia. He came to Waterville in 1866 and bought of George W. Pressey the 225 acre farm, where his ranch now is. He married Sarah J., daughter of Dr. Hiram Collins, of Amesbury, Mass. Their children are: Frederick T. and Maude (Mrs. William Gulliver.)

J. L. Merrick, son of Hall C. Merrick, was born in 1845 in Troy, Me., and was educated in the public schools of his native and adjacent towns. In July, 1862, he entered the army in Company C, 19th Maine, and served until October, 1864. He spent the next fourteen years in farming summers and teaching winters, and in 1878 began to handle nursery stock, and soon after he became a partner in several nursery farms and he has devoted his whole attention to that business since 1878, sometimes employing as many as sixty agents. He came to Waterville in 1888, where he is identified with politics and several social organizations. He married Susan H. Ward, and their children are: Maude M., Nellie M., Hubert J., Frank L. and Bessie A.

Elwood G. Merrill, son of Edward W. and Rebecca Elizabeth (Wyman) Merrill, was born January 21, 1860, in Vassalboro, and was educated in the public and high schools of Windsor and China and at Dirigo Business College. He taught school from 1879 until 1883, and in September of that year began to learn the art of photography. He remained in Augusta until January 1, 1886, when he came to Waterville, where he worked in the studio of C. G. Carleton until 1890, when he opened his present business, and in December, 1891, took possession of his present commodious parlors. He married Etta M., daughter of Nathan Hall, and they have one son, Nathan Edward.

John F. Merrill, son of Ezekiel and Pheba V. (Farrington) Merrill, was born in 1821, at Andover, Me., learned the machinist's trade in Boston, and after working two years in Portland came to Waterville in 1851, where for thirty years he was employed at his trade for the railroad company. His wife was Lucy W. Parker, of Waterville. They lost their only son, John H., at the age of nine years.

BENJAMIN G. MITCHELL is a representative of the successful farmers of a generation which is nearly gone. His father, Joseph, was the only son of Jeremiah, who was born in 1740 and was lost at sea. Jeremiah married Mary Gunnerson, and their children were: Mary,



B. G. Mitchell

Eunice, Sarah, Hannah, Lucy and Joseph, who was born in 1768 and died in 1861. This Joseph Mitchell came to Waterville from Old York, Me., in 1807, and bought a farm of 200 acres, a few of which were cleared and a small house was built. He brought with him a young wife, who, before marriage, was Dorathea Blaisdell, of Kittery, Me. Mary, their eldest child, married Benjamin Williams, of China, by whom she had four children. Her second husband was John Penney, of Belgrade. Jeremiah Mitchell, the second child, married Sarah McNall, and is now, at the age of ninety-six, and she at ninety-three, living at Gasport, N. Y. They have had four children. Ezra, the third, lived to be eighty-eight years old and died at Minot, Me. Joseph, jun., was the fourth. Hannah, the next, married Stephen Bailey, and is now living in Oakland, eighty-six years old. Theodore, the sixth, now eighty-three years old, is living in Boston. Elijah was the seventh.

Benjamin G., the youngest, was born on the 200-acre farm in Waterville June 3, 1815. After the age of ten years he helped on the farm summers and only went to school winters, and short terms at that. Farm work was not the bitter medicine in those times that it is now. Arrived at manhood he chose for a wife, and married in 1841, Betsey L., daughter of Rogers and granddaughter of Jonathan Coombs, of West Waterville. Buying an acre of land adjoining his father's farm, which had now grown to 280 acres, the young couple began a career of intelligent industry that has been a prosperous and happy one. Their children have been: Ellen M., died in 1860, eighteen years old; Ann E., married Martin B. Soule, and died in Worthington, Minn., in 1870, thirty years old; Mary F., died in 1866, twenty-one years old; Howard R., born in 1850, educated at Colby University, and for the ministry at Newton Theological Seminary, now preaching at Dover, Me., married Alice J. Hook, of Clairmount, N. H., and has two children—Frank H. and Grace A.; and Ira A., who was born in 1855, and married Angelia Cottle, of Waterville. They have four children: Mildred A., Kittie M., Edith B. and Alton D.

In 1876 Mr. Mitchell left the farm to his son, Ira A., and bought his present residence in Waterville city. While on the farm he cleared ninety acres of woodland and drew the wood to the city. Sheep and oxen were his favorite stock. Soon after coming to town he became a partner with Joseph Bates in the grocery business. Two years later he sold out and bought another grocery, in which he did business six years. Since then he has made seven trips to the West, making investments in Iowa and Minnesota. Mr. Mitchell has always been an earnest republican in politics. He was converted when thirty-five years old and joined the Sidney and Waterville Free Baptist church, and in 1855, with Charles Trafton, John Blaisdell, John

Earle and his brothers, Joseph and Elijah, built the church that is still standing.

Elijah Mitchell, born in 1812, is a farmer near his father's homestead. He married Catharine T., daughter of John and Lydia B. (Trafton) Blaisdell, and granddaughter of Elijah, who was a son of David Blaisdell. They had two sons, both deceased—John B. and Charles E.

Joseph Mitchell, jun., the third son of Joseph, born in 1804, was a farmer until his death a few years ago. His wife was Mehitable Blaisdell. They had nine children. Joseph, the oldest survivor, is a farmer on the east part of the farm where he was born in 1832. He married Mary A. Williams, and their children are: Frank D., Fred, William and Cora A.

Samuel H. Morrill, born in 1838, at Readfield, was a son of Samuel and Sarah H. (Hutchinson) Morrill, and grandson of Nathaniel Morrill. He made three trips to California. He was a farmer in Readfield until 1875, when he went into the grain and grocery business at Readfield Depot, where he continued until November, 1890, when he sold his business there and came to Waterville the following year. He built a grain store and started business at Waterville in 1891, which he sold out soon afterward. His wife is Mary Ella, daughter of Henry Greeley. They have two children—Evie G. and Charles H.

Howard C. Morse, born in 1856, is one of eight children of Comfort T. (1822-1870) and Ann R. (Ballentine) Morse, and grandson of Samuel and Sarah (Taylor) Morse. He was educated in the district school, Coburn Classical Institute and Dirigo Business College. He remained on the farm until 1882, then spent one year in Illinois as a traveling salesman. He was six years in the grocery business in Waterville, in Dirigo Market, prior to 1890. He was an alderman and a councilman, one term each, and since 1891 has been assessor. In 1890 he married Phebe E., daughter of William (1813-1892) and Caroline (Farnsworth) Marston, granddaughter of William, who was a son of Isaiah, whose father, Prince, was a son of Benjamin and Lydia (Goodspeed) Marston, who in 1716 went from Taunton, Mass., to Barnstable, Mass., where the family have been prominent since that time.

Augustus Otten, born in 1853, in Germany, is a son of Julius Otten. He came to America in 1866, and spent three years in New York, learning the baker's trade. He was in various kinds of business in New York and New England until 1883, when he came from Massachusetts to Waterville and bought of A. C. Crocker a small bakery, which he has enlarged and extended until the business furnishes employment for eight men and several teams. He married Della, daughter of Silas Richardson.

William Percival, born in 1786, in Sandwich, Mass., was a son of

Benjamin and grandson of John Percival. He came to Winslow in 1804, and three years later he moved to Cross Hill, Vassalboro, where he was a farmer until his death, in 1859. He married Betsey Fairfield, and they had eight children: Sumner, Clarissa, Saphronia, Joseph, Homer, Warren, Eliza and Harriet Ellen. Joseph, the eldest survivor, was born in 1813, came to Waterville in 1833, and in 1835, in company with his brother, started a general store, which he continued until 1859. Since that time he has been a farmer, giving special attention to the breeding of Jersey stock. In 1835 he married Emeline, daughter of James and granddaughter of James Gray. Her mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Ezekiel Brown. Their children are: Annie E., Henry H., Frank J. and three that died—Albert W., Willie C. and Morrell.

Nathan Perry (1803-1883), son of Ebenezer, and grandson of Nathan Perry, who was a native of Cape Cod, Mass., was a farmer on the place where his widow now lives. His first wife had one son and two daughters, one of whom is now living—Julia A. (Mrs. C. A. Mitchell, of Mechanics' Falls, Me.) His second marriage was with Rachel, daughter of Obadiah Field, of Sidney. One of their two daughters is living—Dora, (Mrs. Augustus M. Sawtelle, of Sidney).

Fred Pooler was born November 26, 1842, at St. George, Province of Quebec, and came to Waterville with his father, Frederick, in 1848. He opened a grocery store on Water street November, 1863, where he has carried on business since that time. He was a member of the board of aldermen in 1888, and during the three years following was overseer of the poor. His wife is Sarah Pooler, and their children are: Mary, Lena, Lucy, Hattie, James E. and Lottie.

Samuel L. Preble was born in Bath, Me., where he received his education. In 1875 he began photograph work in Bath, and from 1876 until 1885 he worked at the business in Brunswick. He was in Chicago from 1885 until 1891, and while there he studied at the Chicago Art Institute. He came to Waterville in 1891, where he is a member of the firm of Preble & Jordan. He married Miss Powers, of Topsham, Me.

The firm of Proctor and Flood was formed in 1889. H. L. Proctor, a native of Waterville, is a son of Jeremiah G., and grandson of Joseph Proctor. He has been a mason by trade since 1867, and since 1874 has been a contractor. He has been a member of the city council since 1889. His wife was Annie Mendum, and they have one daughter, Lottie J. Alfred Flood is a native of Clinton. He is a son of John, jun., and Lucinda (Wells) Flood. He began mason work in 1863. He married Jane H., daughter of Samuel Richardson, and their only daughter is Stella (Mrs. Robert Lambert). They lost two sons. Since the organization of this firm they have manufactured their own brick.

Horace Purinton, son of Amos and Martha J. (Patterson) Purinton, was born in Bowdoin, Me., in 1850. In 1869 he began to learn the trade of brick mason. In 1875 he came to Waterville, and the following year, in company with Mr. Norton, began contract work. The firm of Norton & Purinton was succeeded in 1887 by Purinton & Co. Mr. Purinton has been engaged in brick making in connection with contract work since 1877, and the firm now owns a yard in Winslow, capacity one and a half millions; one at Augusta of similar size; one at Waterville with three millions capacity, and one at Skowhegan with one million capacity. In 1877 only one million brick were made in Kennebec county, while in 1892 Purinton & Co. alone will make about seven millions. Mr. Purinton's wife is Clara M., daughter of Rev. Nehemiah Preble. Their two children are: Alice M. and Martha B.

Silas Redington (1793-1876) was a son of Asa Redington, who was a revolutionary soldier, and soon after the close of that conflict came from Massachusetts with his brother, Samuel. Asa settled in Waterville, and Samuel in Vassalboro. Asa married a Miss Getchell for his second wife, and their children were: Asa, jun., Samuel, Silas, William, Isaac, Emily, Mary and Harriet. Silas was a lumberman and civil engineer. He married in 1820 a Miss Stevens, who died in 1842, leaving three children: William Augustus, John H. and Harriet A. Both sons are deceased. His second wife was Mrs. Caroline M. Phillips.

Samuel Redington, the second son of Asa, was in the lumber business with others until about 1850. He was a prominent Calvinistic Baptist, and was among the early abolitionists. He married Nancy, daughter of Asa Parker. Their only son, Charles H., born in 1838, married Saphronia, daughter of Daniel Day. Their children are: Harry D., Frank, Myra, Helen, Charles and Mary. Frank is a partner of his father in the furniture firm of Redington & Co., and has had the whole charge of the business for several years. His wife is Carrie M., daughter of M. C. Foster.

George W. Reynolds, born in 1843, in Sidney, is a son of Edwin and Abigail C. (Smiley) Reynolds, and grandson of Timothy Reynolds, whose father was also named Timothy. He was a farmer in Sidney until 1873, except three years spent in the army in Company A, 20th Maine. From 1873 until 1882 he was a farmer in Vassalboro, and since that time he has lived in Waterville, engaged as a hay broker. He married Abbie L. daughter of Colonel William E. Drummond, of Winslow, Me. They have three children: Josiah D., Geanie M. and G. Stanley.

Captain Samuel Richards³, father of John⁴, was an officer in the revolutionary war. He came from New Hampshire to Winslow. He was a son of John⁵, and grandson of John Richards¹. Albert M. Rich-

ards, born in 1844, is a son of John and Almira (Reynolds) Richards, and grandson of Captain Samuel Richards. He read law with Reuben Foster, and was admitted to the bar, but he has never practiced his profession. His father was a farmer, drover and hotel keeper in Winslow. Since his death Albert M. has lived in Waterville. He married Lydia M. McIntire. Their children are: Ralph W., Jesse A. and Walter (deceased).

Henry S. Ricker, born in Canaan, Me., in 1823, is a son of Tristram and Miriam (Nason) Ricker, and grandson of Noah Ricker, of Berwick, Me. He has worked at tanning since a boy, excepting two years (1851-2) spent in California. In 1855, in company with Mr. Shepherd, he built a tannery at Clinton. After running it ten years he bought an interest in the Ticonic tannery at Waterville, and in 1875 bought the interest of his partners, Messrs. Herrick and Mathews, and since that time has run the business alone. His wife was Saphronia A. Holt. She left one daughter, Grace (Mrs. E. E. Cousins.)

Reuben O. Robbins, born in Dover, Me., began newspaper work when a boy. From 1869 to 1880 he was editor and partial owner of the *Dexter Gazette*; then in Waterville as editor of the *Sentinel*; in 1882 he established *The Eastern State*; served as assistant editor of the *Bangor Commercial* two years; edited the *Piscataquis Observer* one year; then returned to Waterville where he was local writer for the *Kennebec Journal*, 1890-1. He married Tryphosa Tassett, and their children are: Gertie, Annie and Ellen.

Rev. Henry Allen Sawtelle, son of Hiram and Martha (Allen) Sawtelle, was born in Sidney in 1832. He prepared for college at Coburn Classical Institute (then Waterville Academy), graduated from Colby University (then Waterville College) in 1854, and four years later from Newton Theological Seminary. He entered the Baptist ministry and after being settled one year at Limerick, Me., he went to China, where he spent two years in the mission field. He was settled in San Francisco, Cal., Chelsea, Mass., Kalamazoo, Mich., and again in San Francisco, Cal. Resigning his charge in the latter place in the spring of 1885, he returned to Waterville, where he died the following November. He married in 1855, Elizabeth S., daughter of Dea. Daniel Blaisdell, who survives him. They have three children: Mary A., Alice E. and Charles E.

GEORGE EATON SHORES belongs to a class of men who stand at the very sources of national prosperity, but whose ranks in New England are becoming alarmingly thin—the successful farmer. He is, moreover, a remarkable specimen of nature's masterpiece—an effective, enduring human body.

Of the same hardy stuff and stock was his father, James Shores, who came from Berwick, Me., to Waterville in 1802, and bought a two hundred acre farm, through which now runs the eastern boundary



G. C. Shores

of Oakland. The latter was a joiner by trade, and worked so acceptably in Boston that he there became the husband, in 1801, of Hannah Eaton, who belonged to a most excellent and well known family. Settling on the farm, they raised three children. Sarah Aria, the eldest, married, first, William Richards, a lawyer, of Waterville. Her second husband was Jonathan Coombs. She died in 1852, aged fifty years.

Thomas J. Shores, the second child, was born in 1809, was a farmer, and in 1844 one of the selectmen of Waterville. He died in 1846.

George E. Shores, the youngest, was born March 27, 1812. He went to school when he was a boy, grew up under his father's training, became a farmer, liked it, stuck to it, has given it the intelligent, faithful service of a life-time, for which devotion it has given him pleasant occupation, a handsome competence and a vigorous, happy old age.

After the death of his mother in 1850, at the age of seventy-five, and of his father in 1856, at the age of eighty-two, Mr. Shores and his family were the sole occupants of the old homestead. In 1867, with a forecast of the undoubted growth of Waterville and the consequent advance of property in its immediate vicinity, he purchased his present farm, located on the attractive elevation north of Waterville, long known as "Oak Hill." Here he has been quite a real estate dealer, owning over 150 acres, all of which he has sold, mostly in building lots, until he has but forty acres left. While diligently cultivating the soil, he has for many years given careful attention to stock raising and breeding. In connection with Hall C. Burleigh, of Vassalboro, he introduced the Hereford cattle to this part of Kennebec county. A single pair of yearling steers of that breed brought him the surprising sum of \$300. The many first premium certificates he holds show that his stock came in competition with the finest breeds at the fairs. He has also handled some horses, selling in 1879 the race horse "Somerset Knox" for \$2,700.

Mr. Shores was first married in 1835, to Sophia, daughter of John Wyman, of Waterville. Their children were: Eliza E., died at the age of thirteen; Amasa E., now a farmer on the old homestead; Delia Aria, died young; Randolph P., married Lizzie Snell (they had one child, George Eaton Shores, now seventeen years old and living with his grandfather Shores; his father died in 1878); their fifth child, Ella M., died when twenty-two years old; Edward G., the next, died in 1892, and Albert D., the youngest, died when a babe. Consumption was the family scourge that robbed Mr. and Mrs. Shores of their children, and, insatiate still, bore away the mother in February, 1855. By his second wife, Eliza, daughter of Zaccheus Parker, of Waterville, Mr. Shores has had one child, Carrie, who died at the age of seven years.

With his family he has been connected with the Congregational

church, and in political faith he has been a life-long democrat, serving his town in the years 1872 and 1882 as one of the selectmen and the city in 1886 as a member of the first common council. The one vacation of his long, industrious life was taken in 1876, when he spent three months in California, collecting information and material for reflection, that he declares is still far from being exhausted.

Amasa E. Shores, the only surviving child of George E., was born in 1839. He is a farmer and occupies the farm settled in 1808 by his grandfather. His wife is Martha E., daughter of Charles and Hannah (Clifford) Tilton, and granddaughter of Jeremiah and Hannah (Morrill) Tilton. They have one son, Harry C., and they lost one daughter, Carrie L.

Samuel K. Smith, D. D., was born October 17, 1817, in Litchfield, Me. He is a son of John, and grandson of Eliphalet Smith, who settled in Litchfield in 1777. He was educated in the academies of Richmond, Monmouth, Hallowell and Waterville, and graduated from Colby University in 1845. He taught in Townsend (Vermont) Academy a few months, after which he was tutor at Colby University two years. He then attended Newton Theological Seminary one year. He was the owner and editor of *Zion's Advocate* from 1848 until 1850, when he came to Colby College as professor of rhetoric, Anglo-Saxon and English literature. He resigned his position as professor of rhetoric, logic and English literature, in July, 1892. He was ordained in 1871, and has preached for several churches in this part of Maine. He married Eliza E., daughter of Joseph R. Abbott, of Augusta, Me., and their children are: George W., William A., Minnie M., Jennie M. and Bessie E.

Luther H. Soper, son of Luther H. and Almira H. (Welch) Soper, was born in May, 1852, and was educated in the schools of Old Town, Me. At the age of sixteen he began clerking in a dry goods store and continued until 1877. The people of Waterville enjoy the advantages of having very enterprising merchants, who keep stocks in quantities and qualities usually found only in much larger cities. In the various departments of a dry goods store L. H. Soper & Co. enjoy the distinction of having the largest and most complete establishment in the city. Mr. Soper began trade in Waterville in 1877. To meet an imperative demand for more room he erected in 1890 the handsome building he now occupies, at an entire expense of \$26,000—\$12,000 being for the site, which adjoins the lot on which the old Bacon tavern stood. Mr. Soper married Carrie E. Wiggin, and they have one daughter, Lucile.

James K. Soule, born in 1846, is the youngest of twenty-one children of Pelatiah Soule, and grandson of Jonathan Soule. His mother, Sarah Crommett, was his father's second wife. He attended Coburn Classical Institute and Hartland Academy. His musical edu-

cation was acquired under private tutors, excepting two terms at the Boston Conservatory of Music. He has devoted his attention to the teaching of music—vocal and instrumental—since 1868, and is now teaching vocal music for the second year in the public schools of Waterville. He has served as alderman three terms. His wife was Clara B. Prescott.

James Stackpole, born at Biddeford, Me., November 14, 1732 (old style), was a son of John (1708–1796) and Bethiah Stackpole. The family came to Waterville in 1775. James married Abiel Hill, and their children were: Hannah, Joseph, Phebe, Samuel, Eunice, Abiel, Sarah, James, Mary, Elizabeth. John and Jotham H. The latter married Susan Getchell, and of their seven children only three are living: Elizabeth, Julia A. and Charles C. Julia A. was for a number of years a teacher in the public schools. She now keeps a private school.

Augustus P. Stevens is the son of Isaac Stevens, who came from Old York, Mass., to Waterville in 1798, and in 1799 bought what is now the corner of Silver and Gilman streets. He married Ruth Jane, daughter of Nathaniel Low, and raised a family of four boys and six girls, of whom Augustus P., born in 1807, is the only survivor. Isaac Stevens bought, in 1803, the farm on Mill street west, on which his son still lives, and was for many years, and till his death, in 1832, a trader on Main street. Augustus P. Stevens, carpenter and farmer, married Maria, daughter of Colonel Joseph Holbrook, of Boston. Of their three children—Marshall R., Mary and Hellen—the latter two are dead. Mr. Stevens' second wife was Hellen Hastings, and their children were: Lois L., who married Thomas Smart, a carriage maker, of Waterville, in 1888; Charles, Herman and Perley A.

Frank L. Thayer, born in 1855, is a son of L. E. and Sarah A. (Chase) Thayer, and grandson of Dr. Stephen Thayer. He was educated in Waterville public schools and Coburn Classical Institute. From 1874 until 1885 he was in a clothing store with his father, and from August 11, 1885, to September, 1889, he was postmaster at Waterville. After leaving the post office he was quite extensively engaged in the real estate business. He was elected representative in 1890, and has been city treasurer since 1889. In January, 1892, he began a general insurance business. He has been chairman of democratic city committee. His wife is Nora P., daughter of N. G. H. Pulsifer, M. D. They have two sons—Nathan P. and L. Eugene. Away back, from the beginning of things to about 1820, the northwest corner of Main and Silver streets was an open common, used for a standing place for loads of farmers' produce. Reuben Kidder was at one time the reputed owner, and later, Nathaniel Gilman, whose son-in-law, Milford P. Norton, put a building on it in which the post office was kept in 1824. After many changes and a varied history, the present owner, Frank L. Thayer, purchased the property, and in 1890 erected his commodious

block at a cost of \$32,000. Of this sum the cost of the ground was one-half.

Charles E. Tobey, born in 1813, is one of eight children of Stephen and Sarah N. (Ellis) Tobey, and grandson of Samuel and Mary Tobey. Mr. Tobey is a cabinet maker by trade and a farmer. He came in 1867 from Fairfield to Waterville, where he has done carpenter work and farming. He married Louisa E., daughter of Elihu and Hannah (McKechnie) Lawrence, and granddaughter of James Lawrence. Their children are: R. A. (Mrs. Rev. R. H. Baker), and four that died—Rinda, Sullivan C., Charles S., and an infant son.

Edwin Towne, born in 1844 in Winslow, is a son of Ephraim and Sarah P. (Flagg) Towne. From 1866 to 1871 he worked in Fairfield, Me., and from 1871 to 1876, in Lowell, Mass. In the latter year he came to Waterville, where he has since lived. In 1881 he became half owner in a grocery business, of which he became sole proprietor a little later. His wife is Lydia A., daughter of John and Matho (Osborn) Gerald. Their children are: Eva M., Fred H., John G., Alva A. and Flora E.

James Trafton, a native of York, Me., married Eunice Parker, and raised ten children: Eunice, Dolly, Harriet, Joanna, Sarah, Clarissa, Joseph, James, Oliver C. and Charles. Oliver C. (1798-1873) was a farmer, and owned and occupied the farm that his father bought when he came to Waterville, being the south part of the Nathaniel Low farm. Oliver C. married Mary B. Lewis, and of their five children, only two are now living: Ellen (Mrs. G. A. Johnson) and Charles W. Those deceased were: Olive G., who married John Jackson, of Bangor; Sophronia A., who married Gilbert Whitman, of Waterville, and Mary J., who married William Haskell, of Boston, Mass. Charles W. was born in 1835 on the home farm, where he is now a farmer. His wife was Emily R. Gilman, and their five children are: Arthur I., Alice M. (Mrs. L. E. Philbrook), Fannie B. (deceased), William H. and Mary D. Mr. Trafton has been a member of the city council since 1890.

Samuel B. Trafton, born in 1834, is the youngest of four children of Joseph (1792-1858) and Sally (Blaisdell) Trafton, and grandson of James Trafton. He is a farmer on the homestead of his father. His wife is Paulena T., daughter of Dummer and Olive (Trafton) Blaisdell. They have one daughter, Lillie I.

Sebastian S. Vose, the youngest son of eight children of Rev. Ezekiel and Eliza (Farley) Vose, was born in Orleans, Mass., in 1838. He began photograph business in 1861 at Lewiston, where he continued until May, 1862, when he entered the army in Company I, 16th Maine, serving until June, 1865. In that year he opened a photograph studio in Canton, and in 1869 removed to Skowhegan, where he remained until 1879, when he located in Waterville, where he still continues

business (firm S. S. Vose & Son). His wife is Sallie E., daughter of Thomas B. Dunn. Their children are: Ellery A. (partner of his father), Thomas E., Nina G., Harry S., Arthur G. and four that died—Julia M., Jennie M., Eva M. and Martha E.

JOHN WARE.—The ancestor of the long-lived race of Ware in this country was Robert, who had lands granted him in Dedham, Mass., February 6, 1642-3. Here, on March 24, 1644-5, he married "Margrett Huntinge," daughter of John Hunting, first ruling elder of the Dedham church. Margaret, the mother of Robert's ten children, died in Dedham, August 26, 1670. His second wife, whom he married May 3, 1676, was Hannah, daughter of Thomas Jones, of Dorchester. "Robert Ware, the Aged," as he was known, died in Dedham, April 19, 1699. His fifth son, Ephraim', born November 5, 1659, married Hannah Herring, lived in that part of Dedham which afterward became Needham, and died March 26, 1753. Ephraim', oldest son of Ephraim', was born in Dedham February 14, 1688-9, married Hannah Parker, of Needham, December 27, 1716, and died March 19, 1774. Doctor Ephraim, younger son of Ephraim' (born in Needham, January 14, 1725, died in Concord, Me., September 30, 1792), was father of Abel, whose son John is the subject of this sketch. Abel was born in Dedham February 28, 1766, married July 14, 1788, Sybil Spaulding, of Norridgewock (born May 25, 1762, died March 11, 1852), and removed to Concord, Me., in 1790, where he died in June, 1803.

His youngest son, John, was born in Concord December 5, 1801, and received his early education in the public schools of that town. When about fourteen years of age, John went to Norridgewock, and made his home with a married sister, Mrs. Sarah Fletcher. Here he received instruction from a private tutor for two years, and at the same time worked in the store of his uncle, John, where he acquired the rudiments of a practical business education. In 1817 he went to Athens, Me., and entered his uncle's branch store in that place. At the death of his uncle in 1829, he assumed sole charge of the business, conducting it successfully for twenty-eight years.

January 5, 1842, he married Sarah Maria Scott, formerly of Yarmouth, Me., who began teaching school in Athens in 1841. She was born July 14, 1814, and still survives, passing an honored old age in Waterville. In Athens all their children were born: John, October 12, 1842; George Homer, July 4, 1844; Henry Scott, April 16, 1846; Frank, September 12, 1847, died September 19, 1862; Sarah Maria, February 18, 1850, died October 13, 1851; Ella Maria, March 25, 1852; and Edward, May 14, 1854.

In December, 1857, Mr. Ware removed with his family to Waterville, living on Elm street, in the house previously occupied by Zebulon Sanger. About 1865 he returned to Athens, where he remained eight years, but in June, 1873, he removed permanently to Waterville, pur-

chasing of Jeremiah Furbish the house on Silver street, now occupied by his widow. Before leaving Athens in 1857, he had become interested in the organization of the Androscoggin & Kennebec railroad, and was elected president of the company in June, 1856, holding the office, through successive reëlections, until 1862, in the latter part of which year the company was merged with that of the Penobscot & Kennebec Railroad Company. Shortly before his death, October 8, 1877, he was the projector of the Merchants' National Bank of Waterville, was its first president, and held the office at the time of his demise. Mr. Ware was of a kindly, genial disposition, and a remarkably able financier. He was major of a militia company, and was generally known as Major Ware.

John, his eldest son, is now president of the Merchants' National Bank. George, the second son, remained in Athens until 1875, when he came to Waterville, and in August of that year was made cashier of the bank founded by his father. He resigned the position in June, 1879, but is still one of the directors of the institution. Edward, the youngest child of John Ware, was educated in the public schools of Waterville, at the Eaton Family School four years, at the Franklin Family School three years, and fitted for college at Portland and Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He was assistant cashier of the Merchants' National Bank one year. Since 1879 he has occupied the home place of his father at Athens. He now owns and operates a saw mill at Winslow. He married Harriet Prindle Collins, and their five children are: John, Edward, jun., Phil T., Dorothea and Henry Hastings.

EDMUND FULLER WEBB comes from an English ancestry, both sources of which contain names of historic interest. He is the son of Joseph, the grandson of Benjamin and the great-grandson of Samuel Webb, of Boston, who was in the fifth generation from Christopher Webb, the English emigrant, who was made a freeman of Massachusetts colony in 1645. His son, Henry, died in 1660, leaving by will to Harvard College the ground on which stands the building of Little, Brown & Co.

Thomas Smith Webb, son of Samuel, established in Boston in 1815 the Handel and Haydn Musical Society and was its first president. He was grand master of the General Grand Masonic Encampment of the United States.

The mother of Joseph Webb was Eunice, daughter of Nathaniel and Hepzibah (Appleton) Day, of Boston, and was of the sixth generation from Robert Day, who was born in Ipswich, England, in 1604, came to Boston in 1634, settled in Cambridge, and was made a freeman in 1635.

The mother of Edmund Fuller Webb was Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Fuller, and was in the eighth generation from Dr. Samuel Fuller, who with his brother, Edward, came to Plymouth in the *Mayflower* in



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1620, and was the first surgeon and physician in the colony. The name Jonathan Fuller appears in the third generation, and then consecutively to and including the eighth. Sarah (Fuller) Webb was born in Albion July 25, 1809, and died December 20, 1883. Her mother was Hannah Bradstreet, who was of the seventh generation from Simon Bradstreet, governor in 1679, under the first charter of Massachusetts colony. Governor Bradstreet was the son of a non-conformist minister, who came to America in 1629. Anne Bradstreet, wife of the governor, was the daughter of Governor Dudley, and died in 1672.

There is no more powerful prompter to high resolve and noble act than the consciousness of being an individual conduit in the descent of such ancestral blood. Satisfactory proofs that Edmund Fuller Webb has not been unmindful of these sacred trusts are recorded on pages 338 and 339, where his portrait appears in the chapter devoted to the profession to which he belongs. Some further statements of his connection with the history of his times, that do not there appear, should be made.

He was a director of the Old Waterville Bank, both before and after its change in 1865 to the Waterville National Bank. He has been a director of the Merchants' National Bank from its organization, and since 1880 he has been its vice-president. He has been a member of the prudential committee of Colby University since 1877 and for the past twelve years one of its trustees. He has been a solicitor of the Maine Central railroad since 1876, and has been the general counsel and a director of the Somerset railway since 1886. He obtained the charter and promoted the building of the street railroad from Waterville to Fairfield, and aided in organizing the Waterville Electric Light and Power Company, and effected the consolidation of these and the Fairfield Electric Light Company in the present Waterville and Fairfield Railway and Light Company, of which he is a director. He also obtained the charter and organized the Waterville Water Company. With no specialty in his profession, the characteristic feature of Mr. Webb's work and of his reputation is that he is a business lawyer, with a practical knowledge of business enterprises and methods and their relations to the law. Mr. Webb has always been a steadfast republican, and in 1892 was a delegate-at-large to the republican national convention in Minneapolis.

John Webber (1810-1882), son of John Webber, of Danville, Vt., was a moulder by trade, and was in the employ of the Fairbanks Scales Company until 1843, when, in company with F. P. Haviland, he bought of that company their plant in Waterville, and was engaged in the manufacture of plows and machinery until 1873, when they sold the business. He was a director of the A. & K. railroad in its early days, and was for several years president of the People's Na-

tional Bank. He married Sophia G., daughter of Francis and Sophia (Grant) Bingham, and their children are: Ellen R. (Mrs. Captain H. S. Blanchard), Eliza (deceased), Frank B. and John N. Frank B. is one of the present owners of the business of his father, and John N., who with his mother occupies the homestead, is a member of the hardware firm of Hanson, Webber & Dunham, and a director of the People's National Bank.

Elwood T. Wyman, born in Sidney, graduated from Farmington Normal School in 1884 and from Colby University in 1890. He began newspaper work while in college, was one year local editor of the *Waterville Sentinel*, and since October, 1890, has been Waterville agent for the Associated Press. April 17, 1891, in company with Henry C. Prince, he bought the *Waterville Mail*, which they own and publish under the firm name of Prince & Wyman. Mr. Prince is a native of Buckfield, Me. He attended Hebron Academy and in 1844 graduated from Coburn Classical Institute. He took one year at Colby, after which he was four years in the West, prior to 1891.

Alexander R. Yates, a native of Bristol, Me., is a member of the firm of Yates Brothers & Shattock, commission and African merchants, of Boston. In 1888 he bought the F. P. Haviland residence, at the corner of Silver and Grove streets, which is very appropriately named "Silver Lawn." He spends a large part of his time in Africa looking after the firm's interests there. When at home he gives special attention to fine horses.

Ira E. Getchell is the son of Edmund Getchell, of Pownalboro, whose father's name was Edmund, and whose grandfather, Dennis Getchell, came from Massachusetts, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. Edmund Getchell was born in 1795 and came with his father to Vassalboro in 1807, where he became a farmer and lumberman, and married Desire Priest. Their children were: Williams, Mary, Leonard and Ira E., who was born in 1832, and became and has continued to be a farmer. He also acquired a thorough knowledge of civil engineering, in which profession, with an office in Waterville, he has had for years a wide practice and reputation. Mr. Getchell has been president of the North Kennebec Agricultural Society and is a member elect to the legislature of 1893-4. He married in 1857, Cornelia, daughter of Williams Bassett, of Bridgewater, Mass. Their only child, Will B. Getchell, is a civil engineer, of Augusta.

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